Weather
Cloudy and hot weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.3 and the minimum 64.8, figures for the corresponding day last year being 73.0 and 61.3.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 24

大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Manila Maru, tomorrow.
FROM U. S. Empress of Australia, today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Amboise, Friday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Morea, tomorrow.

No. 3912 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年四月廿九日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1924 中華民國十三年六月一號 20 CENTS

CHINA GRANTS RECOGNITION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

U. S. MINISTER SCHURMAN TO TOKIO ENVOY, PEKING HEARS

Is To Succeed Woods As Ambassador, Report

HE WILL NOT SAY

Hughes Also Declines To Comment; Tokio Sounded

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Peking, May 31—United States Minister Jacob Gould Schurman, answering a query today as to whether he had been offered the ambassadorship to Japan in succession to Cyrus Woods, resigned, replied, "I have nothing to say," an answer that is looked upon as indicating that his name is under discussion for the post. Word reached here today from Washington to the effect that Secretary of State Hughes had similarly declined to comment on the Schurman report.

It is understood here that Tokio has been sounded on the question of Mr. Schurman's acceptability, and that a favorable reply was given.

Germans Get Note On Allied Control

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, May 30.—The Note from the Conference of Ambassadors on inter-Allied military control was handed to the German Ambassador in Paris. It requires a reply from the Reich before June 30. The Note declares that the Powers have the inconteatable duty to maintain the Control Commission until the execution of the clauses requiring a delay. This condition not having been met, the League of Nations cannot be charged with control before the Allies receive satisfaction.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, May 31.—Tht text of the long inter-Allied note to Germany on the question of military control has been published. It rejects the proposal to abolish the Military Control Commission and other German suggestions, and reiterates the demand that Germany shall agree to a general inspection of armaments. It promised that, if the result is satisfactory, control will be limited on certain specified points and the effectives of the Commission will be considerably reduced, whereas, if Germany persists in refusing the offer, the Allies will demand the strict application of the Treaty. The Note declares that from every point of view the present situation cannot further be prolonged and requests acceptance by June 30 at the latest.

Housing Scheme To Cover 15 Years

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 31.—Official details of the Government's scheme to build 2,500,000 houses in 15 years show that the contributions by the State and the local authorities would total £1,376,000,000, spread over 50 years, the State's share being £926,000,000. Ninety thousand houses would be built in the coming year, rising to 225,000 yearly by 1934.

Financial And Trade Article

The daily financial and trade article appears on the Financial Page of this issue of The China Press Page 24.

Peking Dust

A Daily Chronicle Of The Capital's Gossip And News

(*By Our Staff Correspondent*)

Peking, May 28.—The recent attempt to bomb Dr. Wellington Koo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has stirred the Metropolitan police into a welter of activity in an attempt to discover the culprits and make sure that nothing like that happens again.

Immediately after the attempt was made it was announced that the police had been given five days to solve the mystery and if, at the end of that time nothing had been accomplished somebody would lose their official head. The police dug into the maze of mysterious circumstances surrounding the outrage, turning up several supposed clues, but outside of arresting four or five students, suspected of Communistic tendencies, nothing has been accomplished.

Some of the Chinese newspapers hinted that a foreigner was implicated in the outrage, which is believed to be an attempt to insinuate that some member or members of the Soviet Mission now in Peking had something to do with it. The assumption evidently grew from some of the Chinese journalists' memories of reading stories in which the bombers of Russia, long whiskers, secret whispers and all, were always the star characters. Nothing official, however, has been discovered which would lead any safe-and-sane observer to think for a minute that the Russians were in any way implicated. The students arrested are charged with being radicals and it is thought that they might know something about the plot at least.

Since the five days have now passed the police have been granted five days more before they are to suffer the indignities with which they were threatened, additional detectives called in from Tientsin, and a search being made of all the metal shops in an attempt to run down the source of the infernal machine used.

EX-EMPEROR VISITS PALACES

The ex-Emperor and Empress are reported to have made a visit to the Summer Palace, 14 miles from Peking on Saturday, which is the first time he has visited the Summer Palace and the first time he has left the city of Peking. The only other time in recent history that the once Son of Heaven has left the sacred precincts of the Forbidden City was on his notable flight to Coal Hill when the eunuchs were dismissed from the Palace last year.

The ex-Emperor left the Forbidden City in a motor car at 11 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by the Emperor's tutor Mr. R. F. Johnston. He was followed by another in which were the Empress and three daughters of Prince Ch'un, the ex-Regent, and another car containing various officials of the Household Department and Palace guards.

After spending two hours at the Summer Palace the Emperor and his party proceeded to Yu-ch'uan-shan and visited the famous Jade Fountain, and then returned to the Forbidden City for a late tiffin. The trip was made without announcement and consequently only a few Chinese had any inkling that the former ruler was leaving the precincts of the marvelous palace-prison in which he lives with all the pomp and ceremony of olden days. The first inkling that reached foreigners here that the ex-Emperor was on a historic visit came when several British and American army officers and their wives, who happen to be visiting here now, returned from the Summer Palace with the announcement that they were unable to enter because the guards told them the "Emperor was visiting the Summer Palace." It was generally believed to have been an excuse of the guards because they had not been properly cumshaed until investigation revealed that the ex-Emperor was

(Continued on Page 2)

Coolidge Asks Funds For Immigration Inspectors To End Border Smuggling

President Wants 500 Men To Place On Mexican And Canadian Boundary Lines; Exclusion Echo In Tokio

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, May 31.—President Coolidge today requested Congress for an appropriation with which to employ 500 additional immigration inspectors, to prevent the smuggling of immigrants over the Mexican and Canadian borders.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Tokio, May 31.—This morning a man about forty years old went to the residence of Viscount Uyeshima, which he mistook as the American Embassy next door, and committed "harakiri" in front of the entrance of the house. He left three wills, one addressed to the citizens of the U. S. A. through the American Ambassador Woods; one to the people of Japan (in which he stated that he is ashamed of the national humiliation and therefore kills himself), and another directions the disposition of his body.

WILD SPREE OF BRITISH SAILOR ENDS IN COURT

Seaman Is Fined For Series Of Assaults While Intoxicated

Frank Best, British seaman on the S. S. William Camkin, came ashore Friday night. By 11 o'clock, Best had managed to find entertainment and refreshment in many places. Then, according to evidence given by witnesses in the British Police Court yesterday morning, the following events happened in rapid succession:

Best assaulted a number of ricsha coolies.

He likewise assaulted a Japanese woman.

He also assaulted a Sikh policeman.

He attempted to assault a foreign sergeant at the police station.

He broke the guard rail at the police station, and was the direct cause of sundry other minor damage.

The hearing yesterday before Judge Peter Grain, sitting as magistrate, opened with the testimony of a Sikh constable. He told the court that about 11.20 p.m. Friday he was on duty in North Szechuen Road when he was asked to take the defendant to the police station. He caught Best by the arm, and they started to walk away, but Best broke loose, assaulted him with his fist and knocked off his turban. After he had subdued Best, they started for the police station again. As they were nearing the station, Best turned on him again. The constable blew his whistle, attracting the sergeant on desk duty. Together, they took Best to the charge room, where he threw some books at the sergeant. He was very drunk and used filthy language

Mr. E. M. Berthel, the next witness, said that as he was returning home from the Isis theater, he saw Best assaulting ricsha coolies. A ricsha in which a Japanese woman has riding passed. Best attempted to assault the coolie, with the result that the ricsha was overturned and the woman passenger thrown out, causing a cut on her head. Bystanders fell on Best and kicked him, but Mr. Berthel, rescuing him from the crowd, held him so that he could not struggle. Mr. Berthel, who is a chemist, said that he noticed a strong smell of cocaine, and Best told a story about going to a Russian house.

The narrative was further substantiated by the Japanese woman, who said that she was obliged to go to the hospital for medical at-

(Continued on Page 2)

Free Books and Music

In addition to the Premium Books, a selection of high-class Gramophone Records is now offered to new annual subscribers to The China Press. Details of the scheme will be found on page 2 of this issue.

CANTON PROTESTS SALE OF ARSENAL PLANT TO PEKING

American Consul General Gets Complaint From Sun Regime

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, May 31.—A communique issued by the Canton Government says:

"A protest has been lodged with the American Consul-General against the removal of the Rabbit Arsenal plant from Canton and its sale for the manufacture of arms in the North. The plant is Government property. It was sold to the Government for Gold $1,600,000, of which G. $1,200,000 have been paid, leaving an unpaid balance of G. $400,000. There had been an arrangement that pending the payment of the balance the plant should be stored at Canton in a godown. The vendors, who are of American nationality, are no longer willing to continue the arrangement and have entered into a contract to re-sell the plant through a Japanese intermediary without notifying this Government nor arranging for the re-payment of the G. $1,200,000.

"There is now a Japanese steamer at Canton with a specially recruited gang of laborers from Manila who have begun preparations to load the plant for shipment to the North.

"As the United States is a party to the so-called Arms Embargo Agreement it is an interesting question whether the removal of the plant from Canton and its re-sale to any other party in China would not constitute an American breach of the agreement vis-a-vis the other signatories. On the other hand the retention of the plant by this Government could not be so construed since the United States was not a party to the agreement when the plant was imported to Canton."

Opposes Navy Base At Port Darwin

(*Reuter's Service*)

Melbourne, May 30.—The Nationalist, Mr. Marks, moving the adjournment of the House of Representatives in order to discuss defence matters, suggested that, if a naval base were constructed at great cost at Port Darwin, the Japanese, in case of war, would be deeply obliged. Such a base would have to be destroyed, because, if left, the enemy would use it, and Australia would be at the mercy of the Japanese fleet without the protection of the British Navy.

English Company, To Get Death Ray

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 31.—It is reported from Paris that it has been decided that Mr. Grindell Matthews will transfer the 'death ray' rights to an English company with a capital of £350,000 with which tests will be carried out on a large scale.

U. S. FLYERS EXPECTED TO REACH HERE TOMORROW

World Planes To Go To Nagasaki Today

ALL PLANS MADE

Final Preparations For Arrival Are Perfected

Final preparations were made yesterday for the arrival in Shanghai of the three American round-the-world airplanes. Although no further word has been received from Japan, it is believed here that, weather permitting, the aviators will hop off from Nagasaki on schedule early tomorrow morning and will arrive in Shanghai before noon.

At last report, the three planes were tuned up ready to leave Kasumigaura, near Tokio, on their flight to Nagasaki. Their departure from Kasumigaura was set for 3 a.m. this morning. It is expected that they will make Nagasaki some time today, and after an over-night stop, hop off again en route to Shanghai.

Capt. W. I. Eisler, representative in Shanghai of American Lloyd's, United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Navy officials and others who are assisting in the preparation for the arrival of the world air cruisers here were busy all day yesterday in perfecting their plans.

EISLER INSPECTS COURSE

Captain Eisler, who had been delegated to look after all arrangements for the landing course in the Whangpoo, made a final trip down the Whangpoo yesterday to Black Point, where the course has been laid out. The planes are expected to follow the river up from the coast and to hit the water just above the long

(Continued on Page 5)

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY ELECTS NEW DIRECTORS

Business For The Year Satisfactory, And Growing Rapidly

At a meeting yesterday of the shareholders of the American Drug company, held at the company's offices on Nanking Road, a new board of directors was elected for the year. They are: J. Harold Dollar, F. A. Raven, E. H. Thiel, W. S. Fleming and H. Schloten.

Mr. Fleming, who presided at the meeting, said the company had shown a very satisfactory improvement in business during the last year and that this growth gave every evidence of continuing. The company's factory and wholesale distributing facilities had been largely increased during the year and plans for still greater enlargement were under way.

New officers for the company will be elected at a meeting of the board, to be held in the near future.

Important Notice

Readers are earnestly requested to be so kind as to communicate with the Business Manager (Tel. C. 1431) should the SPECIAL PICTORIAL SECTION be missing from to-day's paper, whether delivered by hand or by mail or purchased in the street.

The China Press, Inc.

Men Who Figure In News Of The Day

Above: KING GEORGE & GIFFORD PINCHOT
Below: RALPH D STRASSBURGER & PRINCE CAETANI

Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, was decisively defeated by Ralph B. Strassburger, millionaire publisher of Norristown, in the race for delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. King George of Great Britain made his initial appearance as a radio broadcaster when he opened the Wembley Exposition, and thousands of fans on this side of the Atlantic sought to pick up his voice. To show the love of the Italian people for Mme. Eleanora Duse, world-famous tragedienne, who died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Prince Caetani, Italian Ambassador to the United States, accompanied the body to New York, on its way to Italy, on behalf of the Italian Government.

Girl Guides Hold Their Jamboree At Jesstield

The Girl Guides' Jamboree, postponed so many times because of inclement weather, took place at last yesterday afternoon in St. John's University grounds, Jessfield, and the enthusiastic opinion of the onlookers was that it was a jamboree well worth waiting for.

The perfect spring day was a glorious background for the radiant, exuberant youth of the Guides who, in their smart uniforms and conscious pride of work well done, were splendid to look at.

The various companies went through their paces with the utmost precision and displayed an amazing knowledge of the tactics and craft of their organisation.

The little Brownies, composed of 79 tiny girls, from six years to perhaps ten, divided into three packs, drew round after round of applause to themselves. The spectacle of rosy-cheeked cherubs in uniforms, saluting with the gravity of major-generals, was delightful. The Brownie display consisting of knot tying, dishing and table laying, musical chairs, parcel tying, first aid, and Sir Roger de Coverly, was one of the most delightful features of the afternoon. The prize for the display, a cup donated and presented by Mrs. M. W. Pett, was won by the number two pack.

The Guides, numbering 277, and divided into eight companies from various Shanghai schools,

(Continued on Page 2)

Many Will Benefit From American Charity Ball

When an appeal is made for charity the modern method seems to be to set forth before the public the benefits that are to follow from the donations received. In the case of the American Women's Club which, with the American Red Cross Civilian Relief, is holding a big charity ball in the home of Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, "Marble Hall," on Wednesday, June 4, this spirit prevails.

The list of charities recently published as being the beneficiaries of American Women's Club charities did not fully represent the club which is doing a great deal of special charitable work through its individual members and its various departments.

Some of the institutions and persons helped last year, according to a recent club report, are as follows: Local relief in the Foreign Emergency Relief Committee, after the Japanese earthquake; Community Christmas tree; aid to two needy Russian families; education of four American children; clothing, maintenance, passage and incidental travelling expenses for an American mental case; assistance to Traveler's Aid department of the Moral Welfare League; Foreign Women's Home, Christmas gift and salary of one worker; hospital bills for destitute American; Community Soup Kitchen; Sisters of Charity Soup Kitchen; Madame Dietrich's Orphanage; entertainment of sailors jointly with the Navy

(Continued on Page 2)

Send It Home

With the Sunday edition of The China Press is enclosed a brown paper wrapper, in which subscribers, if they so wish, may send the Pictorial Section home to their friends. This is the most effective way of acquainting them with events in China and with Chinese manners and customs. The Pictorial Section is especially a welcome gift to former residents in this country.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED BY PEKING WITH RUSS ENVOY

Chinese Eastern To Be Turned Over To Soviet

PACT IS SIGNED

Diplomatic Relations Are Resumed At Once

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Peking, May 31.—It has been officially announced that an agreement with regard to the restoration of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and China was signed today at 11 a.m. at the Waichiaopu between Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Karakhan, Soviet Envoy in the Far East.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, May 31.—After a month of very critical negotiations China and Russia have signed an agreement whereby the former recognises the Soviets.

The agreement provisionally settles the fate of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the management of which is placed in the hands of Russia, who takes over the debts of the railway.

China restores Russian Government property, while the Soviets allocate the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity to a fund for the education of Chinese. The Soviets also undertake not to transfer the Russian concessions in China wholly or partly to a third Power.

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Peking, May 31.—The Russo-Japanese parley, which has been suspended for some time past, is expected to be reopened this afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister in Peking, will acting on instructions from the Tokio Government, make his proposal regarding the questions of the Nikolaievsk incident the rights and interests in North Saghalien and Eastern Siberia and Russia's debts.

While it is as yet problematical what aspect the situation will assume, is seems certain that so far as the Nikolaievsk incident is concerned, the matter will be settled amicably, for the Soviet authorities have, to all appearances, changed their attitude in this respect. As for the rights and interests in North Saghalien and Eastern Siberia, it is learned on good authority that it will take some time before an agreement will be reached on this subject.

Now that the Japanese and Soviet delegates are endeavoring to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory end, it is generally inferred that following today's parley and after some complications, fundamental principles for this realisation of a Russo-Japanese agreement will be definitely decided upon at no distant date.

Word of the signing of the Sino-Russian agreement at Peking was received in Shanghai yesterday afternoon by Mr. R. J. Elleder, who has been acting as unofficial representative of the Soviet Government here.

The message received by Mr. Elleder is dated at 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon and was sent from Peking by Mr. L. M. Karakhan, the Soviet Government's plenipotentiary, who has been conducting the negotiations with China and Japan for many months past. It reads:

"Today I have signed an agreement with China according to which official relations are restored as from this date.

"(Signed) Karakhan."

The signing of the formal agreement comes after long months of negotiations at Peking, and many reports of previous understandings between the two governments, which, however, proved premature. It is likely to bring in its train innumerable complications, inasmuch as both the United States and France

have already declared that they will not permit any infringement of the rights of foreign bondholders in the Chinese Eastern Railway.

EARLIER TERMS

It is presumed that the agreement follows the general lines of the provisional agreement reached between Mr. Karakhan and Dr. C. T. Wang, last March, which was later repudiated by the Chinese Government. In that agreement, according to a statement made by Mr. Karakhan at the time, the chief features were that Russia would renounce her extraterritorial rights in China and would refund to China the remainder of her share of the Boxer indemnity. In return, China agreed to immediate recognition of the Soviet government and the turning over to the Soviet of all former Russian consulates in China as well as the Russian legation at Peking. Both governments agreed to refrain from spreading propaganda in each other's domains which would be injurious to their national aspirations, and both likewise agreed to regard the Chinese Eastern Railway as a purely commercial project. Operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway would be left to a board of supervisors, three of whom were to be appointed by the Soviet and two by China.

The failure of Dr. Wang to conclude a definite pact with the Soviet was attributed at the time to the influence of foreign powers as well as a parliamentary group at Peking. According to Dr. Wang, he and Mr. Karakhan, on March 13 last, signed a provisional agreement embodying the conclusions which they had jointly reached in the course of their negotiations. Mr. Karakhan took the attitude that this was a formal agreement between the two nations, and assumed that by it recognition had been granted. Dr. Wang, however, declared that he had had no such thought in mind in signing the document. The climax came on March 16, when Mr. Karakhan sent to the Peking government a note containing an ultimatum giving China three days in which to make formal acknowledgment of the agreement. Three days later, when such acknowledgment was not forthcoming, Mr. Karakhan broke off negotiations with Dr. Wang and withdrew all previous offers he had made to China.

DR. KOO NEGOTIATES

Almost immediately, however, a Presidential mandate was issued at Peking empowering Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to resume the negotiations with the Soviet plenipotentiary, and there have been many meetings between him and Mr. Karakhan since.

Early in March, the French Government warned the Chinese Government that while it did not oppose Chinese recognition of the Soviet, it insisted that full protection be given French capital invested in the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway. More recently, a similar note of warning, with regard to the Chinese Eastern, has been handed the Peking government by the United States Minister, Mr. Schurman.

What effect recognition of the Soviet government by China will have locally is not known as yet. However, it is presumed that the former Russian consulate property, directly across from the Astor House, will be turned over to the Soviet representatives here immediately. M. Elleder had received no further advices from Mr. Karakhan at a late hour last night.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 31.—A communique states that Dr. Koo and M. Karakhan signed, firstly, an agreement in principle; secondly, an agreement for the provisional management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in which it is understood that the Soviet practically replaces the Russo-Asiatic Bank under the 1920 Agreement, the Soviet accepting responsibility for the Railway's debts; and also seven Declarations. (1) regarding the employment of Russians on the Chinese Eastern Railway; (2) cancellation of Russian extraterritoriality; (3) restoration of Russian Government property, such as the Legation and Consulates; (4) restoration to the Soviet of Russian Orthodox Church property; (5) appointment of a Commission to administer and allocate the Russian portion of the Boxer Indemnity, which is entirely appropriated to create a fund for the education of the Chinese people; (6) a joint declaration that China will not recognise the validity of any treaty concluded by Russia since the Tsarist regime with a third party affecting the sovereign rights or interests of China; (7) Russia renounces her concession in China and undertakes not to transfer such in whole or in part to a third power.

The Need Is Very Urgent

An attack of dysentery often results from indigestible food, polluted drinking water, or sudden changes in weather or climate. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be in every home, every traveler's bag, every vacation kit. A valuable medicine dependable in emergencies at home or when traveling. For sale everywhere.

Peking Dust

(Continued from Page 1)

credited among the Chinese with actually making the trip.

LINCHENG DEMANDS DUSTED OFF

The murder of Mr. Jay Dinsmore of the China Import and Export Lumber Company by bandits in Fukien in addition to serving as the source of another note from the American Legation to the Chinese Government on the subject of banditry in China in general, and Mr. Dinsmore's murder in particular, is also serving as a spur to the foreign Legations involved in reaching a settlement of the Lincheng demands.

Although the Lincheng raid occured over a year ago the demands made by the Powers still remain unsatisfied although several supplemental notes have been exchanged on the subject. After the resentment of the raid died down to a certain extent the Lincheng demands were generally credited with being pigeonholed by the Chinese, only being dusted off and brought out again from time to time when some incident arose which recalled them. Within the past week or so Lincheng had again been featured in discussions of the Diplomatic Body and the Cabinet, and with the Dinsmore murder fresh before the public it is expected that more energetic measures may be taken.

The Lincheng episode has not been forgotten, despite the apparent lack of activity in connection with the demand made on the Chinese, and although it is the general opinion that it will still be sometime before the claims made by the Powers on behalf of their nationals are met it is considered that they will be met—some day!

The recent outrage in the state of Sonora in Mexico, in which 50 Chinese were the victims of Mexican bandits, is also having an effect on the Chinese Government. It will be remembered that two of the victims in the Lincheng raid were Mexicans, a man and his wife, and while the Foreign Office will unquestionably make an investigation of the Mexican outrage they can expect nothing, not even an apology from the Mexican Government, unal they have met their obligations toward the two Mexican citizens who were held captive at Paotzeku.

Gandhi Is Out Against Swarajists

(Reuter's Service)

Bombay, May 30.—Under the heading "Gandhi repudiates Swarajists" the newspapers publish a statement by Mr. Gandhi referring to the working of the Congress organisation and urging those who do not believe in the boycott of councils, law courts and Government schools, etc., to resign from the Congress bodies.

Girl Guides Hold Their Jamboree At Jessfield

(Continued from Page 1)

were represented by jamboree teams who participated in the following events: firelighting and cooking; first aid; physical exercises; tunnel ball; country dances.

The country dances were well-xecuted and very pretty in the natural setting of the University grounds. Each company had its special dance and colors and the whole made a pretty picture. The American school which did the Irish Lilt was particularly good.

The Challenge Shield was won by the Number 1 company from the Cathedral School. This shield, donated by Edward Evans and Co., was presented at the close of the afternoon yesterday by Mr. Sidney Barton, British Consul-General. Mr. Barton, in presenting the prize to the winning team, complimented the guides on the excellent work they had done and said they were making their brothers in the Boy Scouts, an older organisation, look to their laurels. More important than this, however, were the new duties and new privileges being given to women who were being trained properly to take up their responsibilities and privileges by such organisations as the Guides. Still more important, continued Mr. Barton, was the example the Guides were showing, not only to their own people, but to the Chinese who are looking eagerly to them.

The other companies contesting for the challenge shield, in the order of their excellence, are as follows; 2nd, sixth company; 3rd, eighth company; 4th, third company; 5th, fifth company, 6th, sixth company and 7th, seventh company.

The Signalling Cup was also won by the Number one company. Mrs. F. A. Sampson, who was to have made the presentation of this prize, was unable to attend the jamboree and Mrs. Cartlidge, of Dairen, presented it in her stead. Mrs. Cartlidge is the chief commissioner of the Girl Guides for all China. She brought the greetings of the Japanese company of Dairen and complimented the girls upon the good sporting spirit displayed. She urged them always to remember to play the game and go into the contest for all they were worth, regardless of prizes.

Mrs. Hawkes-Pott, in the absence of Mrs. H. C. Marshall, donor of the Marshall cup, made the presentation of that prize to the Number 3 company. This prize, for outdoor work, such as tent-pitching, tennis, etc., was contested for a month back.

The winning team from the 3rd company which got the Marshall cup was composed of the following: Dorothy Hertzberg, Georgina Figuerick, Ruth Myers, Ruth Harrison, Grace Cumine, Olga Jenssen, Grace Moosa, Ida Vizenzinovich, May Harrison, Bella Farquarkson.

The winning team from the 1st company which was awarded the Challenge shield and the Signalling Cup is as follows: Florence Marshall, Yvonne Crighton, Eileen Sandbach, Dorothy Forshaw, Sheila Urguhart, Freda Tuxford.

The little winning Brownies were Sherbin Kermani, Edna Worby, Olga Riabikoff, Carolyn Schmidt, Myra Worby, Margery Field.

Six of the Brownies presented flowers to the ladies who made the cup and shield presentations, saluting them gravely as they did so.

Tea was served following the jamboree.

Wild Spree Of British Sailor Ends In Court

(Continued from Page 1)

tention as a result of the injuries which she had suffered, and by Mr. E. R. Hinton.

Sergeant Parker told of the succeeding battle in the police station, which ended only when Best was handcuffed and locked in a cell. This morning Best had created a further disturbance by breaking the lock of his cell and attempting to break an electric light.

Best pleaded entire ignorance of everything, saying that he was intoxicated but had had no cocaine. Judge Grain, in rendering his decision, pointed out that it was a serious case, but said that that inasmuch as he did not want to leave Best here on the beach without a ship, he would forego a prison sentence. The court then imposed a fine of $10 and a further $25 to be taken from the man's wages, and the police were instructed to put the defendant aboard his ship, which sailed yesterday.

"Dick" Irving To Take Position At Parisien Hotel

Mr. Richard ("Dick") Irving who has been connected with the Astor House Hotel staff for some time, has left to join the executive department of the Parisien Hotel, management of which has just been taken over by Mr. Roger L. Moore.

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Many Will Benefit From American Charity Ball

(Continued from Page 1)

"Y;" passage for American woman and child to America.

Preparations for the ball are now complete and the evening bids fair to be the biggest ever seen in Shanghai. The entertainment committee announces that the Cafe Chantant will be a winner. The best professional talent in town has promised to perform and several of the cleverest amateurs in Shanghai will also be seen and heard. There will be songs, dances, violin solos, novelties, and these, with the clever costuming, will insure a jazzy, jolly show. All professionals are giving their services free and the Parision Hotel management has generously offered its fine orchestra.

The list of patronesses is as follows: Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Mrs. M. D. Purdy, Lady Pearce, Madame Wilden, Madame de Fossi, Mrs. Gull, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Mrs. F. J. Schuhl, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Ed. Himrod.

Through an inadvertence of a Chinese printer the name of Mrs. Gull, president of the B.W.A., and one of the first of the ladies to be invited to act as a patroness, was omitted from the printed invitations. The committee deeply regrets the occurrence.

Where Women Like to Bank

(In the heart of the shopping district)

Courtesy expressive of friendly respect—
Adequate attention to each transaction—
Scrupulous care in conducting accounts—
Sound counsel in matters of business—

All these combine to make our bank particularly attractive to feminine patrons—and they can be assured that their patronage is appreciated.

The
American-Oriental Banking Corporation
"The Bank of Personal Service"
Corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads

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Annual Summer Sale

in the

Drapery,
Millinery,
Ladies' and
Children's

Outfitting & Furnishing Departments

Bargains Everywhere

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.

Band Program

The program to be rendered by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden tomorrow evening, will, weather permitting, be as follows:

1. March—"The Boy Scouts" Berger
2. Overture—"Allessandro Stradella," Flotow
3. Waltz—"Balabile" Iacome
4. Selection—"Bric-A Brac" Monckton
5. Song—"On the Wester" Presset
6. Serenade Moszkowsky
7. Selection—"Kissing Time" Carryl

A. de Kryger,
Assistant Conductor.

TAGORE IN JAPAN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Nagasaki, May 31.—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived at Nagasaki this morning.

Alla ? Verdi

Watch it Grow

Free Books and Gramaphone Records!

By special arrangement with Messrs. Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd., and Messrs. The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, every new annual subscriber to THE CHINA PRESS at the ordinary rate of $28 is now entitled to receive, absolutely without extra charge, any one of the well bound

PREMIUM BOOKS

or of the superior

COLUMBIA RECORDS

listed below. A sufficiently wide range of titles to suit all tastes is given, and the list will be kept up to date and printed every Sunday in THE CHINA PRESS, on page 2 of the News Section. *Send for your book or record now, and tell your friends.*

1. THE HANDY BOOK, *by John Barnard.*
Including Home Carpentry, Painting & Varnishing, Picture Framing, Electric & Wireless Apparatus, etc. A most complete hand book for boys.

2. AIRCRAFT BOOK, *by A. H. Verrill.*
Why aeroplanes fly, how to make models, and all about aircraft, little and big.

3. MARKETING AND HOUSE WORK MANUAL, *by S. Agnes Donham.*
Studies and experiments in Scientific Household Management.

4. ELEMENTARY HOME ECONOMICS, *by Mary Lockwood Matthews.*
First Lessons in Sewing and Textiles, Foods and Cookery, and the Care of the House.

5. FIFTY YEARS OF EUROPE 1870-1919, *by Chas. D. Hazen.*
From the period of the Franco-Prussian War to the End of the Great War.

6. ROFESSIONALISM AND ORIGINALITY, *by F. H. Hayward.*
Some important suggestions for National Reconstruction.

7. THE RUSSIAN ARTS, *by Rosa Newmarch.*
Contains Architecture, Decoration and Iconography, Engraving, Painting, Official and Sacred Art, Sculpture, The New Art, etc.

8. THE FULFILMENT OF A DREAM, *by A. Mildred Cable.*
A biography of Pastor Hsi and the story of his spiritual labor.

9. WEBSTER'S NEW IDEAL DICTIONARY, 1923 edition.
A most complete, large-typed, leather-bound, handy dictionary abridged from the famous Webster's New International Dictionary.

10. CHAMBERS' TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY.
Pronouncing, Explanatory, Etymological, with Compound Phrases, Technical Terms, Colloquialisms, Full Appendices, and Copiously Illustrated.

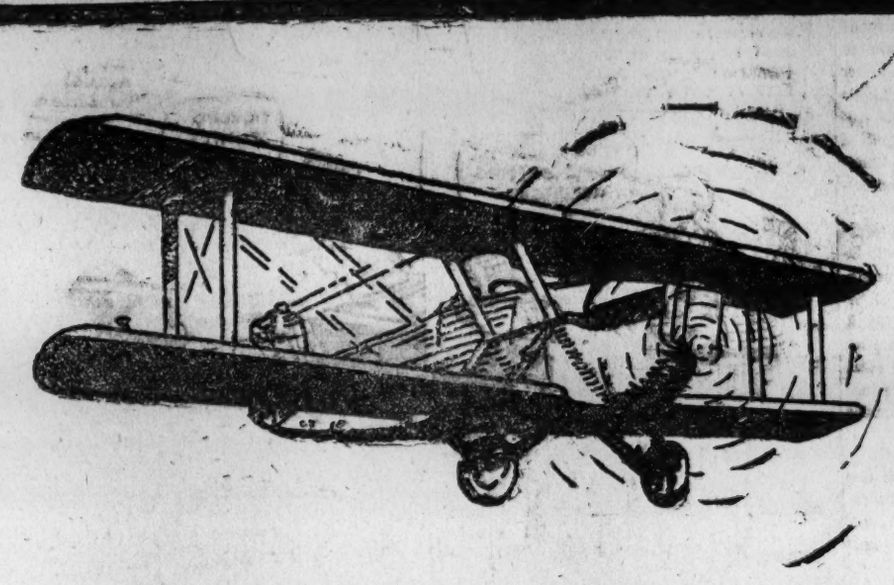
Columbia Records

1. Liebestraume. Piano Solo. J. Hofmann.
2. The Broken Melody. Cello Solo. Squire.
3. Eroica Symphony. Sir Henry Wood Conducting the Queen's Hall Orchestra.
4. Carmen. The Song of the Toreador. Stracciari.
5. Rigoletto. Caro Nome. M. Barientos.
6. I. Puritani. "A Te O Cara." Lazaro.
7. Souvenir de Moscow. Violin Solo. Duci de Kerekjarto.
8. Faust. The Jewel Song. Elsa Stralia.
9. Andante Cantabile from Quartet in F major (Haydn). The Lenner Quartet.
10. The Premise of Life. Clara Butt.

- WEST - 189 -

LOWEST RATES
CLOSED OR OPEN
MOTOR CARS
$1.00 For 20 Minutes $3.00 Per Hour
FORD HIRE SERVICE

- WEST - 189 -



Where speed and unfailing dependability are required there you will find **"Pratt's Motor Spirits"**

Supplied to Captain D'Oisy on his flight Shanghai—Tokio

NOTE—**Pratt's Motor Spirits** used by Captain D'Oisy on the above flight si of exactly the same quality as dispensed from our **Golden Pumps.**

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

News Brevities

The Seniors of the Shanghai American School are preparing a "gloom-dispelling" four-act comedy drama, entitled "All the Comforts of Home." Much hard work, under the able direction of Mrs. Lucile T. Graham, has been spent in preparing this play, which is expected to hold the interest of the audience from start to finish, and periodically send the spectators into uproars of merriment. The first performance, for children mainly, will be held at 7.30 Saturday evening, June 7, while the play will be staged again at 8.30 Monday night, June 9. The proceeds from both nights will be used to obtain some much needed scenery for the use of the American School Dramatic Club next year.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. Laurenz are sailing in the Empress of Russia for an extended trip through Canada, the United States and Europe.

• • •

Yang Shu-kan, Governor of Kwangtung arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Canton.

• • •

More than 200 attended the reception given in honor of the athletes who participated in the recent national competition in Hankow. The affair was held at the Central Hall yesterday afternoon and the hosts were 14 local Chinese organisations.

• • •

Local optical companies have received an ultimatum from the workmen, giving them until today to increase their salaries. Over 600 workmen are employed by the local optical companies, and their wages vary from 60 cents to $1 a day.

• • •

Beginning today, alumni of the Nanyang University will conduct a membership campaign among their fellows. It will last for two months.

• • •

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company held on May 30, it was decided that, owing to the long and valued services rendered by the late Mr. Chun Fai-ting, former manager of the Company, a sum of Tls. 10,000, together with the amount of his salary up to the end of this year, be presented to his family as a special compensation. Mr. Fu Siao-en, who has been acting for Mr. Chun, was elected during the session to take his place as manager of the Head Office of C. M. S. N. Co.

• • •

A city-wide rally of the student-teachers and other interested persons of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools was held yesterday afternoon in the Young Allen Memorial Church 18 Quinsan Road.

Governor Merlin Praises Japan's Rule In Korea

(*Eastern News Agency*)

Mukden, May 30.—M. Merlin, Governor-General of French Indo-China, and party arrived here today at 1 p.m. and were met at the station by Mr. T. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General here, and many distinguished foreign and Chinese residents of Mukden. Interviewed by a representative of the Eastern News Agency, the Governor-General stated that he was deeply grateful to the Government and people of Japan for the courtesy and warm reception they showed him during his visit to Japan.

The Japanese administration in Chosen is remarkably successful, said M. Merlin, and the Japanese railway system and other equipments in Manchuria are also worth admiration. It is understood that the French Governor-General and party will stay here for two days during which time they will attend a series of receptions by the French community here as well as by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war-lord, and that they will leave for Peking on the morning of June 1.

Queen Patronises Hongkong Exhibit

(*Reuter's Service*)

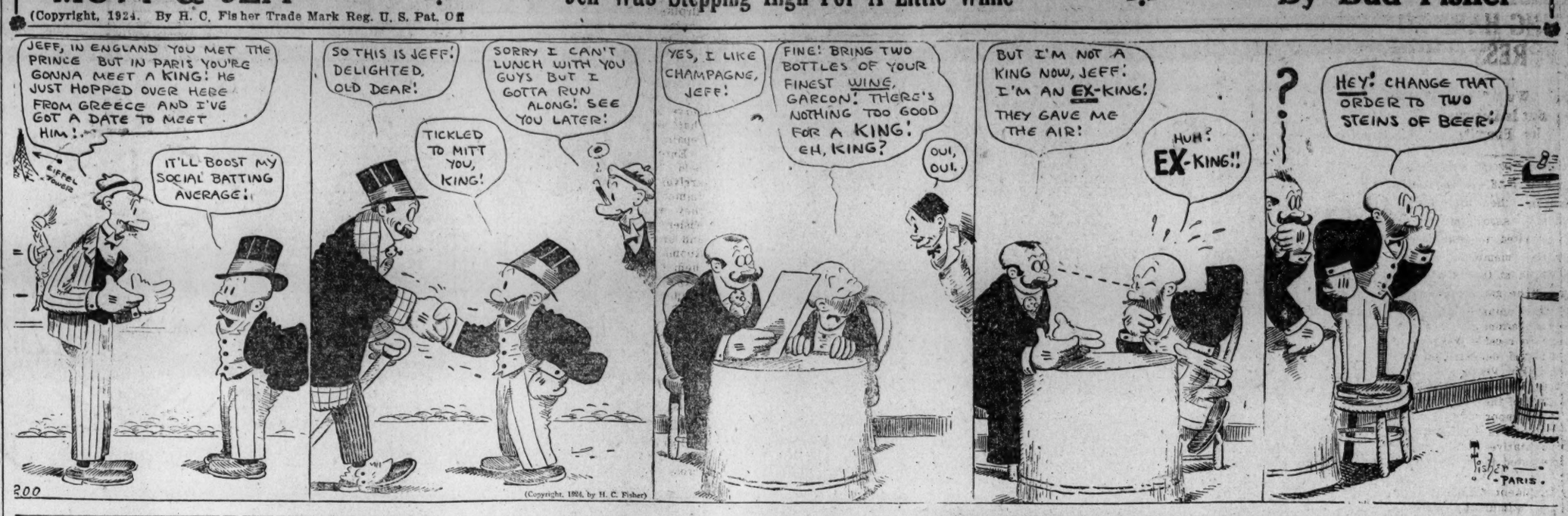
London, May 30.—The Queen, accompanied by Prince George, paid another visit to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley today. They spent over an hour at the Hongkong section, where they purchased a number of articles, including vases, a miniature elephant and Chinese toys.

Paris Has Plan For Economies

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, May 30.—The Cabinet has decided to issue decrees giving effect to economies in various public services totalling 440,000,000 francs.

MUTT & JEFF — Jeff Was Stepping High For A Little While — By Bud Fisher


JEFF, IN ENGLAND YOU MET THE PRINCE BUT IN PARIS YOU'RE GONNA MEET A KING! HE JUST HOPPED OVER HERE FROM GREECE AND I'VE GOT A DATE TO MEET HIM!
EIFFEL TOWER
IT'LL BOOST MY SOCIAL BATTING AVERAGE!
SO THIS IS JEFF! DELIGHTED, OLD DEAR!
TICKLED TO MITT YOU, KING!
SORRY I CAN'T LUNCH WITH YOU GUYS BUT I GOTTA RUN ALONG! SEE YOU LATER!
YES, I LIKE CHAMPAGNE, JEFF!
FINE! BRING TWO BOTTLES OF YOUR FINEST WINE, GARCON! THERE'S NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR A KING! EH, KING?
OUI, OUI.
BUT I'M NOT A KING NOW, JEFF! I'M AN EX-KING! THEY GAVE ME THE AIR!
HUH? EX-KING!!
?
HEY! CHANGE THAT ORDER TO TWO STEINS OF BEER!
200
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Coolidge Defends League Of Nations, Slaps At Senators

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Washington, May 30.—President Coolidge in the course of an address at the Memorial Day ceremony at Arlington Cemetery said that any proposals that American adherence to the World Court should be contingent upon the dissociation of the Court from the League of Nations were unworthy of American principles and conditions. The President did not mention the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's plan, but the address is generally accepted as indicating his rejection of it.

President Coolidge renewed his endorsement of the original Harding Hughes World Court plan and added that while he would not oppose some further reservations "any material changes, which would probably not receive the consent of many other nations, would be impracticable." He reminded the audience of the necessity that nations should always be prepared for war, but emphasised the point that the American Government had been founded to maintain peace.

NEW GOVERNMENT

(*Reuter's Service*)

Helsinforce, May 30.—A new Government has been formed, M. Jamann taking over the Premiership and the Ministry of Education and M. Procope the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Building Trades Accept New Terms

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 30.—The second national ballot of the building trade operatives has resulted in acceptance of the employers' offer of a half-penny an hour increase. The danger of a threatened strike has therefore been removed.

GERMAN CABINET

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, May 30.—Chancellor Marx is continuing his negotiations to form a new German Cabinet. The Nationalists are reported to be opposing the nomination of Herr Stresemann as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

U. S. Seeks Control Of Palmas Island

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Manila, May 25, 1924.—The United States government has entered into negotiations with the Netherlands government to bring under the American flag Palmas Island, situated about fifty miles southeast of the province of Davao, Island of Mindanao. Palmas Island was ceded to the United States by Spain in the treaty of Paris in 1898 but the Dutch flag which has flown over the island for nearly a century has never been taken down. Although the people of Palfas are virtually all of Filipino origin and the island a part of the Philippine archipelago, the Dutch have assumed sovereign ty over the 500 inhabitants.

EXCHANGE RATE

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, May 30.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today as follows:—£1=83.16 average, 82.90 opening, 83.19 closing, 84.25 3 months.

PEERLESS INCANDESCENT KEROSENE LANTERNS

Table Lamps, Hanging and Wall Lamps, windproof, economical, safe, give 300 candle-power, consume 95% air, 5% kerosene, thus being the most economical Light in existence. Ideal for Mission Stations, House Boats, and for cutting electric bills right at home.

Table Lamp $9. Lantern $7
$1.00 extra for outport.

Bartlett Yung & Co.
17 Honan Road
Tel. C. 1875

Your wish realised

Own a Piano you can play yourself—the Moutrie player piano

Is the one instrument which will give you the most enjoyment because you can do all the playing instead of having others to do it for you.

Your piano taken on part exchange may be purchased on our easy terms.

S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.
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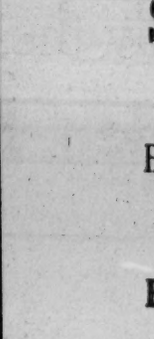
HIGHEST



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Before going on furlough or leaving Shanghai for a holiday, don't forget to call at The China Press offices, No. 14, Kiukiang Road, and arrange to have your paper forwarded.

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Such popularity must be deserved

TO BE singled out for public honor, a man must have proved his quality. And to be chosen by millions, even a cigarette must have "made good."

So Chesterfield's swift rise to popularity is more than a measure of success. It is proof positive of finer tobaccos—which means better taste.

And *better taste* is the sole reason for Chesterfield's huge sales.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
They Satisfy—millions!

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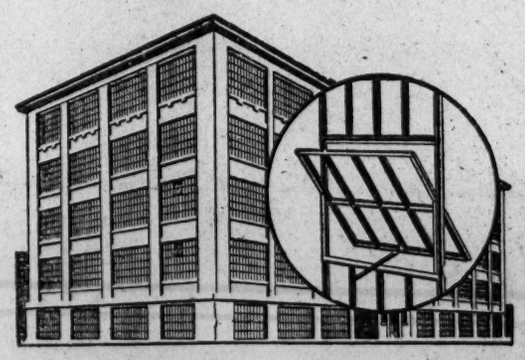

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Steel Windows
for modern building construction.

Easy to erect and operate—strong, weather-proof and standardized.

Full stocks carried in Shanghai

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BE29

KIANGSI GUILD TRYING HARD TO SUPPRESS OPIUM

Marshal Wu "Hates" The Drug, But Is Lukewarm To Its Enemies

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 28.—A deputation representing the International Anti-Opium Association were recently invited to dinner with about thirty members of the Kiangsi Guild at their Club. The purpose of the gathering was to discuss the opium and opium monopoly questions of their province, and to receive the reports of the Kiangsi deputations sent to Marshal Wu Pei-fu and General Chih Hsieh-yuan. Senator Fu, President of the Guild, presided and was supported by other Senators, Members of the House of Representatives and many others interested in opium suppression.

The President made a very earnest and stimulating speech, which was responded to by the General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, who gave a review of the whole situation in China and in Kiangsi in particular. The reports of the deputations were then made. The deputation that visited General Chih Hsieh-yuan, Inspector General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, was received by the General personally. General Chih made the following reply to the information laid before him:

"Tsai's conduct indicates that he does not care a pin for the people's sufferings. I really feel excessively ashamed before the Kiangsi people that such things should be done by my subordinates. Although the Central Government has issued a "chaban" I am of opinion that Tsai must be "pan" (punished) immediately without further "cha" (investigation). It is fortunate that the President has devised effective measures to deal with this matter, otherwise I could relieve the Kiangsi people of this gall and wormwood."

The deputation to Marshal Wu was also personally received, and the Marshal, before the deputation was permitted to make its statement, remarked: "Opium is the thing I hate most." Referring to the Kiangsi monopoly, Marshal Wu stated: "As Tuli Tsai has reported to me that he has abolished all his opium monopolies and that the promoters have been ousted, you will have to drop the subject. You must beware lest you be utilised as the tools of others." Thereupon the deputation replied: "With reference to the abolition there is strong proof that it is not true. We are conscious that it is our duty to rise up against the opium monopoly and we, the patriotic people of Kiangsi, are working unselfishly without any private motive. We are not being used as tools." To this Marshal Wu replied: "He (Tsai) has sent me a telegram, and I do not think he would deceive me. However, if his telegram has no force to remove the peoples doubt, I will again send him a telegram."

Marshal Wu then dictated the following telegram: "Immediate arrest and punishment of the promoters and reply."

The International Anti-Opium Association records its very high appreciation of the determined efforts of the Kiangsi Guild to remedy the lamentable opium conditions in their province.

Ships May Use The Bath Channel

(Reuter's Service)

Antwerp, May 30.—The Belgian and Dutch pilotage directors have decided that vessels drawing 30 feet may again use the Bath channel of the Scheldt, providing they observe the precautionary measures prescribed.

WEYGAND HONORED

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 30.—General Weygand has been appointed a member of the Higher War Council.

UNIVERSITY MEN TO HOLD OUTING TO HENLI TODAY

More than 50 members of the American University Club have made reservation for the Spring Outing to be held in Henli today in connection with the Regatta.

A special coach has been reserved to carry the party to Henli and return. It will leave the North station at 8.15 a.m. and reach Henli about 9.40 a.m. It returns at 5.20 p.m. and arrives North Station, Shanghai about 6.20 p.m. The car will be marked "Reserved for the America University Club." It will be possible to obtain tiffin on dining cars which will be on the siding at Henli.

TO RESIGN TODAY

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 30.—M. Poincare will hand to the President the resignation of the Government on Sunday.

U. S. Flyers Expected To Reach Here Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 1)

trestlework near Shanghai Baptist College. From there, they will taxi to the Standard Oil Wharf, where the buoys, to which they will be moored, have been placed.

In order that there may be no untoward incidents, every precaution has been taken by Captain Eisler. The landing stretch is approximately two miles long, and Captain Eisler has the assurance of the harbormaster that a special effort will be made to keep it clear of sampans and other craft during the period in which the flyers are landing and departing. Notifications have already been issued by the harbormaster to all shipping, and it is likely that a special patrol will be maintained on the day the flyers arrive in order to keep the river clear for them.

STANDARD OIL AIDS

Valiant work has been done by the staff of the Standard Oil Company in assisting in the preparation of the landing course. All spare parts and equipment for the airplanes, including a complete engine, are now stored at the Standard Oil installation. The landing buoys, and other necessary equipment were all constructed in the Standard Oil shops, as was a special raft, which will serve as a pontoon, in the event that any of the planes need repairs on their arrival here.

Entertainment plans are being held in abeyance pending the arrival here of the aviators. Immediately upon their arrival, they will be taken aboard Capt. Eisler's launch, the Record I, and brought to the Customs Jetty. Rooms have been engaged for them in the Astor House.

In order that there may be no tampering with the planes, the U.S.S. Pidgeon, which is at present moored at the Standard Oil wharf, will be shifted to the end of the wharf so that her searchlight will be able to play directly on the planes throughout the night. A naval guard will also be maintained.

WEATHER REPORTS SENT

Every possible aid is being given the aviators in their hop across from Nagasaki. Detailed maps of the Shanghai area and particularly the Whangpoo in the vicinity of the landing course, were sent to Japan some time ago and are now in their hands. Arrangements have been made to cable from Siccawei daily the weather reports, and these are now being sent.

As a further protection, four destroyers attached to the United States Asiatic fleet, left Shanghai yesterday to take up positions alone the route from Nagasaki.

(Reuter's Service)

Lahore, May 30.—The Portuguese airmen, whose aeroplane crashed at Pipar (Jodhpur) on May 8, resumed their flight to Macao this morning with a new machine purchased from the Government of India.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 31.—Captain d'Oisy will leave for Mukden via Peitaiho in the morning.

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 31.—It is reported from Simla that the Portuguese airmen have reached Ambala.

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The New

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Highest Ideals of Harmony

Robinson Piano Co. Ltd.

Alla ? Verdi

Watch it Grow

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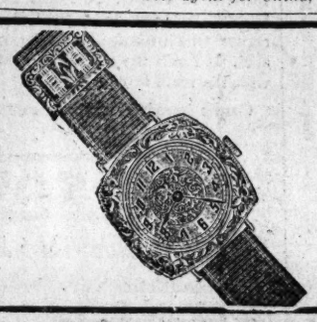
For WOUNDS, SORES & INJURIES

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER

Sole agent for China, Messrs. Wake field & Co., (China), Ltd., S. Y. Sheng, Bldg., Szechuen Road, Shang hai.



We are now having a Special display of GOLD and PLATINUM WATCHES, BACCARAT CUT-GLASS, and RINGS, all the latest designs from Paris, New York, and London. We also have many new and beautiful things in our display—We will be more than pleased to have you see them.

The Siberian Jewellery Store

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Eagle Specials

This Week

Williams Toothpaste, large tubes	2 for	.80
Colgates Toothpaste, large tubes	2 for	.90
Euthymol Toothpaste, large tubes	2 for	.90
Revelation Toothpowder	2 for	1.25
Johnson and Johnson's Shaving Cream	2 for	1.00
Pazo Ointment Sure Cure for Piles	1 tin	1.05
Naphthaline Balls	6 lbs. for	1.00
Salco Absorbent Cotton Al grade	per lb	1.40
Gude's Pepto-mangan	per bot.	2.35
Nujol for Constipation, small	per bot.	1.10
Pluto Water Concentrated	per bot.	.90
Steero Boullion Cubes	per bot.	.70

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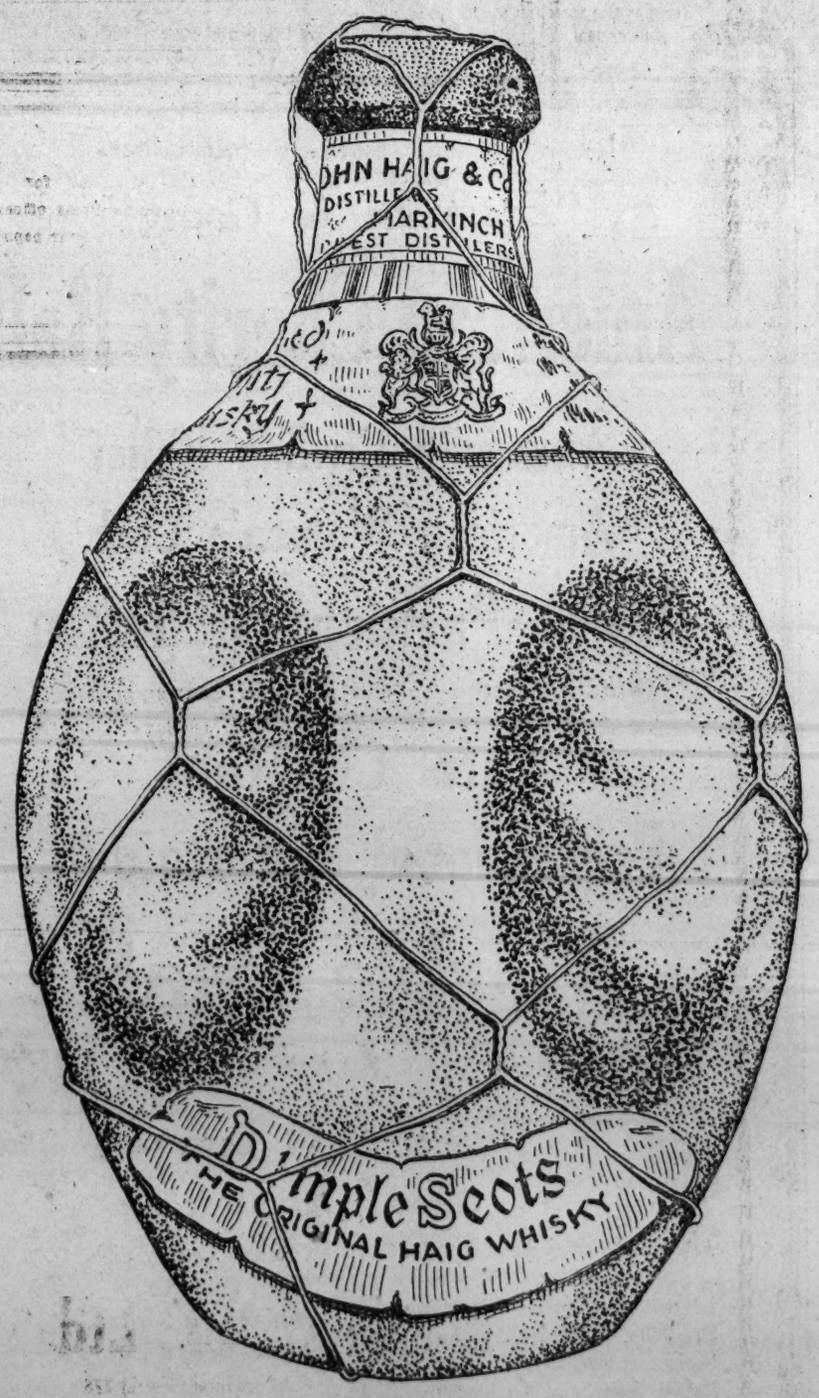

"Dimple"

D'ye Ken John THE ORIGINAL Haig?

QUALITY WITH AGE

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SIKH WATCHMAN HELD GUILTY IN ASSAULT CASES

Coolies And Constables Claim Indian Beat Them With A Stick

Santa Sing, a Sikh watchman employed at one of Messrs. Bailey and Company's godowns, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and assessed $10 for compensation when he appeared before Judge Peter Grain, sitting as magistrate in the British Police Court yesterday morning, to answer to a charge of assault.

According to the case for the prosecution, as outlined by Inspector Crookdake, about half-past nine last night two hand-cart coolies were waiting for a tram on the corner of Seward and Chaufoong roads, when accused, without any warning, struck one of the coolies on the shoulder with a heavy brass-end stick. The coolie ran away, followed by his companion, who also was struck with the stick. Accused went along Chaoufoong Road, where he was employed. One of the coolies called two Chinese constables, who told the Indian that he would have to go to the Police Station. Accused then put up his stick and struck one of the constables a violent blow on the left temple, which necessitated several stitches. The other constable closed with the Indian and he received a blow on the mouth, which was not of a serious nature. They succeeded in getting accused to the police station, the Indian during the journey acting in a violent manner. Another man—a spectator who had nothing to do with it—also was assaulted. That man was injured the worst of all.

The magistrate offered the accused choice of two alternatives, to serve a month's imprisonment and pay $10 for the witnesses and the further loss of time by the injured man in hospital or to serve two months. The prisoner chose the first and promised to procure the money by Monday.

Wedding

MEYER—SCHRODER

Miss Gunvor Elly Austin Schroder became the bride of Mr. Helge Fugl Meyer, son of Mrs. Valgerda Meyer yesterday afternoon at a quiet wedding service celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Schroder, 17 Rue Corneille. The civil service had taken place in the morning at the Danish Consulate before Consul-General T. Raaschou. Pastor Reichelt performed the religious ceremony.

The house was beautifully decorated with bamboos and festoons of white flowers. The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine with long tight bodice trimmed with a lace collar and puffed lace sleeves. The skirt had a foundation of satin draped with fine lace, over which fell another skirt of tulle. The tulle veil was gathered, in a bonnet effect with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was a shower of white flowers tied with ribbon.

The bridesmaids, Miss Edith Henry and Miss Iris Boyd, wore dainty frocks of apricot taffeta with long bodices and bouffant skirts.

Mrs. Schroder, the bride's mother, was matron-of-honor, and wore a handsome gown of fawn colored crepe-de-chine with a trimming of copper colored beads and embroidery. With this she wore a picture hat of brown straw with lace.

A number of friends were present at the service and a reception was held afterwards at which the happy couple were the recipients of numerous good wishes.

The honeymoon will be spent in Peking. The bride's going-away dress was a smart frock of grey crepe de chine with a coatee of French pressed silk, the collar of which was trimmed with red beads and stitching. With this was worn a cloche hat of red and black.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer will be at home after the honeymoon, at No. 16 Route Henli Riviere.

Say Soviet Agent Poisoned Buddha

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, May 30.—The death of the Living Buddha has also been reported to the Chinese authorities by the Lieutenant General of Chahar. As to the cause of his death, rumor has it that he took poison by mistake, or that he was poisoned by some Soviet emmissaries.

Lumbago

This is rheumatism of the muscles of the back. It comes on suddenly and is very painful. Every movement aggravates the disease. Go to bed, keep quiet and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm and a quick recovery may be expected. Sold everywhere.

Poincare Thanks John D. For Fund

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, May 30.—M. Poincare has expressed to Mr. John D. Rockefeller the gratitude of the Government and of the French people for his gift of $1,000,000 for the reconstruction of Rheims Cathedral and repairs to the Versailles and Fontainebleau Palaces. In his letter to M. Poincare, Mr. Rockefeller expressed his admiration for French works. He spoke of the sources of inspiration of universal art and of his sentiments for the French people, whose good humor, art, courage and love of home he admired.

Viennese Light Opera

A distinctly novel form of entertainment was given at the Lyceum Theater last night, when Miss Rosl Schack, a soubrette from Vienna, and Mr. Otto Beck, also from the same city, made their debut before a Shanghai audience. This couple have such a charming stage personality and withal are such conscientious workers that they deserved a better audience than attended the performance last night, although the reason doubtless is to be found in the fact that the performance was in a language alien to the majority of Shanghai residents.

Mr. Otto Beck possesses a well modulated tenor voice over which he exercises perfect control. He sings with great feeling and is at home alike in grave and gay moods. In Miss Rosl Schack, he has a sympathetic partner whose acting and singing are invested with a delightful touch of piquancy. In addition to Viennese songs, Miss Schack essayed an English ditty after craving the indulgence of the audience in a truly naive manner which pleased her auditors as much as the song itself. The entertainment concluded with a light opera sketch in one act in which the two artists were associated in a supper tete-a-tete, and played, sang and danced with the requisite dash and verve.

We understand that another performance may possibly be arranged, with an entirely new program, including such old favorites as "The Merry Widow," "The Count of Luxembourg," "The Dollar Princess" and other light operas, which are invested with a never ending charm. They will provide an acceptable evening's entertainment that is likely to act as a tonic for jaded nerves.

Ask your Chemist for BIOGENE
The Blood purifier and Body Builder

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Alla ? Verdi
Watch it Grow

DAY and NIGHT

Still Working Two Shifts, Day and Night Making Sir. Wm. Crocker
O.I.C.

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CHEE HSIN CEMENT
Company, Limited

Tangshan Portland Cement is Popularly known as the best of its kind and is used by Municipalties, Railways, Engineering Works, Mining Companies, Building Contractors, etc., throughout China and Far East to their satisfaction.

Wholesale and Retail.

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South China Sales Bureau
Telephone Central 7471.
81 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Obituary

MR. A. R. LOWE

Cable advices received here yesterday from Hongkong reported the death there of Mr. A. R. Lowe, of the firm of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, chartered accountants, following an attack of pleurisy.

Mr. Lowe had been a resident of the Orient for many years, and for the past twelve years had represented his firm in Hongkong. Previously, he had spent a considerable period of time in Shanghai, and was well known throughout the East.

Mr. Lowe was a native of Manchester, where he was born in 1873. From 1898 to 1902, he was connected with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. He is survived by his widow, a former resident of Shanghai, and several children.

HON. A. R. LOWE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, May 31.—The death is announced from typhoid of the Hon. A. R. Lowe.

1000 Wagonloads Of Munitions Explode, Causing Great Panic

(Reuter's Service)

Vienna, May 30.—A thousand wagonloads of munitions containing 12,000 shells, which had recently been received from the Skoda Works and also a quantity of old munitions were involved in the explosion at Bukharest. It is estimated that 2,000,000,000 lei worth of damage was caused by the explosions, which are continuing. A fearful panic prevailed for two hours. The population of the threatened area fled to the center of the city. Many houses have fallen and an immense number of windows have been shattered. King Ferdinand had a narrow escape as a shell exploded on the the spot he had just vacated.

South Rhodesian Solons Assemble In Dance Hall

(Reuter's Service)

Salisbury, May 30.—The first Southern Rhodesian Legislature opened today in unique conditions. There was a huge attendance, including many settlers from remote districts. In the absence of a Parliament building, the Assembly is being held in the dancing-hall of a local hotel. This is probably the first in the history even of Colonial Legislatures of an Assembly deliberating in licensed premises, nevertheless the dignity of the occasion was well-maintained, though the waiting crowd was entertained with orchestral music. The opening was attended by the usual pomp and ceremony.

Ask your Chemist for BIOGENE
The Blood purifier and Body Builder

DONT MISS YOUR CHANCE BUY A TICKET NOW IN
THE LOTTERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES
5th, ISSUE A.
30,000 Tickets at $4.00 each
First Prize $30,000
DRAWING JUNE 4th, 1924
TICKETS ARE ON SALE AT THE COMMITTEE'S OFFICE, 14-16 RUE CHU PAO SAN, AND AT SHOPS IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

New Victor
RECORDS
Just Out
"Red Seal Records"

6443.	Dinorah—Sei Vendicata Assai— / Benvenuto. Cellini—de L'art splendeur immortelle.	Italian.	de Luca. de Luca.
998.	Silver Threads Among the Gold— / Love's old Sweet Song.		Galli—Curci. Galli—Curci.
997.	Minuet— (In. D.) (Mozart) / Widmung.	Violin.	Heifetz.
	(Dedication)	Violin.	Heifetz.
995.	Santa. Lucia— / Marechiare—	Neapolitan Song.	Titta. Ruffo. Titta. Ruffo.

"Vocal and Instrumental Records"

45390.	Amoureuse Waltz— / Printemps. (Spring)		Lucy. Marsh. Lucy. Marsh.
45389.	Rustle of Spring. (Sinding) / The Improvisator.		Ganz. & St. Louis. Symphony. Orchestra.
35741.	Orpheus in Hades— Overture—Part. I. / Orpheus in Hades— Overture—Part. II.—		Victor. Sym. Orch. Victor. Sym. Orch.
19298.	Lazy— / Cover me with the Sunshine of Virginia.	Song.	Brox. Sisters. Brox. Sisters.
19300.	When Lights are Low. / What's to-day got to do with tomorrow—		Marcia. Freer. Peerless. Quartet.
19299.	Oh! Susanna. / Gwine to Run all Night.		Wendell. Hall & Shannon. Qt. Wendell. Hall & Shannon. Qt.
45392.	Fallen Leaf. / At Eventime.	Song. Song.	Elsie. Baker. Elsie. Baker.
19293	Home in Pasadena. / What Does the Pussy-cat Mean When she says "Me-ow?"	Song.	Murray & Smalle. Murray & Smalle.

"Dance Records"

19299.	What'll I Do— / Lazy.	Waltz. For Trot.	Whiteman's. Orch. Whiteman's. Orch.
19292.	Whose Izzy is he— / Scissor Grinder. Joe—	Fox Trot. Fox Trot.	The Virginians. The Virginians.
19294.	Take a Little one-step— Medley. / There's Nobody Else But You—	Fox Trot. Fox Trot.	Int. Nov. Orch. Raymond's. Orch.
19296.	After the Storm. / Hula Lou.	Fox Trot. Fox Trot.	The Troubadours. The Troubadours.

Call in and hear these New Victor Records or write for an Illustrated Booklet.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Victor Distributors ——— 37 Nanking Road

Ask your Chemist for
BIOGENE
The Blood purifier and Body Builder

No Cost
This test is free. See coupon.

This Offers You
what you'll be glad to know

A new-type tooth paste, based on modern research, has brought rich benefits to millions. Dentists the world over now advise its use. You see one of its results in glistening teeth wherever you look today.

This offers you a delightful test, to show what it means in your home.

The foe of film

Your teeth are coated with a viscous film. No ordinary tooth paste can effectively combat it. So it clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. Most tooth troubles, most dingy teeth, are due to that clinging film.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look cloudy. It forms the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

It was alarming

Tooth troubles due to film were constantly increasing. Very few escaped. The situation was alarming. So dental science sought for film combatants.

Research discovered two. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, and without any harmful scouring. Able authorities proved those methods effective. Then a tooth paste was created, based on modern knowledge, and those two film combatants were embodied in it.

That tooth paste is called Pepsodent.

New protection

Pepsodent brings other new protection. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

In all these ways, Pepsodent is bringing to careful people of some 50 nations a new dental era.

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

For beauty's sake

Men and women who want prettier teeth must fight that dingy film. People who want cleaner, safer teeth must combat it.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

What you see and feel will soon convince you. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent TRADE MARK
The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste based on modern research, free from harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over. On sale everywhere in two sizes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA NORTH OF AMOY
JAMES HAMILTON, LTD.
16 CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI

10-Day Tube Free 1116Ez.

JAMES HAMILTON, LTD.,
Dept. CH4-8, 16 Canton Road,
Shanghai.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

"Everyone is Going"
American Charity Ball
American Civilian Relief
American Women's Club
Hotel Parisien Orchestra
(Kindly donated by the Parisien Management)
Cafe Chantant
Professional Entertainers
Marble Hall
Wednesday, June 4th, 1924
Tickets, $6.00 Each
Tickets on sale at:

American-Oriental Banking Corporation,
International Banking Corporation
Dr. John Goddards,
Squires & Bingham,
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.,
American Club,
Columbia Country Club,
Robert Dollar Co.,
Honigsberg & Co. Inc.,
Admiral-Oriental Line,
Palace Hotel,
Astor Hotel.

This space donated by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

The China Press Classifications

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—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like $, Tls., etc.) each count as a word.

—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.

—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.

—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

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Situation Wanted
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Apartments Wanted
Furnished Rooms To Let
Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses for Sale
Houses To Let
Houses Wanted
Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
Lost and Found
Exchange and Mart
Poultry & Eggs
Dogs & Pets
Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Real Estate Wanted
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

Special Notices

Attention Motorists

Saturday, May 10th, 1924.

Opening of the WESTERN CAFE, 25 Yu Yuen Road, First class refreshments catering for family trade only, short orders. Afternoon tea and sanitary, ice cream. 67674 J 8

Dr. Suming Zing, Dentist

Artificial Teeth made by modern method. Deformed Teeth extracted without pain, and Dental Diseases guaranteed cured.
Office hours 10 a.m.—6 p.m.
Office 43 Nanking Road,
Phone C. 2127.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to
Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
64204

Notice of Removal

DR. JAMES YUKING'S CLINIC
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
2nd Floor, 43 Nanking Road
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.,
Sundays 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Phone C. 2127
66435

Look ! Look ! Look !

If you wish to keep your carpets, curtains, & clothes, from being damaged in this mouldy season, please take them to.
L. WOLF & CO.
953a Broadway East
to be cleaned or dyed properly.
67864 J 8

Shanghai General Cargo Dealers

29 Szechuen Road.

Our experienced Shroffs are at your service. What have you to offer.
Phone C. 3069
65805 A 25

Dr. J. PODPAKH, M.D.

Specialist in surgical confinement, female and internal diseases. Venereal, urinary, skin diseases and its sequels. Special methods of diagnosis and treatment. Analysis of all kinds of diseases.
Hours: 12-1 and 4-6 except holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Rd., above China Press, 3rd Floor, Tel. C. 484.

Business Opportunities

WANTED by foreigner with excellent connections (over 20 General Agencies) and $25,000 worth of first-class goods, Compradore with capital. Must be active with good native connections and knowledge of business. Exceptional terms to right party. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS. 68202 J 1

EXPERIENCED journalist seeks partner with view publishing fortnightly review dealing with commercial and industrial enterprises of China. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS. 68169 J 1

Agencies Wanted

C. M. Philippidis, Merchant Chungking wishes agencies of reliable firms. Apply directly. 68185

Dogs and Pets

WILL give a nice half Pekinese puppy 4 months old to good home Address Box No. 1063, THE CHINA PRESS. 68237 J 1

Miscellaneous

TELL Fortunes by cards and hands. Mme. Don-Tet 478 Avenue Joffre, apt. 6, near corner of Avenue Albert, Tram No. 2. 68161 J 1

Special Notices

For a pleasant Hour, Weekend or Month try the

Forts Hotel

Woosung Forts.

Pass the Lighthouse

and turn to the left.
Spacious Gardens and Grounds.

All Salads and Vegetables

here are guaranteed by the Proprietor as Foreign Grown.

F. Davies. Proprietor

TSINGTAO

IF YOU WISH to spend your holidays in Tsingtao, or to pass the whole bathing season in that delightful place, or if you prefer the beautiful Laushan Mountains, we can recommend you rooms with or without board at moderate rates. For full particulars apply to:

P. O. Box 220.
TSINGTAO
Dr. JONES TANDING, M.D. 66279

Dr. JONES TANDING, M.D.

73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan and Shantung Roads)
Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Rectal, Female Diseases and Piles. PILES guaranteed cured without operation and pain.
Office Hours: 11-1 and 3-9 daily, or by appointment.

Best Chinese

amah, boy, cook, coolie, etc. Best Japanese servants etc. When you are in need ring up North 2813 or write us, and we guarantee to give you good service.
HONGKEW EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
789 Woosung Road.
S. SUDOH,
Manager.
68152 J 1

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No. 71.

SETO HOUSE
10 Seward Road
TURKISH BATH AND MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
In connection with Oriental and Yankee meals, with family bar. Only Cosmopolitan house in the town.
10 Seward Road. Tel. N. 3253.
67950 M 20

Modern Fire Proof Godowns

To be let. There storied separate floor may be let to sub tenants, neighborhood Broadway & Boone Road. Apply to Tam Wa., 124 Szechuen Road. 67687 J 8

Three cents a word; Minimum charge 60 cents per day. Count 5 words to a line

The China Press Classified Columns

17 Nanking Road — Main Office: 14 Kiukiang Road

Classified advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for at Receiving Office

Houses To Let

TO LET, furnished house, from 4 June for three months, Yuyuen Road, six rooms, three bathrooms, attic rooms, garage &c. or advertiser willing share house with others. Reply to Box 1095, THE CHINA PRESS. 68207 J 3

TO LET or for sale, four 2 story with attic foreign dwelling houses in Yu-Yuen Road for immediate occupation. Modern convenience. Apply to The Continental Corporation of China, 136 Szechuen Road, Tel. 7311. 68221

TO be let, from June 15th, houses of four and two rooms attic modern conveniences-hot and cold water. Rentals Tls. 75, Tls. 37 and Tls. 35. Route Joseph Freiupt. Apply to Mr. M. Darre. 4 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. C. 5527. 68198 J 3

TO be let, Rue de l'Observatoire close to trams and French Park. 5 roomed houses with attics and bathroom—modern conveniences. Apply to Mr. M. Darre. 4 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. C. 5527. 68198 J 2

HOUSE facing French Park newly decorated, five rooms. Modern sanitation, two garages, three years lease. Rent Tls. 100. Furniture and fixtures must be taken over. 6 Route Vallon. 68159 J 5

TO LET, furnished house, six rooms, two modern bathrooms. Flush toilet. Immediate occupation can be let on short or long lease. West 3764 or call 14 Route Grouchy. 68170 J 4

TO LET, Western district, at FB. 210 Avenue Haig opposite the Cemetery, a new house with roof garden, three bed-rooms, box room, big sitting room, bath-room with flush, enamel bath, wash basin, big kitchen, gas and electric fittings installed. Rental Tls. 55. Reduction if long lease. Apply on premises. 68193 J 6

TO LET, well furnished semi foreign house, bedroom, dining room, bathroom, kitchen, dispensary. Rent $50 per month. Electric light excluded. 29 Tai Dong Lee off Dixwell Road. 68084 J 1

TO LET furnished, for about nine months, a cool six roomed house in quietest part of Weihaiwei Road. Good tennis lawn, stables and garage, vegetable garden. Available from July 1. Apply to Box 965, THE CHINA PRESS. 68110 J 2

FOR RENT:—Residence on Rue Lafayette near Route Pottier, four large rooms, ample service rooms, two large verandahs, modern appointments, central heating, garden, house entirely screened, newly and handsomely redecorated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222 T F 307

LEASE semi foreign detached house, Avenue Joffre, seven large, two small rooms with beautiful garden. Rental moderate. Apply to Box 958, THE CHINA PRESS. 68076 J 1

FOR Rent. Semi-detached residence on Yu Yuen Road, 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms, modern sanitation, service rooms, etc. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 303

TO LET. Terrace houses. Double or single. North Szechuen Road, close to Park and tram line. Rentals ranging from $40 to $90. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS. 10154 M 31

Houses To Let

FOR RENT. House on Avenue Joffré, unfurnished, five rooms, two baths, modern conveniences, fixtures also for sale if desired. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 287

WELL furnished and completely screened detached house near French Park to let for July and August. Three reception rooms, three bedrooms, two modern bathrooms, garage and small garden. Apply to Box 969, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 308

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 228

Summer Resorts

RAILWAY Hotel, Mokanshan. Opened 1st May. 40 Rooms. Electricity, Private Swimming Pool and Tennis Court. Minimum charge single $120, double $216 per month. For particulars, apply to Hotel Manager. 68227 J 31

TSINGTAU, house to let for summer or whole year. Excellent location close to the Bund. Modern, central heating, nicely furnished, one of the finest in the town. Rent $500 a month for not less than 3 months. Can be let by flats or rooms with board. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS. 10080

TO LET in Tsingtao, two flats or rooms with board, fully furnished, excellent location, facing the sea. Villa Aurora. Apply to Box 898, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10197

KULING HOTEL KULING. Best and most central situation in Kuling. All rooms with private bathroom and verandah attached Large dancing hall and lounge rooms. Under Foreign supervision. Daily and monthly rates, Apply: Manager.

Used Cars

COUPE ford in good condition, five cord tires, wire wheels, bosch ignition Tls. 550. Call West 1874. Business hours. 68211 J 4

COACH four passenger six cylinder, five cord tires perfect condition. Low price. Apply to Box 1060, THE CHINA PRESS. 68210 J 4

DODGE Five Passenger Touring Car in perfect running order has just been overhauled, repainted and equipped with new hood and all new tyres. Garage guarantee for six months. Price of sale a Bargain at Tls. 1,000. Apply to Box 1046, THE CHINA PRESS. 68176

OPPORTUNITY! One Rebuilt Peerless Lorry, 4 Cyl. 40 H. P. 5 tons capacity excellent order, with spare parts. Inspection invited. Price Tls. 2000 or near offer. Apply to Box 1047, THE CHINA PRESS. 68147 J 5

FOR Sale Sunbeam Limousine in good working order. Will sell at reasonable price. Apply to Box 1052, THE CHINA PRESS. 68200 J 7

FOR Sale Essex Coach, almost new, in excellent condition, will sell for Tls. 1,500 cash. Owner leaving China. Apply to Box 948, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 302

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TO LET Spacious and desirable Offices now in occupation of the Asia Banking Corporation can be divided, with Strong room at either end of the premises. Total floor space 11,624 sq. ft. For further particulars apply to China Realty Company, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building C. 865. T F 283

TO be let. Desirable offices, 25 Jinkee Road. All modern conveniences. Rent includes light, Central heating, cold and hot water in every office. Apply Chung Foo Union Bank, 27 Jinkee Road. 67563

MEASURING about 3,000 square feet, first floor, 16 Canton Road. For full particulars apply 16 Canton Road, 2nd floor. 68184 J 6

TO LET small offices, steam heated, in Zylstra Building, 27 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 7739. T F 310

FOR Rent floor office, Central district, 1,500 square feet, steam heating, along with spacious concrete fire proof vault. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 294

OFFICES. Three nice ground floor offices, central district, steam-heated, single office or suite of two or three rooms. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Telephone Central 8222. No. 30

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

OFFICES suitable for persons conducting a business that requires a central and safe building available at moderate rental. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS. 10168 M 30

GROUND Floor Space, Kinkiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

LARGE suite of offices to be let, modern building, July/August, very suitable business quarter. Apply to Box No. 977, THE CHINA PRESS. 10162 M 30

TO LET, big office rooms. Centrally located. Rent moderate. Apply to City Bank of Shanghai Ltd. 51B Kiangse Road. T F 234

OFFICES, first floor modern building, corner of two important thoroughfares, available immediately. Suitable especially for doctors, lawyers. Apply Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS. 10164 M 30

Real Estate Wanted

WANTED real estate, in small or large lots in Central District. Please submit likely lots to Box No. 1135, THE CHINA PRESS. 10108

BUYER wishes to purchase good Chinese property. Applicant please state particulars of district area and rental, etc. to Box No. 1136, THE CHINA PRESS. 10109

ADVERTISER is in the market for property in the Western District near the New French Club. Applicants please get in touch with Box No. 1137, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

Situations Wanted

RELIEVING work, part or full time wanted during summer months, by competent stenographer with five years home or local experience. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS. 68234 J 1

BRITISHER open to accept management Cinema, hotel or cafe. First class organiser, moderate salary. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS. 68165 J 1

BRITISHER having secured several sole agencies would assign same to an established firm in return for employment. Many years experience in Far East. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS. 68166 J 1

ENGLISH university man seeks whole or part time appointment in local school. English, mathematics and drawing. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS. 68187 J 1

BRITISHER formerly with Harrods seeks salesmanship retail house. Furnishing and decorations in all branches. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS. 68168 J 1

POSITION desired by American, 32 years of age, good education, 12 years business experience. Late manager import department large British firm. Also expert accountant and first class salesman. Very best references. Address replies to Box 1058, THE CHINA PRESS. 68203 J 4

Professional

MASSAGE and Manicure by intelligent lady, 307, B. Avenue Joffre, (near Route Voyron). 68212

MISS Lucie, masseuse and manicuriste. Daily including Sunday. Avenue Joffre 307A. 68204

Situations Vacant

WANTED, Compradore for an old established export manufacturing business. Cash require Tls. 5,000 to Tls. 10,000. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS. 68222 J 4

WANTED: A thoroughly experienced English Nurse to take charge of girl 3½ years old. Must have good references. Wages £75 a year for two years' services in Manila and a passage to England at the end of that time. State age. Apply to Box No. 1062, THE CHINA PRESS. 68231 J 7

WANTED young man for employment in one of the leading American business houses. Must be well educated, furnish bond and have excellent recomendations. Apply in own hand writing giving age, experience etc. Apply to Box 1049, THE CHINA PRESS. 68186 J 3

ENGLISH evening school, The Remington Typewriter School announces the opening of evening classes for teaching English Grammer, Rhetoric, Composition, Letter-writing and Conversation. Instructor is a competent American college graduate. Classes are open to Chinese and foreign students and will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 p.m. Fee $6 per month. School opens at 5.30 p.m., Monday, June 2. Register at No. 2B Kiukiang Road. Telephone Central 1671. 68190 J 1

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House

5 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Double and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with full board large and small rooms with private baths. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N482.

Bostonia

61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 882. Tennis Court.

TO LET, near Medhurst Road, one large furnished balcony room facing south, bathroom attached. Mosquito screened, Telephone, Breakfast optional. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS. 68235 J 1

TO LET, in new boarding house overlooking bund and gardens. One large comfortably furnished cool airy bedroom communicating bathroom with running hot and cold water. Also one very attractive single bedroom. Excellent board and attendance very reasonable terms. Apply 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Phone C. 5013. 68205

NEAR Kalee Hotel to let, from June 15th furnished room with private bathroom attached. No board. 9 Hankow Road. Flat 16. 5-7 p.m. 68230 J 1

ROOMS double and single modern bathrooms with board or without. 1 Young Allen Terrace. North 2072. 68188 J 6

NICELY furnished double room with bathroom attached, or flat of two large rooms and bathroom. South verandah lovely garden and tennis court. Best part of French Concession, near French Club. Excellent food and service. Apply to Box 967, THE CHINA PRESS. 68121 J 3

TO LET with board well furnished room suitable for married couples or bachelors. Terms moderate. Telephone North 63. Melbourne House, 12a Quinsan Gardens. 68098 J 1

ELEGANTLY Furnished South rooms. Modern bath attached. Excellent table and service. $130 per couple. $70 single, 34 Haskell Road. 68067 J 3

TO LET. One large well furnished room. With private bathroom, garden, with or without board. Moderate rent. French Town, 10 minutes from Bund, close to two tram lines. Apply to Box 891, THE CHINA PRESS. 10196 M 31

TO LET. In Quinsan Road, furnished room and bathroom and verandah, without board. Apply to Box 928, THE CHINA PRESS. 10194

ROOMS and Board: Double and single rooms in a newly refitted house with first class table. 25 Carter Road. Tel. West 4139. T F 300

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3056. 65913

Houses For Sale

TSINGTAU, excellent modern house for sale. Apply to Box 1033, THE CHINA PRESS. 10031 M 29

Shops To Let

TO LET for immediate occupation Modern Shops, steam heated, in Zylstra Building, 27 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 7739. T F 311

FOR Rent. Excellent shop 1,200 square feet in best Nanking Road district, also godown space in rear, 2,000 or 4,000 square feet. Also twelve, store rooms, etc., in first and second floors and in attic. To be rented as a whole or in convenient divisions. For terms, etc., Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 299

FOR RENT. Excellent shop space, 1500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 297

TO LET, shop in magnificent corner position. Best part Nanking Road. Available immediately. Area 875 square feet. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 251

LARGE Shop, best part Nanking Road, may be available by end of year. Lessors prepared to discuss terms with prospective tenants. Apply to Box No. 980, THE CHINA PRESS. 10153 M 30

LARGE Shop on Nanking Road, near Bund, available this fall, rental Tls. 750. Apply to Box No. 1007, THE CHINA PRESS. 10032 M 31

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150. H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T. F 2

INDUSTRIAL mission center, 713 Dixwell Road. See new patterns in Anking cross stitch. Large selection exquisite Swatow embroideries Tuesday and Friday mornings or by appointment. North 1863. 68209

FURNITURE of a two story and attic house for sale, including lease. French town. Address Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS. 68223 J 1

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

FOR Sale, Victrola model VVXI walnut cabinet with forty five good records excellent condition, if interested advise Box No. 1050, THE CHINA PRESS. 68196 J 3

FOR Sale, shop double fronted new all conveniences. Suitable for anything. Rent $60. Must sell. Apply 35 MacGregor Road, opposite O. S. K. wharf. 68192 J 3

FOR Sale, Motor House Boat, having two cabins and seven bunks. Miller Engine. 50 ft. long and has a 3 ft. draught. Trial trip by arrangement, will sell cheap. Apply to Box 1051, THE CHINA PRESS. 68199 J 7

FOR Sale, I. S. S. Bond, 18 Months fully paid up. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to Box 1053, THE CHINA PRESS. 68201 J 7

FOR Sale. 3a Kodak special, post card size, fitted Kodak anastigmat lens F 6. 3. Optimo shutter, case stand and color screen. New condition. Tls. 60. Please address Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS. 68181 M 31

GERMAN Piano Strauss, beautiful model. Rich full tone new, only $450 also second hand piano West 2779. Inspection invited. 68115 J 1

Apartments To Let

TO LET. Flat, in Muirhead Road. $25. Board if required. Apply to Box 1067, THE CHINA PRESS. 68254 J 1

TO LET. One large well furnished attic, with private bathroom. Without board. Price moderate. Apply 95 Range Road. 68260

ROOMS or flat, with or without board, verandah, private bath. Call 170 Bubbling Well. Tel. West 3819. 2-4 p.m.

NEW unfurnished flats to let, ready for occupancy first July 2 rooms and bathroom, water and electricity installed. Central location Tls. 50 per flat including electric light, water and taxes. Can be painted to suit tenant. Apply Manager Oriental Press, 113 Avenue Edward VII. 68233

TO LET. Three roomed unfurnished flat, with attached bathroom, in Central District. Independent kitchen if desired. Newly decorated and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Maurice Benjamin—Proprietor. Ben Building. 68236 J 1

FURNISHED flat for rent. Boys quarters, light, water, taxes. $50. French town. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS. 68222 J 1

TO LET. Furnished flat, two rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone. Apply 28 Wayside Road. 68208 J 1

IN Private New painted house furnished or unfurnished flat of 3 large rooms, verandah facing South, bathroom, kitchen, large attic, light, water, tax included. Moderate rent, near tram. Apply 8 Markham Park, (Carter Road). 68123

73 Haskell Road. To let, beautifully furnished flat $100. June 1st. Also flat $65 and single room $40. Immediate occupation. Suitable for bachelors. Modern conveniences. Quiet locality. 68175 J 1

YU Yuen Apartments. Modern three roomed apartments consisting of living room, dining room, bedroom, bathroom and servants' quarters, Central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets, built-in cupboards and closets. Moderate rental. Available July. For particulars apply E. Suenson & Co., Ltd., Eastern Times Building, 30 Foochow Road. T F 301

FOR Rent. Nice five roomed apartment, well furnished, on Route Ferguson, 3 bedrooms, living and dining rooms, 3 baths, ample service rooms, modern appointments, garden, garage. Available immediately. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 305

FLAT to be let 1st September, very centrally situated. Modern building. Tls. 215. Apply to Box No. 998, THE CHINA PRESS. 10150 M 30

Indoor Sports By Tad

I PUT MY FOOT ON THAT JIGGER TO START THE CAR AND THE GAS THING RATTLED- WELL THAT WHAT YOU MAY CALL IT IN FRONT ON THE - THE - YOU KNOW - FELL OFF ONTO THE PRIMER THING - WHEN I LIFTED THE HOOD THE OIL THING GOT LOOSE AND THE AIR JIGGER WAS STUCK -
THAT'S AS SIMPLE AS MA-JONG IS TO AN AFRICAN NATIVE
ARSK HIM ABOUT THAT SPEEDOMETER THINGA MAJIG DEAH
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A LADY DRIVER AS SHE TELLS THE MAN AT THE SERVICE STATION ABOUT THE TROUBLE WITH HER CAR

Some Important Lens Facts

If you wear glasses, or ever expect to you cannot afford to everlook these facts. They tell some plain truths about lenses you really ought to know. Your eyes deserve it.

When you look through a microscope, you do not cover a wide area. You sacrifice field of view for a very high magnifying power and are perfectly satistied.

But the chances are you very seldom look through a microscope. Certainly microscope lenses would be useless for reading or viewing the world about you. Theirs is another mission.

Purpose of Eye Lenses

If your eyes are defective, you supplement them with eye lenses for the purpose of rendering your vision normal. Those lenses are of comparatively low power, but you want them to cover, as nearly as possible, as clear and wide a field as your normal eyes would.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Do your glasses do that? If they are ordinary flat lenses (Fig. 1). they do not. The laws of vision will not let them.

When you look directly through the centers of your flat lenses, things look clear and sharp. If your eyes were stationary in your head and you always used only the lens centers, this would never have been written. It would serve no purpose.

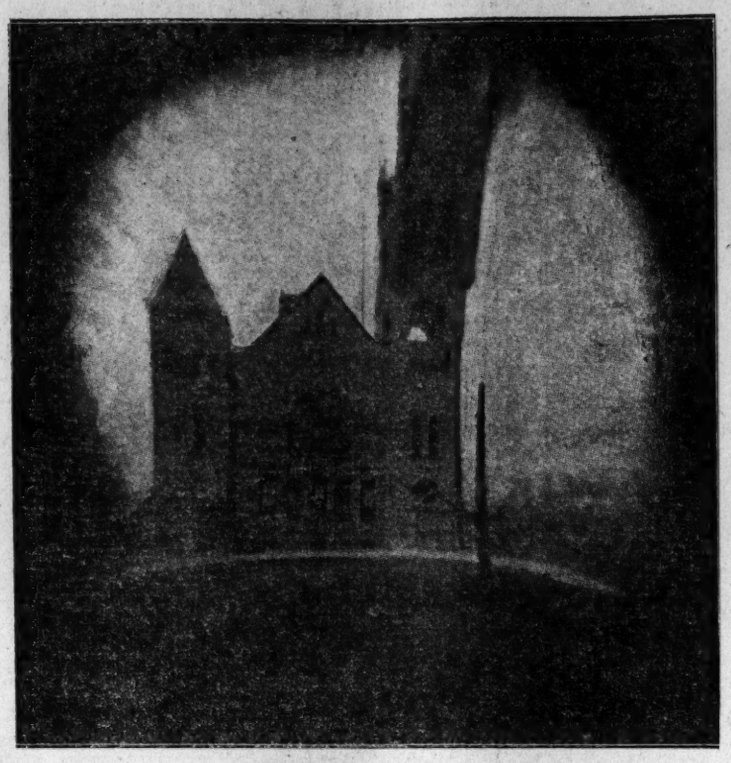

Figure 3—Photographed through a 8 D Flat Lens.

But your eyes are not stationary. They rotate in their sockets and you shift them across the printed page, or whatever your field of vision may be, without moving either your head or your glasses.

In doing this have you never noticed that, when you look through the margins of your flat lenses, things appear hazy and distorted—either magnified too much or too little in proportion with the center of the field?

Defects of Flat Lenses

These defects the optical scientists call astigmatism and distortion and they are unavoidable in flat lenses.

Figure 3 shows them to you plainly and accurately. It was photographed through a strong flat eye lens used in place of the camera lens. The camera corresponds to your eye in this instance, and it sees the image as your eye would see it under like conditions.

Note that the supposedly parallel lines of the picture diverge near the edges, that the field is limited and the margins hazy. This is the effect of the flat lens. The center of the image is clear and in proportion, but that is all.

For years persons with defective eyes had to contend with just such difficulties. No one knew any better.

Discovery of Remedy

Then the scientists began to discover things. They found out that by making the lenses of a deep curved form (Fig. 2) instead of flat, so that the line of vision from the eye was nearly perpendieularto the margin as well as the center, these defects could be almost entirely removed.

This discovery led to the production of deep curved lenses—the technical men call them *Meniscus*, if made with spherical surfaces; *Toric*, if one surface has two differcnt curvatures, Both have wrought wonders.

Figure 4 shows you this plainer than words. It is the same image as that in Fig. 3, but viewed by the camera through a deep curved lens instead of the flat. The field is larger; the lines are practically parallel and in proportion to the very edges.

Normal Vision

If other words, the margins of the image are for all practical purposes almost as distinct and accurate as the central portion. The vision of the eye, if properly fitted, is thus rendered nearly normal.

Previous to this our forefathers were obliged to abuse their eyes and lessen their efficiency just so much, They were not responsible, for they could not help themselves. Flat lenses were all science had given them, and flat lenses were much better than no lenses. Even after the discovery of the scientists, the production of these deep curved lenses was vory limited for a long period and their cost nearly prohibitive.

If we punish our eyes in the same way to-day, however, we are responsible, for we can help ourselves. Science has come to our aid with the deep curved lens, and modern manufacturing facilities have placed it within easy reach. It need only to be used to be appreciated.

Do not be misled by the explanation sometimes given, that the superiority of the deep curved lens lies in its closer conformity to the shape of the eyeball. The eyeball cotld be cubical without altering the case in the least.

There are scientific reasons, as already indicated. Give us a call and let us demonstrate this to you more fully with the aid of scientifically prepared diagrams and charts. You will find them interesting and easy to understand.

Figure 4—Photographed throvgh a + 8 D Meniscus Lens.

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Sun Glasses from **$1.00** up, — largest selection at lowest prices.

OCULISTS' INSTITUTE COMPANY

OCULISTS—OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS

49a NANKING ROAD

Light is essential to vision but we must control or subdue it in order to make it beneficial rather than detrimental.

Some one discovered that the rays of an electric light directed against the ceiling instead of full on the paper of the worker practically eliminated eye strain and we now have indirect lighting. There was a heavy toll in blindness before men came to a realization that they could not defy the killing rays of oxy-acetylene or electric torches for cutting steel, or the blast of a furnace, without adequate protection to the eyes. Snow blindness is as much feared in the North as the biting cold. Not only in such exceptional cases but in all light there are rays which may become injurious to the human eye under certain conditions. Geographically there is no immunity from them. They are present in every latitude and every temperature.

The glare of a thousand varying lights and colors are continually fighting to irritate our eyes. The blazing sun of mid-summer; the less intense but more brilliantly colored sunsets; the glare from coated book paper under a bright electric light, often conspire to break down that delicate organ.

But science has given us a means of combating these harmful rays without impairing clear vision, as in the case of the ordinary colored lenses.

Sir Wm. Crookes Glass, which is of a neutral tint, offers better protection to the eye against irritating light rays than any colored glass at present known.

The Oculists' Institute Co. carries in stock at all times, the genuine Sir Wm. Crookes Glass—products of every large manufacturer in America and Europe including Chance Bros. England (original mnfrs) Bausch and Lomb Optical Co. Rochester N. Y. and Welsworth Crookes—American Optical Co.

O.I.C. Crookes Glasses can be ground to any prescription.

The result of this combination of scientific knowledge with facilities for producing superior grade of optical glass results in glasses which absorbs or neutralizes light rays which under certain conditions may be very injurious to the eye, but which permits clear vision with unchanged color values, and in its two lighter shades is hardly to be distinguished from the glass commonly used for eyeglass lenses.

O.I.C. Crookes Lenses are manufactured in three densities or shades, which have practically the same absorption characteristics, but which regulate the intensity or quantity of light which passes through them to the eye. Our eye-sight-specialist will be glad to give you any information and advice regarding O.I.C. Crookes Lenses.

Uses of Shade 1

Light

O. I. C. CROOKES shade 1 is practically colorless giving all the advantages of colored glass with none of its disadvantages through lack of clear vision. Has maximum transmission of visible rays and good absorption of ultra violet rays. Under ordinary lighting conditions this shade gives protection, and comfort and its regular use is soothing to the person who is nervous or who works steadily under artificial light.

Uses of Shade 2

Medium

OUT of doors, playing golf or tennis, driving in the open country, wherever an effort is required to see without "squinting." O.I.C. Crookes, shade 2 may be worn. Has moderate absorption of visible rays *and high absorption of ultra violet rays.* For sensitive eyes and for wear under trying conditions of light, the wearer being only slightly conscious of the deeper shade of the lens.

Uses of Shade 3

Dark

WHERE the maximum protection is required, O.I.C. Crookes lenses in shade 3 do all that any universal or neutral glass can do in absorbing the color rays and the vision is much clearer than is the case with the so-called smokes glasses.

For very sensitive eyes and for wear under lighting conditions of extreme glare. Has higher absorption of both visible and ultra violet rays.

Transmission of color 100% minus absorption by lenses

Rays absorbed by O.I.C. Crookes Lenses

Shades	1	2	3
Red	1.1%	10.0%	29.8%
Yellow	20.5%	27.2%	43.3%
Green	1.5%	10.5%	33.7%
Blue-Green	3.1%	14.7%	38.6%
Blue	6.6%	18.0%	43.1%

O.I.C. GLASSES ARE GUARANTEED

If either lenses or frame are in any way unsatisfactory for any reason, we will make any changes the patient desires.

O.I.C. examination is AUTHORITATIVE and GUARANTEED

If our examination is in any way unsatisfactory, for any reason, and regardless of who made the examination, we authorize you to bring us the prescription of any other oculist which we will fill with a new pair of glasses. *Free of Charge, a Fairer Offer was Never Made.* It is on this basis that the Oculist Institute Co. has built up the largest, most modern and best equipped optical establishment in the Orient.

OCULISTS' INSTITUTE COMPANY

OCULISTS—OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS

49a NANKING ROAD

In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, June 2, 1924, Commencing at 10:00 a.m.

Cause No. 2233, William Jacks and Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld. Motion to set. Ellis & Hays; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2203, Brandt & Rodgers Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc. Motion to set. W. Y. Char; Sellett & Blume.

Cause No. 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody. Haskell & Moss; Rodger & Husar.

Cause No. 2405, L. E. Greenstone v. M. I. Greenstone. Motion for judgment by default. Haskell & Moss.

Cause No. 2324, In re Receivership of American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc. On Receiver's Report. J. S. Potter, Receiver; C. S. Franklin.

Cause No. 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuse, Hesslein & Co. Motion for re-hearing, argument on. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder; Davies & Bryan.

HEARINGS:

May 20, 1924, Cause No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; testimony taken of Plaintiff, Tsien Tsze Chao, H. Butler, M. L. Gregg; continued.

May 21, 1924, Cause No. 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of P. L. Foster; submitted.

May 21, 1924, Cause No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; continued on stipulation.

May 22, 1924, Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of E. Guignard, M. Guignard, W. E. O'Hara, J. E. Murray, B. Shmulevsky, H. Schloten; continued.

May 23, 1924, Cause No. 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of M. Guignard, J. E. Murray, F. Reiss, G. Marcovici, S. A. Ransom, T. B. Dunn, W. G. Hiltner, J. L. Clarke; submitted.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; on motion to set; assigned.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; on motion to set; assigned.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.; on demurrer; submitted.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby; on motion to extend time to plead; submitted on stipulation.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's Will; on motion to reopen estate; submitted.

May 27, 1924, Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co., Inc. et al; testimony taken of W. S. Read, A. G. Toone, E. Bell; submitted. (Before the Commissioner)

May 22, 1924, Crim. No. 613, U. S. v. K. A. Ahlin; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

May 24, 1924, Crim. No. 616, U. S. v. J. V. Murray; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

May 24, 1924, Crim. No. 614, U. S. v. W. D. Harris; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

May 24, 1924, Crim. No. 615, U. S. v. C. S. Rutherford; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

May 24, 1924, Civil No. 156, South British Insurance Co. v. The China American Petroleum Co.; testimony taken of W. J. Dexter, C. A. Stewart, N. C. Wolf; submitted.

JUDGMENT & ORDERS:

May 21, 1924, Cause No. 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; judgment for plaintiff.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's Will; order reopening estate.

(By the Commissioner)

May 22, 1924, Civil No. 165, A. M. A. Evans v. H. E. Swinehart; order of dismissal.

May 22, 1924, Crim. No. 613, U. S. v. J. V. Murray; sentence.

May 23, 1924, Cause No. 2413, In re alleged insanity of James W. Gill; judgment.

May 24, 1924, Crim. No. 616, U. S. v. J. V. Murray; sentence.

May 24, 1924, Crim. No. 614, U. S. v. W. D. Harris; sentence.

May 24, 1924, Crim. No. 615, U. S. v. C. S. Rutherford; sentence.

May 24, 1924, Civil No. 156, South British Insurance Co. v. The China American Petroleum Co.; judgment for defendant.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

June 3, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Export & Import Co.

June 4, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corp'n.

June 5, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2406, Fanny Cantorvich v. Henry Bagaman.

June, 6, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press.

July 10, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen.

Sept. 9, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause 2386, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Sept. 24, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

May 22, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; motion to set.

May 22, 1924, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's Will; motion to reopen estate.

May 23, 1924, Cause No. 1480, L. S. Yeh v. Andrews & George; assignment.

May 24, 1924, Cause No. 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; motion to set.

May 24, 1924, Cause No. 2436, Yong Ho Ziang Hong v. Standard Products Co., Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

May 24, 1924, Cause No. 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.

May 24, 1924, Cause No. 2410, A. I. Gromovoi Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; summons issued.

May 24, 1924, Cause No. 2378, Tong Jack Hong v. Philippine American Export & Import Co.; amended petition.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; plaintiff's brief in support of exceptions to accounting.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.; subpoena duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2410, A. I. Gromovoi Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2436, Yong Ho Ziang Hong v. Standard Products Co., Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corp'n; marshal's return of summons.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2361, Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; praecipe for execution.

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice to produce.

May 26, 1924, Corp'n No. 165, United Agencies, Limited; articles of incorporation.

May 27, 1924, Cause No. 2338, G. C. Shaw v. Jno E. Hughes Co., Inc.; discontinuance.

(By the Commissioner)

May 19, 1924, Civil No. 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; praecipe for execution.

May 21, 1924, Crim. No. 613, U. S. v. K. A. Ahlin; complaint; warrant issued.

May 22, 1924, Crim. No. 614, U. S. v. W. D. Harris; complaint.

May 22, 1924, Crim. No. 615, U. S. v. C. S. Rutherford; complaint.

May 22, 1924, Crim. No. 616, U. S. v. J. V. Murray; complaint.

May 23, 1924, Cause No. 2413, In re alleged insanity of James W. Gill; warrant of commitment issued.

May 24, 1924, Civil No. 86, G. C. Wootten v. C. Boer; discontinuance.

May 24, 1924, Civil No. 166, V. Zila v. N. Mesa; petition; summons issued.

May 24, 1924, Civil No. 113, Estate of Raphael J. J. Solomon v. The Filipino Club; discontinuance.

May 27, 1924, Civil No. 167, Chiang Sin San v. J. S. Scheibli; complaint; summons issued.

Dickens Opera To Be Staged In London

London.—The discovery in a second-hand bookstore of the libretto of an opera written by Charles Dickens, called "The Village Coquettes," led Sir Frederick Bridge, the great musician and former organist at Westminster Abbey, though in his eightieth year, to compose music for it, and students of Trinity College of Music will produce the piece in June.

Sir Frederick was attracted by the words of the libretto, and his interest was further aroused when he learned that the opera had originally been set to music by his old friend, John Hullah, in about 1836, Dickens having written the libretto when he was twenty-four. But when a theater in Edinburgh, where the opera was being produced, burned the music was lost. Sir Frederick is doing his composing at intervals while pursuing his favorite recreation of fishing in Scotland.

High Rentals Drive Art Out Of Chelsea

London.—Though there are more artists and art students in Chelsea than in any other part of London this district no longer is the art colony it once was. In the years immediately preceding the war Chelsea was looked on as the Latin Quarter of London; best sellers went there in search of local color; it became fashionable to live in a Chelsea apartment, with studio, and to go to parties in that neighborhood.

The result has been that as Chelsea became what the agents liked to call "a favorite residential quarter" rents began to go up, builders began to run up huge blocks of flats—and the artists moved somewhere else.

It is said that if one wants to find the real "arty" atmosphere in London today one must go farther north and west, and right away from the Thames, which has inspired so many.

Revival Of Riding Seen On Rotten Row

London.—There has been a marked revival of horseback riding in London recently and Rotten Row, the famous riding course in Hyde Park, is enjoying a greater popularity than it has at any time since the war. The "Ladies' Mile" also has once more become attractive, and not only are many women making use of it, but whole families, down to little ones on ponies.

Of about 100 riders seen on Rotten Row the other day more than a score were women, and of these three-fourths rode astride, including one gray-haired dowager, who seemed to be especially fond of galloping.

With the revival of riding the Row is also again becoming a social parade, and those who favor the less strenuous sport of motoring meet there by appointment for a stroll afoot through the park or a slow drive around in their cars

C 2240

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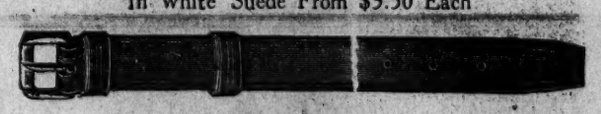

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The GREAT NORTHERN SAVINGS SOCIETY wishes to conduct a series of easy contests on a subject that will give to the students something to think about and make people to understand that a Nation's success is based on thrift of its citizen's, that all Commercial and Industrial undertakings of the world are based on the savings of it's population.

Essays must not exceed 350 words and envelopes should be addressed "SAVING'S CONTEST DEPARTMENT."

Essays in Chinese will be accepted providing translations in English are attached.

All essays will be examined by the board of directors. Essays and names of those selected will be published in the Great Northern Savings Society's Magazine "Favourite" which are distributed free.

Essays must be sent in not later than July 24th, 1924.

Note.—While students are mentioned by preference, nevertheless the contest is open to all

The Great Northern Savings Society

D 204 Shantung Road

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries In Conference At Hangchow

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hangchow, May 28.—The Young Men's Christian Association is holding a conference of Executive Secretaries here this week, which many of the leaders of the movement regard as the beginning of a new day in the history of the Association in China. Secretaries from most of the organised Associations in the country are present in the Conference and a thorough study of the present program, aims and policies of the movement is being made. The hope of the delegates is that a clear understanding and a more definite practice of the principles which have made the Association movement successful in the past will be adopted in its widespread field throughout the country.

The conference is about equally divided in attendance between Chinese and foreign secretaries. Dr. C. P. Wang, of Tientsin, is chairman of the Program Committee. The Conference Chairmen are Messrs. John Y. Lee, T. Z. Koo and W. W. Lockwood, of Shanghai. Business Secretaries are L. T. Chen and E. E. Bannett of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. The most distant Association is represented in the conference by Mr. P. Y. Ma, who comes from the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Tokio. Mr. G. G. Helde represents Chengtu, the most distant Association in point of time. The only lay member of the conference is Mr. V. C. Woo, manager of the Yu Fong Cotton Mill, of Chengchow, Honan. Mr. Woo is president of the Chengchow Association and a strong friend of its industrial program.

REVIEW MOVEMENT

On the opening day of the conference, a historical sketch of the Y. M. C. A. movement in China, bringing those present up to date on its growth and status, was given by Drs. D. Willard Lyon and Fletcher S. Brockman. Dr. Lyon came to China twenty-nine years ago as the first secretary of the movement, made a survey of five or six cities which had invited the North American Y. M. C. A. movement to send out secretaries to establish branches, and settled in Tientsin to make the first demonstration of the adaptability of the movement to China and her needs. Dr. Lyon confined his narrative to the establishment of this first Association. His brief mention of many of the members of those first days included many of the present day social, political and religious leaders.

Dr. Brockman who was the fourth secretary to come from America and the first to serve in the capacity of National Secretary of the new movement gave an interesting story of the principles and growth of the movement which has spread during the past twenty-eight years from the first small center, which was an effort for students only, to forty-odd Associations which stand in their communities as service institutions and opportunities for men and boys of every class and which through their policies of education, health, athletics and service are profoundly influencing the nation as a whole.

The great question which has most actively engaged the time and thought of the Conference is the membership of the Association and plans for making the movement a more effective service opportunity for its growing numbers. The needs of the membership for service are not going without consideration but the larger one of organising the more than fifty thousand members which the Y. M. C. A. has today into a great working force for the social and moral redemption of the nation is receiving first consideration. A prominent note in the discussions is the need for a militant advance on the part of the Association, its great membership forces, its influence and its nation-wide prestige against the outstanding evils of national life.

MAY CHANGE BASIS

With this desire in mind a proposition has been made to change the basis of membership in the Association from the payment of money to a willingness to take an active part in its program of service for the community. If this proposition is adopted it will mean that the physical privileges of the Association such as gymnasium classes, use of apparatus, athletic field, bath, etc. will be charged for on a business basis.

The dominant note of the Conference has been a call to the leadership of the Association to lose itself in consecrated service to the needs and social salvation of the nation. This idea was given added emphasis by a letter from Hon. S. T. Wen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, which was read to the Conference this morning. Mr. Wen's letter follows:

"Since the recent fellowship in Shanghai during the days of the National Christian Council I have felt greatly refreshed in spirit and have come to realise more than before that to save the world from sin is not simply a task of human beings nor is it a task of God alone. It is a work of co-operation between God and man, therefore it falls upon our shoulders to Christianise those who do not understand God with the Gospel of our Father on one hand and with the deep beliefs of his followers on the other. Improvements cannot be brought about in society unless we Christians come to the front and boldly take up our responsibility.

"I am praying all the time for the coming Conference at Hangchow in which I am sure your hopes for strengthening the program of the Association will be realised through this gathering of its best leaders.

"I am praying that you may arrive at a clear understanding of what the Y. M. C. A. work may mean to China and that those who are participating in this conference will have one heart to bring it to highest success.

"Very sincerely yours,"

"S. T. WEN,"

Tomorrow the Conference takes a holiday to give the delegates a chance to visit the temples and scenes of interest around the West Lake.

Belfast Will Train War Heroes

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Belfast, April 15.—Belfast, unlike many larger cities does not forget its debt to those mained in the war. Nor does it seek to repay that debt by the erection of useless memorials and the shedding of tears. The practical North, shows its gratitude in a practical, and beneficial manner.

At Ormeau Avenue an instructional factory has been established, where at present 338 disabled ex-service men are acquiring proficiency in various trades. Also, a new basket factory, which is to be run solely by ex-service men, was opened by the Duchess of Abercorn.

Her Grace, who has frequently proved herself to be one of the most sincere workers in this cause, expressed her pleasure at the opportunity thus presented, to show in a small way the deep interest the Governor and herself took in such efforts to assist the ex-service men of the province.

"It is by such practical schemes" said Her Grace, "that we expect that soon all unemployed soldiers will be earning a decent wage enabling them to keep themselves and their families in comfort, and that the sad condition of many of them since the war will be a thing of the past. They went voluntarily to fight for their country, and the public should see that they do not suffer because of their patriotism."

Harbor Board Election Held

An election in connection with the harbor board, was held recently. The elected members were:

Sir Samuel Kelly	8,054
Mr. R. B. Fair	7,654
Mr. James McConnell J. P.	7,445
Mr. P. E. Herdman J. P.	7,228
Mr. R. A. Mitchell	7,117
Sir Crawford M'Cullagh M.P.	6,753
Mr. T. R. Burns	5,227.

The first six of the above, were the retiring members, and Mr. Burns was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. G. F. Inglis.

Sir Crawford M'Cullagh in a speech following the election, said, he could testify that the harbor board was conducted on the highest and best principles for the benefit of the ratepayers generally. He was a kind of connecting link between the harbor board and the corporation. In days gone by the two boards did not always pull together; one was more or less jealous of the other, and the harbor board was sometimes looked upon as a sort of local House of Lords. But that was all past, and both were pulling together and working in the best interests of the community.

Decline Of The Fishing Industry

The Ulster Development Commission set up by the Northern Parliament has been discussing various schemes for the revival of the fishing industry. The industry has shown an alarming decline during the last twelve months, reasons for which are not hard to find.

In the first place there is a deplorable lack of organisation and enterprise, secondly young men can no longer be persuaded to take up the business, preferring more profitable positions in the city. If the first of these drawbacks were removed it would automatically remove the second.

Most of the fishing in the neighborhood is conducted too near the shore, leaving the better deep sea fishing to Scotland. In-shore fishing is not profitable yet the finest fishing grounds are off the north-east coast, and these are left entirely to the English and Scottish trawlers, which profit enormously.

The development commission, are considering the advisability of establishing classes to teach more advanced methods to those now employed, and it has also been suggested that new piers, extending further out to sea should replace those existing, which are only approachable in fine weather. From this it would seem that the commission whilst concerning themselves with trifles, have ignored the main point, namely, the fact that deep sea fishing, the most profitable by far, is neglected for in-shore fishing.

Scapa Flow Salvage Work Starts

London (By United Presse.—The biggest ship-salvaging job ever known is being attempted off Northeast Scotland—the raising of the interned German fleet, scuttled at Scapa Flow by Admiral von Reuter in June 1919.

The hulks of sixty-eight warcraft, once prides of the German fleet, have been rusting for more than four years, a tangle of junk at the bottom of Scapa Flow. They went down, dramatically, in a bunch, and they are jumbled together in twenty fathoms of water, and an English marine engineering concern has tackled the herculean job of getting them up.

Unprecedented engineering devices will be used in this job, a scheme of plugging up all holes in the biggest sunken battleships, pumping out the water, blowing them full of air like a balloon, and thus causing them to float to the surface.

Eight or nine years will be required to clear Scapa Flow completely of the self-sunk German fleet. Within a year, however, the pivotal part of the job will probably be finished, that is the "raising by inflation" of the two largest ships. These, when brought to the surface, will be used as floating docks, upon which to place huge derricks to haul up the smaller ships.

And then the junk that was von Reuter's fleet, a fleet, that committed suicide after surrender, will be sold for scrap, and melted up and made into machinery. And possibly some of the metal may find its way into ploughshares, possibly into the fittings of newer British fighting-craft.

The biggest ships of the fleet are the Hindenburg and the Seydlitz, 27,000 ton battle cruisers, famous during the war. There were seventy-four vessels interned at Scapa Flow, including thirteen cruisers and fifty destroyers. Of this fleet, sixty-eight were scuttled by the Germans, most sinking in twenty fathoms of water.

The salvaging firm has built a huge floating dock about 400 feet long for use in the first stage of the operations. This will be moored above the scuttled fleet, and divers, using it as a base, will concentrate on the first job of locating every one of the many holds the Germans bored in the ships in order to sink them. The Hindenburg is supposed to be pretty much of a sieve now and months will be required to spot all the openings. Finally all will be plugged except two, one to pump air in and the other to pump water out. Then if all the holes have been found, the Hindenburg will balloon herself up to the surface, and be fitted out as another floating dock from which to pry up the other ships.

The Seydlitz flopped over as one sank, and is lying sideways on the bottom, instead of "standing up" as is the Hindenburg. Accordingly, a different technique is necessary for the Seydlitz. If she were "ballooned" the engineers figure she would turn turtle on her way to the top, and reach the surface bottom side up. So, an "underwater tank" has been built for use on the Seydlitz. It will be lowered to the wreck, workmen will go down into the tank through great pipe lines. Then compressed air will be forced into the tank, and as the pressure becomes sufficiently strong the bottom of the tank, which works on hinges, will be opened. The air pressure will be sufficient to keep the water out—in other words, the "bottom" of the tank will simply be water, and the workmen, who will be protected by extraordinary strong helmets and diving suits, can go about their job conveniently.

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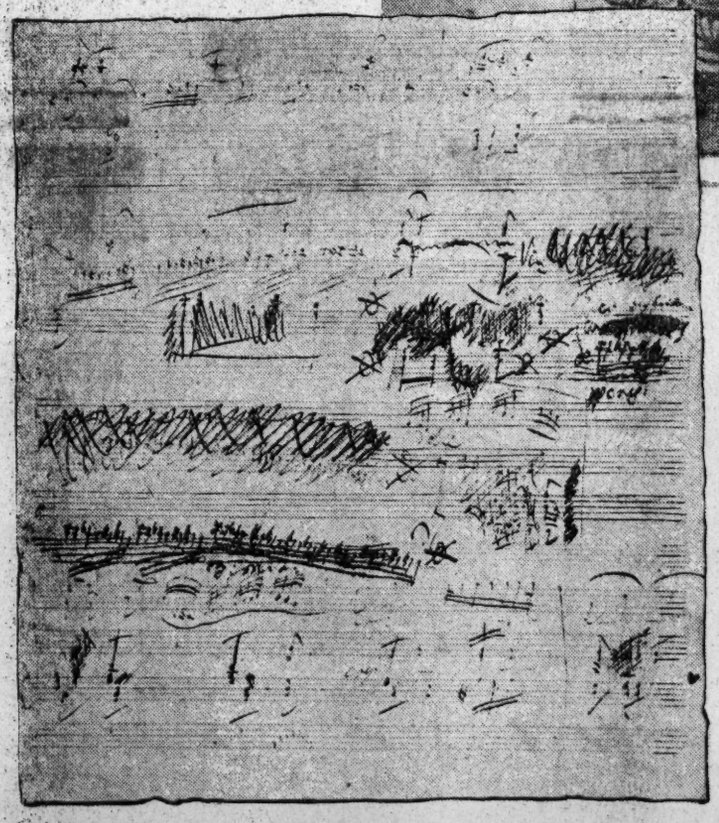
"Cymon and Iphygenia," a Remarkable Original Drawing, Pen and Bistre on Vellum, by the German Artist, J. Matham (1571-1631) in the Morgan Library.



Original Draft of the Score of Beethoven's Violin Sonata, Opus 96, Written, Slashed and Revised by the Moody Composer.

Manuscript Score of Handel's "Gloria" and "Nisi Dominus," So Smooth and Regular That It Resembles a Printed Score. It Was Written in Rome in 1707, When Handel Was Still a Comparatively Young Man.

Rembrandt's Etching, "The Descent from the Cross," Done in 1633.

(C) International Feature Service.
One of the Finest Examples of Rembrandt's Studies. A Page from His Sketch-Book.

By W. B. SEABROOK

BEETHOVEN died during a fierce thunderstorm. It was a fit setting, for his whole life had been stormy. He was rough of manner and temper, not through the fashionable eccentricity of genius, but because of the real sufferings endured by his passionate and noble nature.

Ill, troubled by debts, a prey to the increasing deafness that seemed the worst of all calamities to a musician, sometimes on the verge of suicide, he did some of his greatest work in a condition bordering on frenzy.

He noted down his musical ideas as they first struck him—then fiercely slashed and revised them. Among the musical manuscripts in the Morgan library is the original draft of his violin sonata, Opus 96, written, slashed, revised in just this way, and marvelously interesting for that reason.

In striking contrast is a musical manuscript of Handel's, also in the Morgan collection, the "Gloria" and "Nisi Dominus," written in Rome in 1707—so smooth and regular that it seems almost like a printed score. Handel, like most geniuses, had his violent side, too—he got into a duel once, quarreling with a rival composer, and would have been killed if his opponent's sword had not struck a big button on his coat—but he wrote his greatest music with a sure, methodical calmness.

Nothing is more thrilling in the library that the present J. Pierpont Morgan has deeded to the public than these extraordinary glimpses into the intimate processes by which works of genius are born.

One room contains thousands of marvelous drawings, some perfect in detail and others only partially completed, just as they left the hands of Raphael, Titian, Benvenuto Cellini, Rubens, Van Dyck, Maurillo, Velasquez, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough and men of lesser fame.

Rembrandt ranked high among the elder Mr. Morgan's favorites, and in addition to many original drawings by this great master of light and shadow the Morgan collection contains what is probably the finest collection in existence of Rembrandt prints, engravings and etchings.

Many hours could be spent in an examination of the Rembrandts alone. Drawer after drawer full of perfect impressions is displayed, and practically all the known rare prints are in the collection.

It is interesting to study the perfect finished etching of "The Descent from the Cross"—to see the glowing shaft of light that illumines Calvary, the face of the dead Christ and the witnesses of the Crucifixion. It is interesting to see how Rembrandt, following the custom of his time, picked Dutch faces for the various characters, and garbed them in the Dutch clothing of his own period, yet contrived to achieve a perfect harmony with his subject. It is interesting to see the finished masterpieces. But it becomes ten times more interesting when it is possible, as in the Morgan library, to compare this with unfinished chalk and pencil drawings, fragments, heads, pages from a sketch-book cast aside, just as they were left by the master several centuries ago. It is almost like going back to his old studio and seeing him at work. It is something close-up, intimate, and for that reason perhaps more thrilling than any finished painting hung formally in a public gallery.

This same thrill of intimate contact is repeated when one sees, in the original manuscripts of famous authors, erasures, corrections, thumb-smudges and whole sentences scratched out to be re-written in the great poems, novels and romances which one has known before, but only in the form of impersonal printed books.

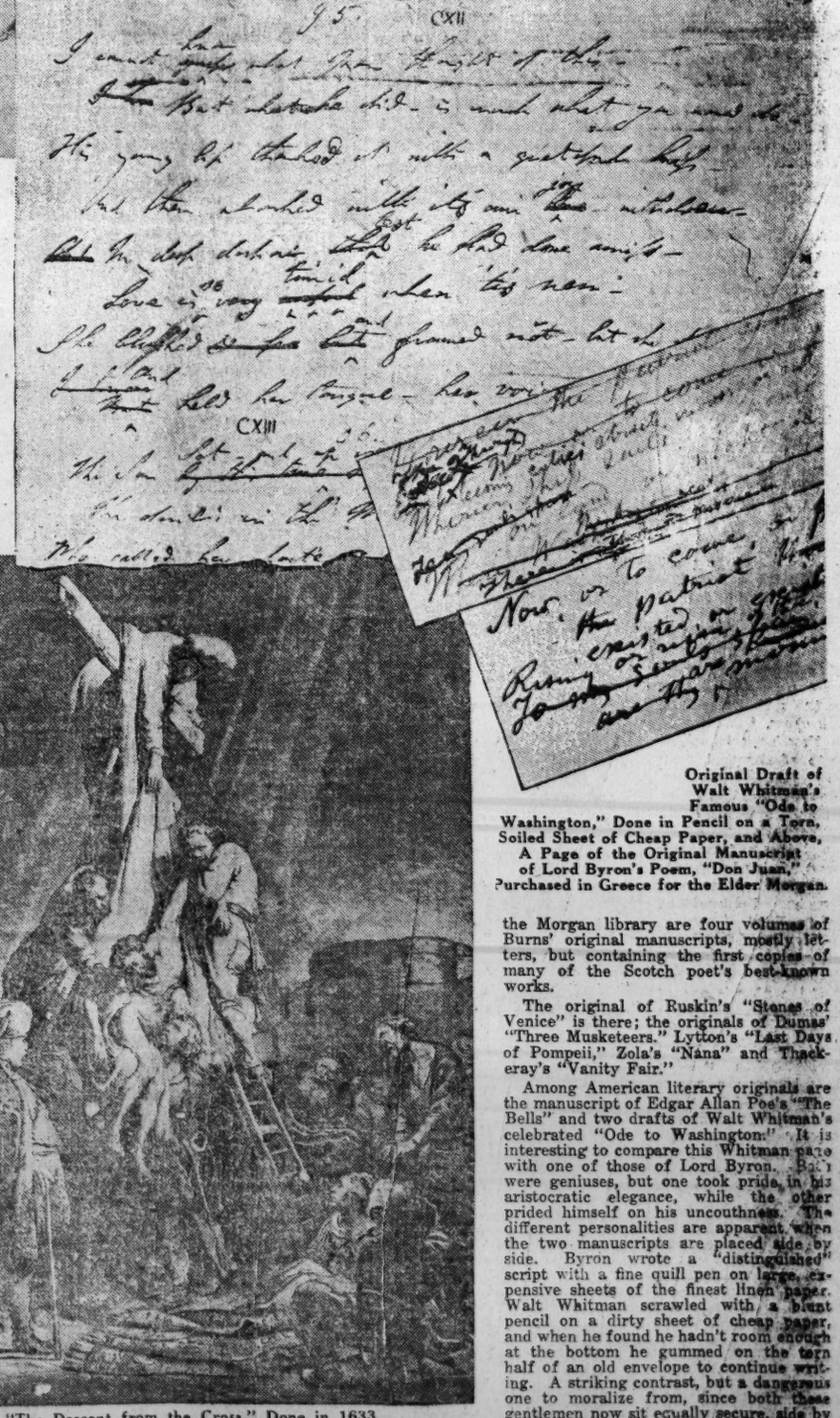
It is most entertaining to read Lord Byron's "Don Juan." But how much more so to see, to touch, to turn the actual pages on which those fiery verses, new-born in the brain of genius, first flowed from Byron's pen!

The story of how Mr. Morgan obtained his Byron manuscripts itself borders on romance. He so greatly admired the English poet that he named his yacht "The Corsair," after one of Byron's poems. Later it occurred to him that he would like to have the original manuscript of "The Corsair." He went to England in search of it—and found that there were no Byron manuscripts in England. This surprised him, but it was not so astonishing after all. Byron, who lived only a hundred years ago, was bitterly hated by the English people of his time, for his wildness, pride and scandalous love affairs. Consequently he abandoned England in his early manhood and wrote most of his poems in Italy and Greece. In Greece Byron was adored, not only as a poet, but as a man, for he embraced the cause of Greek revolutionary independence, joined the Greek insurgent forces, became their commander-in-chief, and died of fever while serving their cause. After long inquiries, Mr. Morgan heard a vague rumor that some of the Byron manuscripts were still in Greece. Forthwith he sent agents there to buy, no matter what the price. The result is that the Morgan collection now contains not only the original manuscripts of "Don Juan" and "The Corsair," but of "Werner," "Manfred," "Marino Faliero" and others of Byron's greatest poems.

Among the other "wonders" of the Morgan library are four volumes of Burns' original manuscripts, mostly letters, but containing the first copies of many of the Scotch poet's best-known works.

The original of Ruskin's "Stones of Venice" is there; the originals of Dumas' "Three Musketeers." Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," Zola's "Nana" and Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Among American literary originals are the manuscript of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Bells" and two drafts of Walt Whitman's celebrated "Ode to Washington." It is interesting to compare this Whitman page with one of those of Lord Byron. Both were geniuses, but one took pride in his aristocratic elegance, while the other prided himself on his uncouthness. The different personalities are apparent when the two manuscripts are placed side by side. Byron wrote a "distinguished" script with a fine quill pen on large, expensive sheets of the finest linen paper. Walt Whitman scrawled with a blunt pencil on a dirty sheet of cheap paper, and when he found he hadn't room enough at the bottom he gummed on the torn half of an old envelope to continue writing. A striking contrast, but a dangerous one to moralize from, since both these gentlemen now sit equally secure, side by side on Parnassus, among the immortals.



Original Draft of Walt Whitman's Famous "Ode to Washington," Done in Pencil on a Torn, Soiled Sheet of Cheap Paper, and Above, A Page of the Original Manuscript of Lord Byron's Poem, "Don Juan," Purchased in Greece for the Elder Morgan.

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Apollo Offers Mae Allison In Great Film

Mae Allison's latest starrin vehicle, "The Woman Who Fooled Herself," will be the feature attraction of the coming week at the Apollo Theater.

In "The Woman Who Fooled Herself," which will be the feature film attraction at the Apollo for the remainder of the week, Mae Allison is given the opportunity which she has long sought, namely to appear in serious drama. Miss Allison has always claimed that her golden hair and blue eyes are a great drawback to her because every time she wants to impress a producer how well she can play a dramatic role, he takes a look at her blondeness and says "You're just the woman I want for comedy." In "The Woman Who Fooled Herself," however, Miss Allison is given her chance to show what she can do in serious drama and she takes full advantage of it.

The picture was produced in Porto Rico from Charles A. Logue's original story, and in it Miss Allison is particularly well cast as an ex-chorus girl of the Follies who is chosen, because "blondes create the most domestic trouble in the tropics" to dance on the equator and also give a little feminine assistance in a certain business intrigue. Miss Allison is co-featured with her husband, Robert Ellis.

In addition to the feature picture, the Apollo will show the British Gazette, one of the latest Felix comedies, and "Moving," a fast-moving Cameo comedy.

Two Splendid Films Booked At The Isis

Two great photodramas of varying types are offered as features of the coming week's program at the Isis Theater. Starting on Monday and continuing through Wednesday night the Isis will present Hoot Gibson in "40 Horse Hawkins." On Thursday, and continuing through Sunday, "Forgive and Forget," a gripping drama, will be shown.

Two theatrical productions, or parts of them at least, are incorporated in the 1924 Gibson production "40 Horse Hawkins." The screen play was written by Edward Sedgwick, who has directed all of Gibson's recent pictures, in collaboration with Raymond L. Shrock of Universal's scenario department. Those who have already seen it are united in pronouncing it the strongest vehicle in which Gibson has appeared.

The so-called legitimate stage plays in question are an old-time melodrama, and a Broadway production of Civil War days. The first was acted on an especially constructed small town stage, and the other in the big theater at Universal City. In the former case, Gibson is shown as stage-manager and everything else, busily employed. Anne Cornwell, Helen Holmes and Richard Tucker are the screen people who take the parts in the melodrama. In the Broadway show, Gibson, who has come to New York in search of the ingenue of the first company, is one of the soldiers. While blundering around about he gets into difficulties which cause interesting situations.

"Forgive and Forget" features an all-star cast headed by Estelle Taylor and Pauline Garon, and including such distinguished players as Wyndham Standing, Raymond McKee, Josef Swickard, Philo McCullough, Vernon Steele and Lionel Belmore.

The story of the play is one of life as it is lived today, and the producion teems with human interest. Complexities of human emotion, problems in modern marriage, love between a young girl and her finance and the more mature love of a married couple—both with their doubts and their readjustments—all these situations combine to make "Forgive and Forget" a picture that will live in memory long after it has passed off of the screen.

The story centers around a young married couple—the woman young and attractive, foolish and thoughtless, the husband, as too many modern young husbands are, too wrapped up in the business of providing material comforts for his pretty wife to realise that she is seeking elsewhere the admiration and entertainment which she thinks he is withholding.

Estelle Taylor does the finest work of her career as the young wife who thinks she hurts no one but herself by flirting; lovely little Pauline Garon is her young sister, who is just embarking on the undertaking of marriage, and Wyndham Standing is the husband. Howard M. Mitchell has given his customary fine direction to this picture, which was produced by Harry Cohn.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy possesses one unique characteristic among medicines. It is made solely and only for the one purpose of immediately relieving severe pain in the stomach and bowels, for intestinal cramps (whatever the cause) colic and diarrhoea. Every family should keep it handy. For sale everywhere.

At The Theaters

APOLLO THEATER

Today, Cecil B. De Mille's nine-reel production, "Saturday Night".

Wednesday until Sunday, Mae Allison in "The Woman Who Fooled Herself". British Gazette, one of the latest Felix Comics, "Moving", a Cameo Comedy.

CARLTON THEATER

Today, and continuing all week, Strongheart, the wonder-dog of the screen, in "Brawn of the North", a feature drama.

ISIS THEATER

Today, 2:30, 5:30 and 9:15 p.m., Rex Beach's "The Iron Trail".

Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, 5:30 and 9:30 p.m., Hoot Gibson in "40 Horse Hawkins".

Thursday, Friday Saturday and Sunday, 5:30 and 9:15 p.m.,

"Forgive and Forget", with an all-star cast.

Saturday matinee, 2:30 p.m., "40 Horse Hawkins".

Sunday matinee, 2:30 p.m., "Forgive and Forget".

OLYMPIC THEATER

Monday, William Farnum in "The Lone Star Ranger", a picturization of the story by Zane Grey.

Friday, Constance Talmadge in "Happiness A La Mode", a charming comedy production.

VICTORIA THEATER

Starting Monday and all week, "Kean", a photoplay production of Alexandre Dumas' masterpiece.

"Wonder-Dog" Of Screen In Carlton Film

Animal-lovers, in particular, and all interested in clean, strong motion picture drama, will be given a treat at the Carlton Theater this week, for, starting today and continuing throughout the week, the Carlton management announces presentation as its feature picture of "Brawn of the North, which features as one of the principal actors in its cast Strongheart, the wonder-dog of the screen.

Jane Murfin, owner of Strongheart, records the inferences that this wonderful animal is a freak dog or a phenomena. Recently, when asked how Strongheart was brought before the public, she gave some interesting side-lights on this very interesting animal.

"Strongheart is the product of as direct a plan or a campaign as any other worth-while achievement," said Miss Murfin. "When the allied governments were confronted with the needs of a great aerial motor, the best brains of the world contributed their efforts to the development of the famous Liberty Engine. This engine was not an accident or a find. What is true of the Liberty engine is true of a great many other things that could be mentioned. It is also true of Strongheart. Mr. Trimble, who has tutored Strongheart to the degree of perfection which he has attained, recognised the need of a dog star in the moving picture world.

"Mr. Trimble, who has directed numbers of the screen's greatest personages, has kept in touch with the pulse of the public and when he decided that a dog star was a necessity, he planned to supply this need.

"America first was combed from coast to coast without any promise of success. Then, we turned to Europe. The former imperial and other famous kennels were visited. The police kennels of the principal cities of Europe and from them we obtained, among others, the dog that is now Strongheart.

"It goes without saying that Strongheart's tutoring requires an unusual quantity of patience and Mr. Trimble's success with him is in a great degree due to the fact that he himself never becomes irritable and angered at an animal that is in the least willing to try to understand what is wanted.

"Thus, in many of the most difficult scenes in "Brawn of the North," Mr. Trimble's direction of Strongheart seemed mysterious to the lay observer. There were no shouting abuse or peremptory demands on the dog. He was simply told what to do and he did it. His doing so was proof of a sympathy between him and his tutor, which has rarely if ever existed between man and dog.

"Strongheart's training continues without intermission. In the 'Silent Call' the audiences were amazed at his marvelous portrayal of an animal possessing dual natures. Mr. Trimble refers to 'The Silent Call' as a rehearsal, because of the steady progress Strongheart has made since then. The advancement shown in 'Brawn of the North' is a step nearer to the ultimate perfection which Mr. Trimble hopes for. While he himself refers to this as a dress rehearsal, his less modest friends hail it as the most finished performance of a dog ever recorded in book or picture."

Life Of Kean Is Subject Of Victoria Film

A picturization of Alexandre Dumas' great masterpiece "Kean" will be shown at the Victoria Theater all week, commencing tomorrow. "Kean" is a powerfully dramatic story, relating the life and unhappy ending of Edmund Kean, whom critics and public alike hailed as Britain's foremost actor and one of the greatest dramatic geniuses of all time.

At the end of the 19th century, when he was at the height of his fame, Kean fell in love with the beautiful Countess von Koefeld, the wife of the Danish Ambassador to England. Deft and magnetic in the portrayals of his beloved author Shakespeare he would most surely have attained new heights in his art and gained more glory had he not become a prisoner to his unfortunate passion, which finally drove him mad and made him die in miserable surround-

(Continued on Page 16)

Sir. Wm. Crookes O.I.C. Glasses

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Empire Theatre

Tonight at 7.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

PRESENTS

William Farnum's

FINEST PICTURE

"The Joyous Troublemakers"

The story of a laughing, lovable, two-fisted man who found fortune and love in the gold lands. A Really Great Actor in a care free, happy role.

MATINEE

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

"The Joyous Troublemakers"

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UNIVERSAL presents

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"EXCITEMENT"

A WHIRL OF THRILLS AND FUN

The other features are

INTERNATIONAL NEWS 29

By special request: CAPTAIN O'OISY'S Arrival in Shanghai

"FELIX GOES A HUNTING." One of his best

"Moving," a clean cut Cameo comic

APOLLO CINEMA

Tuesday, June 3rd

Ballet de Luxe!

The premiere danseuse, **Xenia Makletzova,** supported by Mr. Bines and a bevvy of the best and most beautiful dancers in Shanghai will provide a ballet entertainment never before equalled here.

Don't fail to see this splendid concert arranged for the benefit of Mr and Mrs. Roman.

Booking at Robinson's

At the **Victoria Theatre**

Tonight at 9.15 p.m.

B. P. SCHULBERG presents a GASNIER production

MAYTIME

For Six Years A Great Stage Success.—Now a Marvelous Motion Picture

Maytime was Lovetime when Mother was a girl.

Maytime means a Gaytime in today's mad whirl.

PREFERRED PICTURES

with Harrison Ford, Ethel Shannon, William Norris, Clara Bow, and Hollywood's Twelve Most Beautiful Girls.

From the Play by Rida Johnson Young Scenario by Olga Printzlau

Special Music

Admission: $1.50 and $1.00 Coupons Accepted

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.

"MAYTIME"

At the **Olympic Theatre**

Tonight Tonight

FOR PARTICULARS SEE

DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH

A PREFERRED PICTURE

The Picture Acclaimed everywhere!

Massive Scenes—Moments of Splendor and Grandeur.

If you don't go, You'll Miss seeing hundreds of beautiful women dressed in the latest fashion's creations.

You'll not ask for more, it has everything.

Showing Also one full reel Britain's Greatest Race

The Grand National 1924

Prices of Admission

Night Shows $1.50 and $1.00:

Matinee Today

"Daughters of the Rich" & The Grand National 1924

$0.80, $0.60, $0.40 and $0.30

ISIS THEATRE

Starting Thursday, June 5th

The Story of a Woman's Mistake

Wives who like to flirt, husbands who are indifferent, men who take married women to supper—you'll all learn something from this picture!

"FORGIVE and FORGET"

SCENE FROM "FORGIVE AND FORGET"

With a Brilliant All Star Cast

including Estelle Taylor. Pauline Garon and Wynham Standing

A suspicious husband! Letters, written by the wife to another man! A scoundrel threatening their disclosure! It was an anguishing situation for a women to be in and it led to the most amazing and dramatic climax

You will Never Forgive Yousrelf if you Forget to see

"Forgive & Forget"

The Eternal Triangle With A Brilliant New Twist.

The Cinemas Showing attractive Programmes Next Week

VICTORIA THEATRE

Takes Pride in Presenting

For One Week

Commencing, on Monday, June 2nd to Sunday, June 8th at 9.15 p.m.

Europe's Greatest Dramatic Actors

Ivan Mosjukine and Nath Lissenko

in their latest 1924's Super-production

"KEAN"

or

"Igenius and Disorder"

Adapted for the screen from Alexandre DUMAS' Immortal masterpiece

A production so perfect that it is preeminent among the Greatest Pictures of all time.

A truthful depiction of the life of Britain's most celebrated dramatic genius Kean, the picture is more than a mere production, It is a living breathing document of real life. It is a tale of love and despair, It is a most wonderful picturization of the strongest story of a famous author.

It is the greatest master work of a truly great artist.

It is unquestionably the most important event of the season.

Special Music
Played by the
New and Augmented
Victoria Orchestra

Admission $1.50 & 1.
Coupons accepted

Matinees

On Sat. and Sun., June 7 & 8th, at 9.15 p.m.

Mosjukine and Lissenko
in
"Kean"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Monday to Wednesday, June 2 to 4 at 9.15 p.m

The Favorite Actor

William Farnum

is here again!

See him in Zane Grey's

"The Lone Star Ranger"

The Photo-Play, Beautiful and "Clean" as "The Virginian"

A Romantic Picturization of a Great Novel.

A Drama of Loyalty To love, Friendship and Law. The Great Southwest-It's Wondrous Desert and Mountain Fascinating Scenery were Transported to the Screen by this Fox' Superspecial Feature.

The Texan Rangers, the men of which America is Proud, are Living, Breathing in the Exquisite Play.

Prices of Admission
Night Shows: **$1.50 and $1.00**
Matinee on Saturday 7th at 3.15 p.m. **$0.80, $0.60, $0.40 and $0.30**

On Thursday, June 5th at 9.15 p.m.

A GREAT CONCERT-BALLET presenting

MLLE. LUCY DE SHEIMO

The Premiere Danseuse of the Far East

and

SIGNOR EMANVELE GILETTA

Leading Tenor of the Italian Opera

Admission: $4.00, $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00 — **Booking at Moutrie's**

On Friday to Sunday, June 6th to 8th at 9.15 p.m.

If you want to see the Screen's Greatest Comedisenne in her "Funniest" do not Miss

Constance Talmadge

in

"HAPPINESS A LA MODE"

It's a Rollicking Constance fun-fest that is bound to please because it's a Jolly screen farce of the best type. It's all the way enjoyable.

Our Mr. Dupont Wants to have 30 Musicians more because the roars, yells and screams of the Public he said, may drown the Music.

We will need to apologize to all our neighbors, sure, the Olympic's Audience will keep them awake for a few nights. And fraid that Augmenting the Orchestra will make the thing worse we will just recommend "The best Theatre-Orchestra in Town" to play at full-force.

Did you ever Miss Seeing
CONNIE
Shanghai's Sweetheart? But This Time, No.
Everybody Will See Her.

Prices of Admission
Night Shows: **$1.50 and $1.00**
Matinee on Sunday 8th at 3.15 p.m. **$0.80, $0.60, $0.40 and $0.30**

New York, Paris, Monte-Carlo
in
"The Poisoned Paradise"
with it's
Women, Wine, Music, Gambling, Happiness, Sorrow, Tears, Laughs, Lights, Darkness, Wealth, Misery, Adventure, Romance, Love, Farce.
It's coming soon to Pull-Down all the screen's previous Triumphs, and will be at the top of them all.

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 14)

ings, forgotten and abandoned by all his former friends and admirers and hunted by his innumerable creditors.

The screen version of ths best work of the famous French author, being an unusually truthful adaptation, picture that will grip and hold and this poignant appeal will reach deep into every human heart.

The cast includes Mr. Mosjukine, Europe's greatest dramatic actor on the screen, assisted by an exceptionally talented cast comprising Madame Nathalie Lissenko and Nic. Koline.

Two Favorites in Films At The Olympic

Two of Shanghai's greatest film favorites, Constance Talmadge and William Farnum, will appear in new photoplay productions at the Olympic Theater during the coming week.

The William Farnum film, "The Lone Star Ranger", opens its engagement at the Olympic on Monday. "Connie" Talmadge in "Happiness A La Mode", is the feature for the latter part of the week, starting Friday.

"The Lone Star Ranger" is a picturization of one of Zane Grey's best Western stories. For all its occasional theatricalism and the fact that its plot has been done over and over again, it has still a fascination for the spectator that is not found in the average screen subject. There is a certain reality about this type of narrative, pictured in a backgrond of sweeping plains country, which will not let it grow old. This plot of the bold rangers pitted against the cattle rustlers is in fact more history than fiction, and it will live as long as capable performers, such as are found in this cast, can put a fresh breath of life into it.

William Farnum makes a striking figure in black corduroys, sombrero, handkerchief at the neck, cartridge belt and pistols in a handy location, and a ready smile. He plays the role of a hardy Texas ranger who invades a town held in the grip of the rustlers. His encounters with the boldest spirits of the place are fearless and awe-inspiring, and sudden death flashes from his ready weapons. He avenges a fallen comrade, cleans up the gang single-handed and wins the love of the girl—also the admiration of the spectator.

As for "Happiness A La Mode", Miss Talmadge again shows herself as the flippant, mischievous, joyous sprite, whose previous screen plays have brought genuine amusement to millions. Surrounded by a cast that keeps well in step with her, given a story at once charming and musing, and aided by a director with a keen sense of comedy value, the star has here an offering that has everything in its favor. As a type of light, clean, popular entertainment "Happiness a La Mode" is one of the most decided successes of the season.

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Serves U Right—Day & Night
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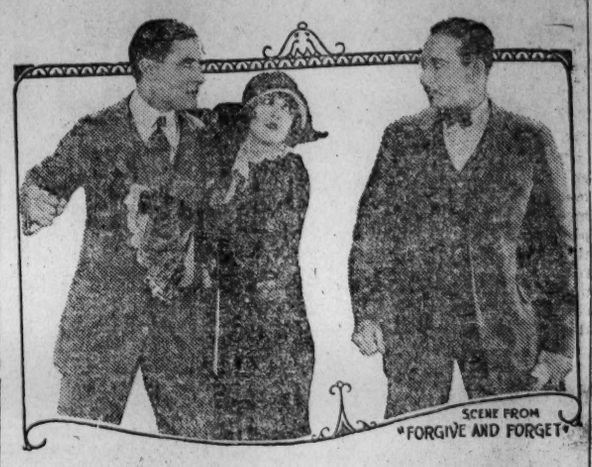
COMING TO THE ISIS



French Now Drink Own Champagne

Paris, (by United Press).—The world is now drinking as much French champagne as in pre-war days, but France is drinking the greater portion of it. Russia, Germany, Scandinavia and the United States rate below their old-time consumption, but Americans are still strong allies of France in this regard when they arrive here.

Figures gathered by the French Wine Producers' Association covering the last six months indicate that the consumption of champagne has equalled that of the corresponding period of 1913. Before the war, however, the French only consumed 25 percent of the output, and the remainder was exported. Today the consumption in France has reached 65 percent of the output, and the remainder, only 36 percent, is exported.

There are two explanations of this. Frennch people, fearing the increased high cost of living and the depreciation of the franc, have put their money into large stocks for future consumption or sale. Also there is an increasing number of American visitors who, dry at home, drink more then they used to when they arrive here. Restaurant keepers regard the American as the best champagne customer.

Wrigley's Gum
Peppermint Coated

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FOR NEAR AND FAR VISION
in one pair
$5.00
per pair
O.I.C.

St. George's
Sonntag
from
10 uhr.
Stammfisch
weiss wurst
mit kraut

KEEPS BAKE-RITE FRESH

Sir. Wm. Crookes O.I.C. Glasses

Any Prescription Regardless of the Original Price Whether $10 or $20 at the O.I.C.
$5.00 ANY RX

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A Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine
Special Rates for Monthly Guests
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Made With
DAWALU YEAST

Lyceum Theatre
Under the Patronage of the
Shanghai St. Andrew's Society
Farewell Concerts
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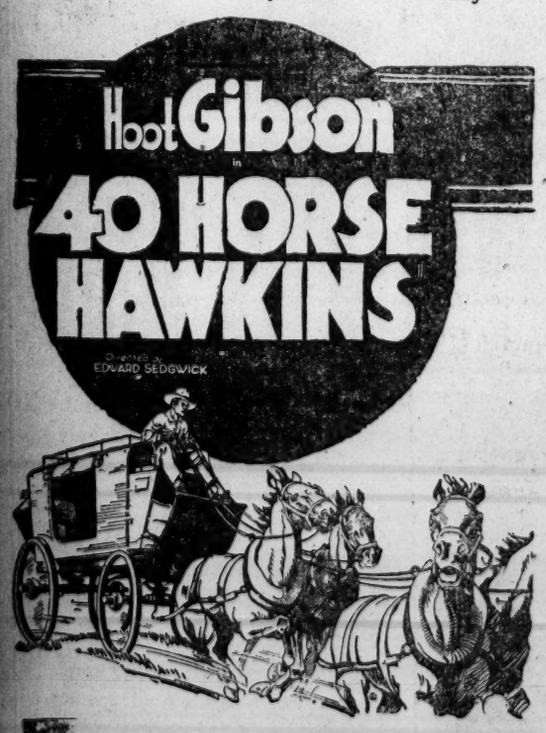
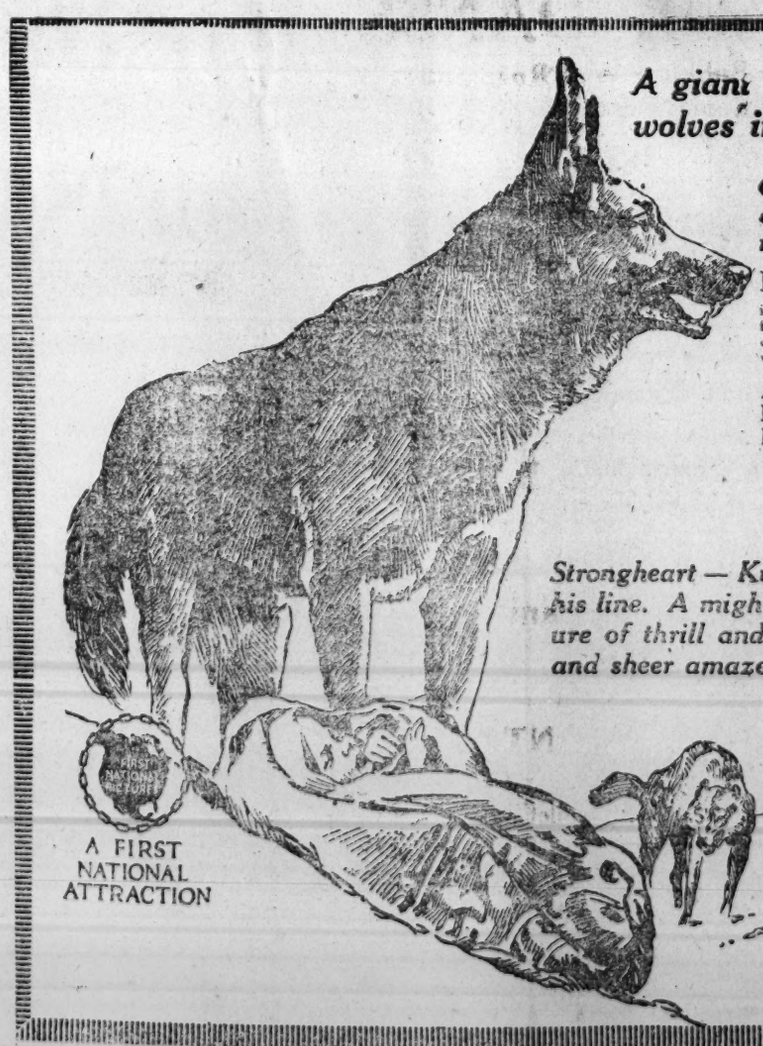
The Wonderful Basso
WILLIAM HEUGHAN
Wednesday 4th, and Thursday, 5th June
Thursday 5th June. Grand all Scottish Programme, Specially Arranged
for
The Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C.
Prices $3, $2 and $1.
Booking at Moutrie's

ISIS THEATRE
Today at 2.30 & 5.30. Tonight at 9.15
Rex Beach's
"The Iron Trail"
New Thrills; New Adventures; New Scenes.
Love at sixty below—frozen in by Alaskan glaciers.
There's a gripping romance in this powerful story.
New Perils. All Star Cast. New Triumphs.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Hoot Gibson in 40 HORSE HAWKINS
Directed by EDWARD SEDGWICK

A 40 Horse Power Picture!!!
Don't miss this dashing hero in a new western romance. More capricious! Inimitable! More hilarious! Forty horses can't hold him when he gets under way in the best role of his career. Here's a picture that runs wild into matrimony!
Evening at 9.15. Admission $1, 60 and 40 cts.
Matinee at 5.30. Admission 70, 40 and 30 cts.

By all Means See This Picture It's by Far The Best in Town

CARLTON THEATRE
BARGAIN MATINEES DAILY 3 P.M.
For One Week Only Starting with To-day's Matinee At 3 p.m.



A giant dog—a baby lost in famine-land—wolves in a gaunt, grey slinking circle—
Over the snows a she wolf's mating call and the cry of a demented mother.
FOLLOW the tracks of Strongheart up to the snowlands. Great drama there—of a woman driven into marriage in self-defense, finding love at last for the man: love, too, for the giant dog; and a woman's greatest love for the child that was born in the snows. Then she lost them all when the wolves swooped out of the night.
AS YOU NEVER HAVE GASPED BEFORE YOU WILL WHEN STRONGHEART SPRINGS

Strongheart — King of his line. A mighty figure of thrill and throb and sheer amazement!

STRONGHEART
The Wonder Dog of "The Silent Call" in
"BRAWN OF THE NORTH"
With Irene Rich and Lee Shumway
A Laurence Trimble-Jane Murfin Production

B. A. T. TOPICS, American school children's Spring Festival, Shanghai's new fire engine, Chinese Boy Scouts and Girls in Nanking, American Sailers off the men-of-war, World's largest lecomotive in Mongolia, Removal of ashes of former American Minister, Paul Reinsch for final internment.

Favacho vs. Volaire
Syd. Keenan vs. De Dios
at
The Carlton
Next Thursday Night
also
Kid Gabo vs. Kid Pipoe
C. Xavier vs. Frisco Peralto

War Dramas Seen Again In London

'Havoc' And 'The Conquering Hero' Win Favor Of Public

London, April 10.—The war play, after being boycotted by London manager for years, apparently now is coming into its own. The legend that the London public would not stand for war plays was demolished by the successful production of "Havoc" some weeks ago, and now there is another running here in Allan Monkhouse's "The Conquering Hero." It is typical of the timidity of London managers, however, that both these plays owe their presentation originally to the Sunday play-producing societies. But within ten days of its first production "The Conquering Hero" has been put on at the Queen's Theater for a regular run, which promises to be a long one.

Its success is the more remarkable in that it is a play of thought rather than a play of action. "Havoc" is a story of the war; "The Conquering Hero" is rather a philosophy. Allan Monkhouse has tackled the more difficult job of showing not what people did, but what they thought, during the war years. The dramatist gains from our nearness to the war. His audience feel as though their own doubts and fears and perplexities of nearly ten years ago had suddenly come to life again.

Probably it is a play which could not have been produced with success earlier, when the the national hysteria of the war years had not yet quite disappeared. For Allan Monkhouse sets out to "show up" war, and succeeds in bringing home its unpleasantness by displaying its effect on one young Englishman of a type fairly common. One sees Chris Rokeby first as young man, who, at the outbreak of war, stays at home, not from religious scruple nor from physical cowardice, but because he believes that, as an artist, it is his duty to stand aside. But finally his women folk, his father, public opinion and the prevailing excitement drive him to enlist "to escape the war." The war breaks him as an artist, and, broken, he returns home to be welcomed as "the conquering hero," with brass bands and triumphal arches.

The play is remarkable for the fine performance of Nicholas Hannen, a young actor, in the title role It is a play in which all of the other characters are little more than foils to Rokeby, and the whole success of the drama depends on the interpretation of this central character. It is essential, moreover, that the audience should be made to feel what is in his mind, for his actual words often gve a wrong impression, especially in the first scene, where his levity of manner is merely a mask for serious and intense feeling. Nicholas Hannen's interpretation is one of the finest pieces of character acting at present to be seen on the London stage.

In another of the rather unpleasant plays which seem to be becoming the vogue here another young actor, Franklyn Bellamy, has achieved fame in a single night. This play, produced at the Apollo Theater, is "The Fake," by Frederick Lonsdale, in which he is cast for the role of an aristocratic degenerate whose amusements may be summarily described as dope, drink and physical cruelty. His dipsomaniac is a wonderful and subtle performance, painfully real in every tone and gesture.

Edward Knoblock, another of "Milestones," who shortly is producing here a play written in collaboration with Arnold Bennett, is known as a playwright of parts, but he has failed to do himself justice in "Conchita," his latest play staged at the Queen's Theater. It is tersely summed up by one critc as "the kind of play that would have been better as a film, and would then have been a bad film." The story, laid in Cuba during the last years of the Spanish occupation, suggests alternately a musical comedy plot robbed of the music, and a Lyceum melodrama plot with the thrills and the sentimentality extracted.

Alfred Sutro's new play, "Far Above Rubies," staged at the Comedy Theater, also hardly ranks among this author's happiest inspirations. The play is constructed with Sutro's usual easy finish, and it has some witty lines and some comic scenes; but the plot is of the slightest, and in its presentation of the Civil Service types whom he has this time selected as the mediums of his social comedy it borders on burlesque.

Bootleg Booze Draws Censure Of Londoners

London, (By United Press).—Bootleg special whisky that has gone in such great quantities from Scottish distilleries to the United States by way of Rum Row, is finding its way onto the British market.

British drinkers have always laughed raucously at stories about prohibition liquor, popularly supposed to be sold in rubber bottles because it eats its way through glass.

Now that some of it is finding its way into the cheaper "pubs" here the nightly laugh about prohibition is often stopped half way through in favor of a choking spell.

The whisky would be called good in the United States—it is merely ordinary Scotch that hasn't been permitted to grow up properly. But few Britons have the brass-bound throats needed for it, and the rest are beginning to sympathise with American consumers rather than laugh at them.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water.
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16 New Song Scenas and Dances
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3. In a Turkish Harem, Miss Tumanoff, Mr. Bakaleinikoff Pete Harmon and Harem Girls.

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The largest and most complete stocks at the
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The Olympic Theatre
Thursday, 5th June, 1924
Mlle Lucy de Sheimo
The Premiere Danseuse of Far East
and
Signor Emanuele Giletta
Leading Tenor from Italian Opera
will give a
Concert-Ballet
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.
Booking at Moutrie's
Prices:—$4, $3, $2 and $1.
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TO-NIGHT
TWO BIG BALLETS
(1) THE FANTAISIE VALSE
by TCHAIKOFSKI
(2) THE BAYADERES BALLET
from the Opera "AIDA"
(3) Mlle. Clara Spampani
Mazurka Polonaise
(4) Sigr. UBERTO CONTINI
Baritone
Brindisi from the opera "Hamlet"
(5) Sigr. Eduarde Mosca
Tenor
E. Lucovan le Stelle,
from the opera "TOSCA"

APOLLO CINEMA

To-day at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Monday at 9.15 p.m. only
Look Out!

If you like break-neck horsemanship and romance of the great open spaces—you have a treat in store

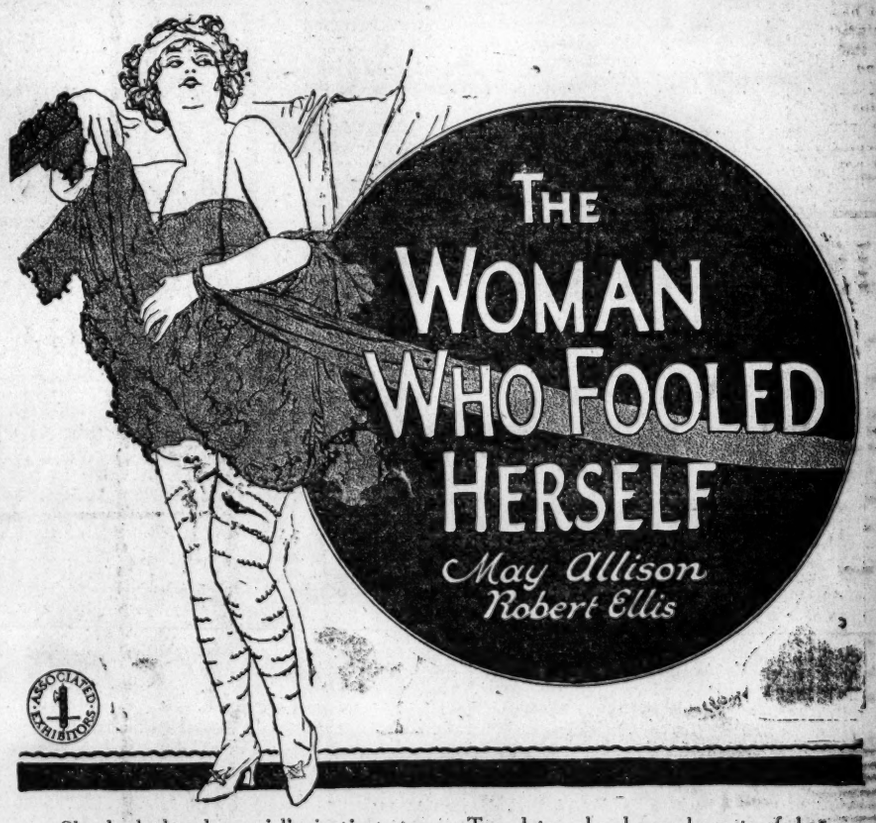
HOOT GIBSON

Ride for Your Life

They had cheated good-natured Bud Watkins out of all his money! They had robbed him of his ranch! He was happy-go-lucky, he didn't mind that. But when they tried to kidnap his sweetheart he saddled up his horse and rode across the prairies faster than any man had ever traveled before. Hoot Gibson breaks all his previous records for horsemanship and thrilling action in this picture.

Starting Wednesday, June 4th

Thrills! Romance! Beauty!



She had the show girl's instinct to capture a millionaire—but yacht trips didn't interest her unless there was wedding cake for breakfast!

Because she was broke she accepted an alluring offer to dance in the tropics.

Too late, she learned part of her "act" was to create a domestic flurry in the home of a rich plantation owner!

See how this woman who tried to fool others succeeded in fooling only herself!

A Story of Romance and Intrigue

— Our Perfect Program also Includes —

British Gazette One of our latest "FELIX" comics

and "MOVING" a clean-cut cameo comedy

To-day at 3 p.m. the last Performance

Cecil B. de Mille's
Great production
"SATURDAY NIGHT"

The Presentation of "Officer 666" is postponed Until Further Notice.

— It's No Secret —

HIPPODROME CIRCUS

OPENS SHORTLY AT VERDUN GARDENS

Return Of Idealism Is Predicted

The world may swing back from realism to idealism in the next few years, Halcott Glover, English playwright, told the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University in a recent address. He spoke particularly of the drama, though he included all the arts in his prediction. Unless art, he warned, especially stage art, repents of its lapses into sordid and hopeless biological surgery and returns to its original poetic nature and its prime function of inspiring and enrobling mankind, the consequences to the human race will be deplorable.

"Drama, at first," said Mr. Glover, "dealt with those fundamental matters in which all men meet, asserting continuously the sense of human value and dignity. But in the nineteenth century a change took place. The old proud belief in mankind received a shock. Current interpretation of Darwinism threw men back upon their original animal natures. What was the use any longer of thinking of men as by nature gentle and rational; not to say 'created equal,' if the law of their being were tooth and claw, survival of the fittest, the world to the biggest bully?

"It became 'sentimental' or 'romantic' to dwell upon the nobler parts of human nature. The worst excesses of industrialism and the cult of violence appeared to have scientific sanction. Kipling wrote of 'the God of things as they are,' identifying reality with cruelty and bloodshed. Toward the end of the century the 'blond beast' reared its head, naked and unashamed. And we paid the price of this animalism in the human breakdown of the late war.

"Expression in literature of this human failure was the thing called Realism. It presented a picture of humanity as dull, drab, cynical and depraved. It passed like a blight over human thought, giving countenance to tendencies which if they are not arrested will perhaps destroy us.

NOBILITY OF MAN

"Man must reassert his manhood. The important thing is not the animal he has come out of, but what he is when out. The setback of Darwinism has to be retrieved. Fuller knowledge in the researches Darwin popularised will probably restore man to his proper place in nature. That place is in all those things that differentiate him from the beast, never in those that identify him with it.

"Realism in drama and literature generally is much less than a half picture. If it sought the full reality there could be no quarrel with it. In every age affairs turn upon what answer we give to the question, What is man? 'Art in all its forms is an answer to this question; it enables men to see themselves, and as they see themselves so will they act. Human thought is human destiny. The animal lies in wait in our natures. Shall we feed it with our own bodies, or whip it back to its lair

"Poetry has never failed to see man as a creature distinct in nature. Should poetical assertion of his nobler nature fail, man will sink back to the mere animal he came out of, we are told. Thinkers warn us that he is in deadly peril of doing so. If his moral consciousness cannot be brought on a level with his material achievement, that achievement will destory him.

TO LIFT MEN HIGHER

"If drama, therefore (to mention one thing among many), is to have a place in human and international understanding, it must be boldly poetic. Drama must present a fuller picture of men than realism has ever given—not ignoring the base, but fighting it. For this is the essence of dramatic contest.

"Realism is declining. There is a native health and vigor in men which will cast out the virus of animal habit; were it not so, should we not still be grubbing roots?

"From time to time waves of tainted thinking pass over the human race; in the book-wash of these waves man gathers force for fresh creative ffort. The coming century is dark with foreboding, but is it not darkness before the dawn? Men have been startled into waking; they are looking about them, questioning.

"From signs in the present day, from the character of drama in the past few years, the twentieth century may witness another great dramatic revival. The dregs of realism are still with us, but in the most significant figures of the stage today are moving towards the poetic. There is an immense field for restatement of man's capacities and desires in terms of our own day.

"Will our rising dramatists perceive the fact and write accordingly? Will popular curiosity support them in their test? We need to rehumanize all relationships, personal, social and international. The poetic approach is the practical one—for poetry is an emotional outreaching to these truths which science is seeking."

RETURNING TO SHANGHAI

William Heughan, noted Scotch tenor, who will play a brief return engagement in Shanghai this week following a successful tour of the North. Mr. Heughan will appear at the Lyceum Theater on Wednesday and Thursday nights. Thursday night's program, following an avalanche of requests, will be a repetition of the "All-Scottish Night," which evoked so much praise for Mr. Heughan and his assisting artists on the occasion of their first appearance here.

Per Capita Wealth In U. S. Is Now $2,918

Statistics of the country's wealth as of Dec. 31, 1922, just issued by the United States Census Bureau, reveal that the total wealth increased 72.2 percent and the per capita wealth 49.6 percent in the ten years from 1912. The wealth of the nation is $320,803,862,000 or $2,918 per capita.

Taxed real property and improvements were valued at $155,908,625,000, an increase of 6.9 percent in ten years; exempt real property (exclusive of national parks and monuments), $20,505,819,000, an increase of 86.5 percent; farm implements and machinery, $2,604,638,000, an increase of 90.4 percent; manufacturing machinery, tools, and implements, $15,783,200,000, an increase of 159.1 percent; railroads and their equipment $19,950,800,000 an increase of 28.5 percent; stocks of goods, vehicles other than motor, furniture and clothing $75,983,607,000, an increase of 121.3 percent, and motor vehicles, $4,567,407,000. No comparison is possible for motor vehicles as no separate estimate was made in 1912.

The value of the United States Navy is placed at $1,455,992,000, an increase of 259.4 percent, and gold and silver coin and bullion $4,278,155,000, an increase of 63.5 percent.

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The Stage In New York

By Percy Hammond

New York, May 2.—In case you are interested in sex and its joys and sorrows, you may study, with profit, Mr. Martin Brown's "Cobra," a cruel discourse upon the topic. It has been a long time since the drama has administered so stinging a blow to that unruly institution. Mr. Brown illustrates sex as the viper of the emotions, and warns you to beware of it unless you are a snake-charmer. He can prescribe but few antidotes for its venoms, and even they seem to hurt more than to heal. Whereas, Mr. Knoblock shouted "Tiger, Tiger!" Mr. Brown joins with Holy Writ in crying "Snake, Snake!" Humanity, he suggests in an incidental parable, is like the White Bull of India which, meeting a cobra in its pasture, is first fascinated and then struck to death.

* * *

Mr. Brown sounds his omens in a good story, very well told. The Broadway cognoscenti say that it is no old wives' tale, but an actual happening. Once upon a recent time, they whisper, a well known and caloric young N. Y. athlete was enticed to make an appointment with the inflammable wife of his best friend in a questionable hotel. Though of the bonfire type, this strong, weak man succeeded in extinguishing his feelings and making his escape ere too much dishonor had occurred. Soon after he had taken a late train for Philadelphia, congratulating himself on his comparative purity, the hotel burned beyond recognition and with it his disappointed hostess. The next day, therefore, he was confronted with a troublesome problem of conduct. Should he tell his frantic pal the truth, and so render him even more miserable, or should he keep his mouth closed and let the poor fellow continue to suspect that even if his wife had mysteriously disappeared she was still a good woman?

* * *

In "Cobra," as in the foregoing Times Square chronicle, the hero elects to remain silent. The worthy woman he loves (Miss Drake, his fair stenographer) insists that he confess. He will be cowardly, she says, if he does not to so, and she will not marry a cowardly man. There, it seems, is one of the few places in "Cobra" wherein Mr. Brown is too hostile. He makes his blond heroine more compunctucus than even Mr. Sumner or Ma Sunday. Her arguments are so obstinate and unreasonable that you fail to recognise her as a believable woman. She tires you with her shallow, evangelic conscientiousness.

* * *

Mr. Louis Calhern, as the White Bull of the proceedings, makes few errors in his impersonation. He represents a handsome and muscular oarman, whose sinewy comeliness subjects him to attentions from many questionable females. He falls every now and then, but he gets up again and hopes that he will do better. He is bee to the blossom and moth to the flame. Mr. Calhern in his indication of a reluctant woman's-man, harassed by Passion, gives as complete and trustworthy an explanation of that predicament as you will find in any performance. I think that in "Cobra" he is the best actor in all the Broadway neighborhood. Miss Judith Anderson, representing the reptile Circe, who lures him to her grotto, is likewise complete. Even if you don't care for the candid dramas you will, I think, appreciate the natural acting of Miss Anderson and Mr. Calhern in "Cobra," to say nothing of that of Mr. Ralph Morgan and Miss Clara Moores. It is one of the better shows, honestly acted.

* * *

All of us hoped the other night that "Leah Kleschna," under the benign auspices of William A. Brady, would be able to begin life anew. A venerable entertainment, performed by Mrs. Fiske and the historic Manhattan company, this play should have at least a sentimental appeal. For it is the dignified ancestor of a generation's crook-dramas, and as such it is entitled to our sympathy and esteem. But these are the times of the brash, bob-haired bandits, and we appear to be impatient with the old-fashioned lady-thieves, who, like Leah, purloin the jewels reluctantly and with incompetence. So "Leah Kleschna," despite Mr. Brady's noble endeavors, must be listed as an old, unhappy, far-off thing, lacking a classic's vigor to renew itself. It is gouty, if not decrepit. ...

Wherein have we changed since "Leah Kleschna" was regarded as a masterpiece of melodrama? It is possible that we are wiser than we were twenty years ago? That we no longer react to the theater's primitive subterfuges and now demand sophistication and actuality instead of the royal blah-blah of 1905? I suspect that this play is fundamentally the best of the thief-plays. Styles alter, however, in the drama, as well as in apparel, and "Leah Kleschna" is, like the works of Ibsen and Pinero, not in the current Broadway mode.

* * *

Miss Helen Gahagan, who is a spectacular local "discovery," acts Mrs. Fiske's role, and acts it youthfully and with considerable fire. But you should see Mr. Arnold Daly as Kleschna, the international thief! I must say that Mr. Daly leaves, as the saying is, no stone unturned to make his delineation apparent to his audience. He strides, gestures, sings, grunts and snorts, with eyes now uplifted, now downcast; with fists clenched or arms outstretched, summoning all the wholesale angers and pathoses, in large bulks. Hitherto I have regarded Mr. Daly as the Piggly-Wiggly of the actors, but after witnessing him in "Leah Kleschna" I believe him to be the Sears-Roebuck.

* * *

Mr. Faversham, as Paul Sylvaine, the French stateman who redeems Leah Kleschna from her shortcomings is ampler in his denotements than was John Mason in the other days. Mr. Faversham, as you may know, is superior in the impersonation of sterling fellows. Cast him as a Prince Among Men and he will always do well. You will admire him especially when you see him as he catches the pretty Leah rifling his safe and is polite to her, ... and when, as the curtain is falling on the second act, he hoarsely whispers that old line, "Good God!" he will almost make you forget Mr. Cohan's ribald Lambs' Club burlesque of the same title.

"WONDER-DOG" OF FILMS

Strongheart, the marvelous dog actor, who plays the leading role in next week's feature attraction at the Carlton Theater.

Violent Sports May Be Taboo In French Army

Paris.—Violent sports and exercise may be forbidden in the French army as a result of a report made to the Academy of Medicine by Professor Boigey, chief of the School of Athleticism at Joinville, to the effect that such sports were in many instances the cause of grave cardiac trouble.

Professor Boigey stated that a violent exercise of short duration, such as a foot-race over 8,000 yards, run in eleven or twelve minutes, would be certain to trouble the cardiac system for from one to five hours, and cases were cited where normal circulation was not restored until after seven hours of rest.

Rowing, practised at the rate of 20 strokes a minute, for half an hour, agitates the heart for from 35 minutes to two hours.

On the contrary, a game of football, by reason of the frequent periods of quasi rest, scarcely troubles the heart at all.

Professor Boigey said that these results were not in themselves a condemnation of violent exercise, but that they were valuable indications as showing the amount of repose the athlete needed after an effort of a sustained character.

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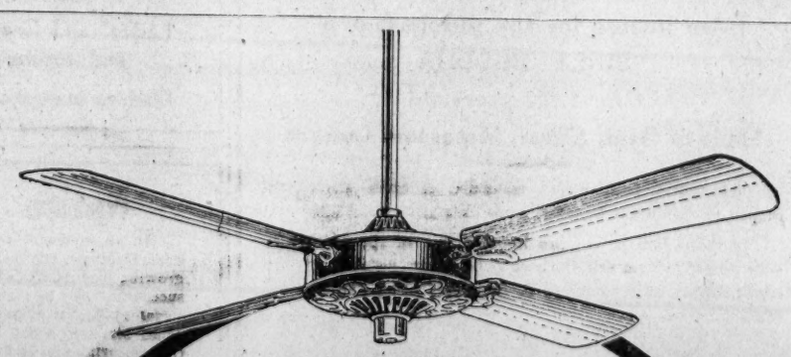

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How Does The Actor Visualize The Characters He Plays?

Varying Technique Employed By Stars Of London Stage

BY MRS. CECIL CHESTERTON

London, April 17.—How does the actor visualize the character he is called upon to play? By what method does he or she seek to realize what type of being has been created by the author? It is a problem answered in every theater in a different way. The Russians discuss the psychology of the people of the play for months before the first production. The producer will meet his company in long and intimate discussion in an attempt to determine what the characters have done and will do outside the drama. A man's favorite restaurant; his type of woman; the brand of cigarettes he chooses; the books he reads; his precise shade of political opinion. None of these points may actually be raised in the play, but it is necessary to know exactly from what angle he looks at life so that the moment of revelation may be convincing and complete.

English methods of production do not include this meticulous research. With us the spoken word is the chief if not the first consideration. With the Russians it is the last. Not until they have an intellectual and emotional grasp of the drama does the dialogue matter. Then, the words are the actual erpression of a state of being.

HOW DO THEY DO IT?

But while English producers largely ignore this vital period of incubation, individual artists have their own avenues of approach to the presentment of character. Today you see a woman in an eighteenth century comedy, all raillery and artifice. Tomorrow she will appear as a faded spinster worn with overwork and underfeeding. How do they do it? In my voyage of discovery round the English stage I found that six of our leading actresses visualize their parts from different angles. Their methods are quite individual.

Miss Sybil Thorndike, perhaps our greatest tragic actress, does not proceed through conscious dissection. Words, she contends, have a significance beyond themselves. They conjure up a vision, they paint a picture which to their actual meaning is as the soul to the body. It is this spirit, the essence as it were, of language that in the ultimate she seeks for. Revelation is the word I should apply to describe Miss Thornidke's final realization of her part. She is at moments literally possessed by some force outside herself. At moments in "Saint John" she is something more than a great artist. She embodies ecstasy, aflame with that selfless passion which has made a deathless legend of the Maid. Again, as Hecuba in "The Trojan Woman," she is possessed by a divine fire. Like a prophetess of old she voices one greater than herself.

OUR POTENTIALITIES

How does she reach this final height of inspiration?

"To begin with," she tells me, "I believe that each one of us contains the potentialities of everybody else. There is in me, however, in a proportion, the same powers of failure of accomplishment that have lifted others to the sky or dragged them to the gutter.

"I start then by trying to discover the immediate link between my character and the one I am going to play. Sometimes it is not difficult to discover. At others I find it very hard to establish contact. It helps me to recall emotional phases of my own experience similar to those through which the character has passed. From this I grow to feel—so it seems to me—as the play woman must be feeling until at last I am that woman. Her griefs depress me. My spirits rise wtih hers—I find it difficult at moments to separate our entities.

"It is an intense delight to me thus to build up a character. For this reason I enjoy playing what you might call second class stuff. Shakespeare and Shaw bring so much to their characters that there is little travail in interpretation. The mere repetition of the lines produces a definite effect. But in some plays the characterization is so trivial that it rests with you to give the puppet life. Your brain controls it; your will vitalizes it; your emotions clothe it with flesh and blood."

MATHEMATICAL PROCESS

Miss Marie Tempest, that most accomplished comedy actress, builds up her conception of a character by a mathematical process.

"How do I see my part?" said she. "Neither as a cube, a rhomboid nor as a futurist landscape, I assure you. I first decide the basic lines on which the author has laid down his character and build up accordingly. It's very much like building a house, you know. Unless your foundations are true the whole thing's likely to toppie over.

"Nobody's going to play a part convincingly unless they figure it out to the very finger tips. I get my own plan, as it were, and then I put myself into the hands of the producer. Sometimes his ideas don't square with mine. Generally, however, at the end they dovetail. He pours the play as he sees it into my mind, and my mind molds it to shape.

"But"—and here Miss Tempest became very earnest—"once the producer and I have come to an agreement and the character is full-fledged there is no alteration. As I play the first night so do I play throughout the run. Sometimes, but very rarely, one gets a light on a particular aspect of the part which may mean a slight deviation from the ground plan. But this does not often happen—to me, at any rate.

LIKE A FITTING

"The conception of a character should be like a dressmaker's fitting. The trimmings must be the last consideration, the line the first. I have a tidy mind," she said, with a delicious smile, "and so I know that first principles come first, the decorations follow after."

That brilliant, provocative genius, the very spirit of comedy, Miss Athene Seyler, gets her effects in quite another way. I saw her just after she had played in the Phoenix Society's production of Wycherley's The "Country Wife." The same evening she appeared as the wife of an Italian braggart, who by dexterous humor she reduced to a more normal vanity. In each part she was so essentially the character that I was eager to discover by what process of alchemy she was able to arrive at such diverse psychology.

"How," said I, "do you assume the personality of such divergent women as Lady Fidget of the eighteenth century and your present-day Italian wife at the Everyman?"

"I never think about my part until I come to rehearsal," she answered. "I don't even read it. It is only when the play begins that I see the significance of the character and the relation between that and the rest.

REALLY LIKE LIFE

"It is really like life, you know. None of us can play solo all the time and I can only get my true perspective when all the men and women of the drama come alive.

'I seem to sense the different psychology and realize its effects on my own. You know what I mean? In everyday life you are conscious of the presence of certain people and are familiar with the reactions they induce. Well, that is how I feel in regard to a character in a play. I am part of a homogeneous whole. If I overemphasize or understate I throw out the balance. I interrupt the rhythm. But all the time I am conscious of the action of the drama, and when I am on the stage I feel everything the others say.

"Once I have grasped the production as a whole and registered my particular effects I never vary in my interpretation. Once the part is set I do the same thing night after night in the same manner. If I altered it would mean a shifting of values which might affect the whole production. Of course, I sometimes get an inspiration so vital that I simply have to include it in my reading. But, then, that means a readjustment of my entire conception and it can only be done very gradually. You see, I cannot think of a character in a play apart from the rest. If I did it would be like living on a desert island. One's emotions would act and react upon one's self alone."

ACTUAL, PHYSICAL PAIN

Miss Haidee Wright, whose interpretations of Queen Elizabeth in Shaw's "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" and Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare" were so sensitive, shrinks from the analysis of her methods.

"It's rather like pulling a rose to pieces, isn't it?" she said. Her voice has a peculiarly haunting quality. It seems charged with the remembrance of all beautiful and poignant things.

"I can only tell you that I feel my parts so acutely that at times they hurt. I get an actual, physical pain, and in certain scenes the emotion is so real that I almost shrink from facing it.

"I think my favorite part is that of Gertrude Rhead in 'Milestones.' I loved playing Queen Elizabeth, but I never believe in specializing in any kind of character. You get too set."

TO THE LAST DETAIL

Miss Drusilla Wills, who made such a great hit in the part of Lizzie, the maid in the London production of 'The Bat,' gets hold of her part in yet another fashion.

"I always consider a character in relation to the 'situations' of the play. I immediately visualize her in other and as exciting circumstances. I see her in a series of dramatic happenings, some of them quite outside the play in which she appears. But by this means I realize just how the woman would react to any emotional stir, and I get my comedy effects by thinking out to the last detail the possible gestures, the business, etc., which would express her angle. It isn't only what a comedy character says or does; it is what the actress thinks and feels. And if, as always happens to me, I am intensely amused at a situation I know others will be amused with me. I always felt that as Lizzie in 'The Bat' the house was in close sympathy with the fears of that unfortunate young woman.

"Just as in farce, so in comedy. I always see my characters in situations. Once I have got her emotional range the rest is simple."

QUICK IMPERSONATIONS

Miss Binnie Hale, who is amusing all London with her wonderful impersonation of every type of artist—her burlesque of her father, Robert Hale, is one of the most amusing that I have ever seen—tells me she does not study her subjects in detail. She sees a dancer, a comedy actress, a music hall star and stows away in her memory all they do. But she only uses the material when, as sometimes happens, she sees them quickly at an unexpected angle—an angle of 45 degrees.

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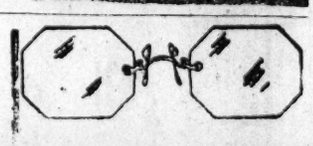

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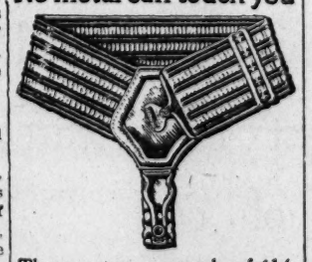

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Monday,	June	2
Tuesday,	"	3
Wednesday,	"	4
Thursday,	"	5
Saturday,	"	7

Customs Notification

No. 1048

Notice is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Friday, the 6th June —the Mid-Summer Festival.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 30th May, 1924.

68195 J 1

Chinese Government Railway

Kiaochow Tsinan Line

Tender for Oregon Pine Timbers.

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, this invitation is made to the suppliers to submit their tenders on the following:—

OREGON PINE 378,000 Sup. Ft. B. M.

Tenders must reach the Materials Department of this Railway before 12 o'clock noon on or before June 25th, 1924, and will be opened in public at 3:00 p.m. on the same day at the Railway office.

Tender-forms, specifications and regulations may be obtained from the Materials Department, Kiaochow Tsinan Railway, Tsingtau.

No tender will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the forms supplied by the Railway. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to award the tender to one or several suppliers.

By Order.

68189 I 13

Steam Launch, Foreign Owned

For Sale

In excellent condition, now operating at Shanghai. Length 89' 8½", Breadth 15', Depth 9'. Teak Hull. Single screw, inverted compound engine. 150 H. P. Speed 9 knots. Can be inspected under operation. Will entertain any reasonable offer. Capable of steaming to outports. Apply to Box 1045, THE CHINA PRESS.

68151 J 3

Patton's
Sunproof Outside Paints
Velumina
"The Oil Flat Wall Paint"
Ironhide
"The Great Rust Preventive"
AUTO GLOSS FINISH
"High Grade Auto Enamel"
FLORHIDE ENAMEL
"Floor Enamel in Colors"
Pitcairn's Varnishes
"A Varnish for Every Purpose"
Wood Stains
TECTOR
"The Universal Undercoater"
Munn's Calcimines
Rennous-Kleinle Paint Brushes
Painting Contracts Undertaken Using these Materials. By The Continental Woodworking and Painting Company, Ltd., 136 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 7312
FOR SALE BY
THE FEARON DANIEL Co.
Sole Agents for China
5 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 1953
68256

Jot it Down!

The little, neatly bound note-books, with tear-off leaves, produced by THE CHINA PRESS and already familiar to its readers, may be obtained at either of THE CHINA PRESS offices, at 14 Kiukiang Road and 17 Nanking Road, for 2 copper cents each; or they will be sent in any quantity anywhere by mail for 2 cents "big money," paid in advance.

Central Building

Economy
Comfort
Privacy
Centrality

18 Nanking Road

Furnished rooms Tls. 40 to Tls. 45 inclusive taxes, light, and water. Board at $50 per month from the Dining Room.

Cercle Sportif Francais

The last Tea-Dance of the Season having taken place on the 29th May, the Orchestra of the C. S. F. will play on the terrace from June 1st, at the usual hours (Summer Season).

By Order,
H. BERTHELOT,
Secretary.

68228 J 1

Notice

The Chinese-American Underwriters, formerly situated at 11 B Nanking Road, have taken offices in the Robert Dollar Building, 3 Canton Road, on the ground floor.

68229 J 4

The Bank of China

Summer Office, Kuling

Notice is hereby given that for the convenience of the public, the Summer Office at Kuling will open from 5th June to 30th September, 1924, as done every summer.

The Summer Office will undertake: (1) to receive current deposits; (2) to issue and cash domestic drafts; (3) to receive for collection outport bank bills; (4) to cash various denominations of the bank-notes of the Bank of China; (5) to buy and sell silver currencies.

THE BANK OF CHINA,
Kiukiang.

68226

Notice

The business heretofore carried on by Kodak Limited (British corporation) at No. 64 Kiangse Road, has been transferred by mutual arrangement to the Eastman Kodak Company of New York, effective as of March 1st, 1924.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
By C. D. CULBERTSON,
Manager.

KODAK LIMITED
By J. J. Stafford.

68255

Save Your Money by Buying
Union Coal
Its high heating power and remarkable endurance are far above other kinds of coal. EXCELLENT for Steam-Heating and Cooking.
Only $14—A Ton.
The Eastern Coal Co.
No. 645 Burkill Road,
Corner of Carter Rd.
Phone West 287
68206

Notice

From June 1st till October 1st my office hours are changed as follows:

Daily, except Sunday's: 8-10 a.m. and 2-4 p.m., Saturday: 8-10 a.m.

DR. A. B. OKS, M. D.
7 Peking Road.

68187 J 4

Dr. Soo Zwe Ting, M.D.

Room No. 17 Zylstra Building, (Corner Nanking & Kiangse Rds.)
SPECIALIST in Venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal deseases and sex disorders. Latest method of treatment.
Office hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., or by appointment.

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Telephone Service

During the interruption in our Telephone Service due to the conversion of the Eastern Exchange to the automatic system, urgent communication with this Company's Yangtszepoo Office can be established through the exchange in our Town Office, No. 6 Kiukiang Road, (Telephones Nos. C-1464, 1465 and 1466) which is connected with our exchange at 80 Yangtszepoo Road by private lines.

68090 J 1

Warning

Two fongtan, No. Pein Sze Yue 336 (宮字叁仟三百三十六號) of 23 Pao 15 Do of Shanghai District, under the name of Dzung Zia Kwian (陳令觀) covering 2 Mow 1 fun 5 li 7 hou and Dzung Chien Leong (陳建倫) covering 7 li 1 hou, and one, No. Pein Sze Yue 344 (宮字叁仟三百四十四號), of the same district, under the name of Dzung Chien Leong (陳建倫) covering 3 Mow 8 fun 9 li 2 hou of land have been stolen.

Besides notifying the Court to issue three new deeds, I declare the original stolen fongtan to be null and void, and warn the public against negotiation.

DZUNG NGOCK DING
陳鶴亭

k 68156 J 1

Mr. & Mrs. J. Spunt

P. P. C. 68225 J 1

CIRCOLO ITALIANO

4 Wonglo Road, Shanghai

Domenica 1 Giugno alle ore 4 p.m., in occasione della ricorrenza dello Statuto, il Circolo Italiano dara un ricevimento, al quale sono cordialmente invitati ad intervenire la Colonia Italiana e gli amici.

Il Segretario,
M. BENTIVOGLIO.

68180 J 1

Look Your Best— HAT FIRST

Whether you like straw hats or felt hats best, or any other kind of a hat, I can help you look your best without your having to buy any new hats. I RENOVATE HATS—make them look almost new. Bring me or send me your old hats—You'll be surprised at the result.

LA UNION: HAT RENOVATORS
PD-3206 Haining Road. Tel. N-527
(Near Corner of Chapoo Road)
V. D. ALOBOG, Manager.

Bargain Sale
for three weeks only
Commencing May 21st
Having decided to relinquish our Retail Business and retain the Wholesale Trade only
our
ENTIRE STOCK
has been reduced to Bed-Rock price in order to effect a CLEARANCE.
The Broadway Store,
125, Broadway
(Corner of Broadway and Boone Road) 67987

Japanese Kitchen Coal
$15 per ton, Cash with Order
Strom & Co.
Telephone C. 204 9 Esra Road

REMOVAL

During alterations to our premises, business will be carried on temporarily at

99A Szechuen Road

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. C. 4778

The World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, Ltd.
London
Marine Insurance
General Agents for China
Blom & Van Der AA.
3 Ezra Road, Shanghai
Tel. C. 2328 A. Kooyman, Gen. Mgr.

The China Press
is prepared to undertake
Job-Printing
Of All Descriptions
(Including Color Printing)
at
Moderate Prices
For Estimates and Particulars,
Apply to:
Job-Printing Department
THE CHINA PRESS, Inc.
14 Kiukiang Road

Shanghai Horticultural Society
The Spring Flower Show
will be held in
The Town Hall
Wednesday, June 4th, 1924

Numerous attractive competitions, including Miniature Gardens, Photographs; Water Colour and Oil Paintings of Flowers and Gardens.

Pot plants will not be received after 9 a.m. or cut flowers after 10 a.m.

DOORS OPEN 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

ADMISSION: Adults $1.00 Children 50 cents.

68232 J 4

Hans E. Lieb
Architect, Civil Engineer,
Land & Estate Agent.
60, Kiangse Road—Tel. C. 6394
All kinds of Building Operations.
Artistical Exterior and Interior
Architectural Work.

Business and Official Notices

For Garages

Timestamps, accurate, easy working, best of all existing systems, also Motor-car-clocks can be obtained on application to the

China Clock Co.,
46 Nanking Road
Phone Cen. 2369

68194 J 3

Something New For Shanghai

Breakfast Baps, delivered for Breakfast. Scotch Families and those on ships can now be supplied with these appetising links with the Old Country.
Phone James Neils' Scotch Bakery
WEST 970

Swiss Confectionery

CAFE CECIL

For a good wholesome tiffin, 45B Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 7862, opposite L. Moore & Co., Ltd. 67762

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.

34 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 7092
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 Latest method of treatment any disease by the high frequency and violet rays generator.

65120

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the owner's duplicate copy of United States Consular Paoshan Title Deed No. 175, in the name of S. P. Barchet, now deceased, has been declared to be lost or stolen, the original owner's copy having been found, and that application will be made to the United States Consulate General at Shanghai for the cancellation of the duplicate Title Deed at the expiration of three months from this date

DAVIES & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Beneficial Owner.
Dated: March 6, 1924.

66112

Chong Sing & Co.

364 Nanking Road
Established for 30 years

Gentleman tailors and Importers beg to announce the arrival of a shipment of excellent wearing material and other articles of clothing from England. Please come and inspect the goods or Call C. 4124 for samples and fashion. 67903

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notice to Shareholders

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Seven percent, being One Tael & 40 cents per Share, on the Paid-Up Capital of the above Company, has been declared payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on Record on the 17th May, 1924.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. M. G. BURNIE.
General Manager.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1924.

68105 J 3

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited

Notice to Shareholders

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Twenty two and one-half percent., bing Dollars Two and 25/100 per Share, on the Paid-Up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China or the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on Record on the 17th May, 1924.

By Order of the Board of Directors

C. M. G. BURNIE.
General Manager.

Shanghai, 27th, May 1924.

68103 J 3

A high class establishment for electric face Massage, Manicure, Chiropody, etc., has now been opened by Madame Ivanoff under the name of

Institut de Beauté
375 Avenue Joffre

A specialty will also be made of hairdressing by:—

Mr. Gaston Dubois,

hairdresser, who begs to inform Shanghai Ladies that he has established himself as hair dresser at the Institut de Beaute.

Ondulations—
Hair dyeing,
Postiches
Water waves

Appointment by Telephone W. 4813

68257

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.

Incorporated 17th March 1900, under the Companies' Ordinances (Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Telephone Building, 24a and 24b Kiangse Road, at 4 p.m. on MONDAY 2nd JUNE 1924, for the following purposes:—

(1)—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1924.
(2)—To elect two Directors.
(3)—To elect Auditors.
(4)—To Transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 24th May to the 2nd June, 1924 (both days inclusive).

Dated this 19th May, 1924.

By Order of the Directors,
C. W. PORTER,
Secretary.

24a and 24b Kiangse Road.

67919

"WYANDOTTE"
DETERGENT
means safe, clean, sanitary, floors
At all the Stores, $1.25 per 5 lb. bag. Special quotations for bulk from
The China and Japan Trading Company
42 Kiangse Road Shanghai

Accident & Sickness Insurance

Cost Tls. 22.50 per quarter

Benefits

Weekly compensation during illness Tls. 60
Doctors bills up to Tls. 100 for each Sickness.....
Death by Accident 10,000
Annuity in case of permanent disablement.

Call up "Happy" Adams
Central 8210

Notice

Bath Robes and Mosquito Curtains of all shapes, sizes, and colours obtainable here, and all are of excellent Chinese manufacture. Bed rock prices with good bargains for the summer wear are our first consideration.

Your inspection is heartily welcome.

Sean You Zoo & Co., Ltd.
P-425 Nanking Road, Local

Special Notices Continued on Page 7

SPECIAL DAILY FEATURE

FINANCIAL AND TRADE ARTICLE

ADVANCE IN SILVER IS FEATURE OF MARKET HERE

Shanghai Market Is Steady With Sterling Up

GOLD UNCERTAIN

Dollar Rate Lags As Compared With Sterling

The feature of the local money market for the last week was the advance of silver, amounting to 9/16d. or from 34⅞ to 35d. The Shanghai market has been on the steady side, and Sterling has risen from 3/3⅝ to 3/4⅛ (inter-bank) as a result.

Silver was up ⅝ in London yesterday, the quotation given as 35. No quotations were received from New York on account of the holiday. Our local market was steady; in fact, quite firm all day, until just before the close. Business was done in Sterling as high as ¾-⅞. Gold dollars have been very uncertain, also due to the holiday in New York, and very little business was done. The cross rate in London was given as 4.30—⅝, which is down ⅝ from the previous day. Local quotations for gold dollars were slightly higher than Friday, due to the rise in silver. Any strength in the New York-London rate probably will come from the New York market.

During the week the gold dollar rate did not advance on the same scale as silver and Sterling owing to decline in the New York-London rate. Monday, May 26, the market closed with sellers 71-⅝, 3/3⅞ and 56½ for gold dollars, Sterling and yen respectively. The market kept on the easy side nearly all day. There were times when it looked decidedly weak as the closing rates were somewhat below the opening rates of 72 and 3/3⅞ for gold dollars and Sterling.

MONDAY'S WEAKNESS

One reason for the weakness on Monday was the fact that the Chinese speculators who had been selling freely were not very active. Likewise, there had been a fair merchant demand, requiring the banks to sell gold dollars and Sterling in settlement of imports; furthermore, there was a continued absence of export paper in any fair-sized quantities.

On Monday the London-New York rate declined ⅛ of 1 percent in New York, while an advance of ¼ of percent was given by Reuter's in London. The cross rate dropped to that figure from 4.39 about one month ago, due to the British Government purchases of United States dollars for interest payments.

Opening with forward sellers at 72 on Monday, the gold dollar rate eased off to 71½ on Wednesday. The advance in silver since that time and the local strength of Sterling have more than offset the decline in the cross rate, and business was done on Saturday as high as 72.

There appears to be no question about the strength of the silver market. The Continent seems to have been a good buyer, and selling for China account seems to have stopped. It is a question as to just when banks in China will start buying for their own requirements and to cover short sales that have been made with a good margin in their favor.

LOCAL STOCKS LARGE

Local stocks of silver still appear to be large for present requirements, although the past week has seen quite a drop in the holdings of several banks, probably due to the upcountry silk demand.

The rates are still under silver parity and have risen only on the strength of silver and the speculative demand. The Chinese have been good sellers most of the week, particularly Sterling, with occasional "profit taking" purchases.

The Continental holiday during the week and May 30 in America had their slight effect on the market, particularly on Saturday.

Francs had a steady decline during the week and business was done Saturday as high as 18.90. There is no question about the French Government having made a profit on its previous operations to stabilize the franc, and it appears that the Government must again step in to save the situation.

Commercial News

Money Exchange

Shanghai, May 31, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/7⅞ = Tls. 6.02 at 716 $8.41

G.$100 at 71½ = Tls. 139.86 at 716 = $195.34

Mex. Dollars market rate 71.8375

Native Interest 32

Copper Cash 273,000

Shanghai Gold Bar 271.70

Bar Silver 35

Bank rate of Discount 4%

Paris on London 83.20

New York on London .. nothing

London:

Telegraphic Transfer .. 3/3¾

Demand 3/3⅞

New York:

Telegraphic Transfer ... 71¼

Demand 71½

CLOSING RATES

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $194.66

Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $8.38

Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $10.16

Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $78.74

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $191.24

Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $8.23

Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $9.87

Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $76.91

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 72

Demand buying on America 73

Demand selling on London 3/3⅞

Demand buying on London 3/4⅞

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates for:

It. Lire 16.30 = 1 Tael

Swiss Frs. 4.05 = 1 Tael

It. Lire It. Lire 9.10 = 1 Yen

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

BANK'S SELLING RATES

1 Chervonetz = $5.20

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Thursday.	Yey'day's.
3rd Year 6%	97.50	97.50
5th Year 6%	75.00	74.90
7th Year 6%	67.00	67.20
9th Year 6%	87.60	87.90
6% Consolidated	78.30	78.20
7% Consolidated	78.50	78.20
11th Year 8%	102.00	102.00
96 Millions 8%	31.00	30.55

Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association

Business Done

Shanghai, May 31, 1924

UNOFFICIAL

Serembans Tls. 0.40 June

Klebongs Tls. 0.35 June

Yangtsze Ins. Tls. 28.50.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, May 31, 1924

OFFICIAL

Yangtsze Insurance $28.50

S'hai Explorations Tls. 9.00 June

Telephones Tls. 79.00

Ewo Mills (ord.) Tls. 11.30

UNOFFICIAL

Union Insurance Hk. $222.00

F.M.C. 7% Debs 1924 Tls. 100.00

S'hai Explorations Tls. 9.00 June

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis and Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,130 sales.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $110 sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $221 sellers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves $170 buyers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $143 sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $21½ buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5.65 buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $19 sales.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $13 sellers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $236 buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $550 buyers.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,120 B.
Chartered	£19⅝
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$680
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$220 B.
Yangtsze	H.$28½
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$135
Hongkong Fire	H.$545 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$115
Indo-China Perf.	H.$37½ B.
"Shell"	90/6
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 90
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 51¼
H.C.&M.S.B.Co.Ltd	H.$36½ B.
Star Ferry	H.$82 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21¼
Oriental Cons.	15/-
Raub	H.$5
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$142 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 95
New, Eng. Works	Tls. 6.10
" Pref.	Tls. 4.95
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 190 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$170 B.
Lands and Hotels	
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 117 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 117 B.
Hongkong Lands	H.$109 B.
Humphreys Estate	Tls. 22¼ B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
H. & S. Hotel	New H.$12½ B. Old H.$19 S
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 11.30 B
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 107 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8.
Oriental	Tls. 4.20
Shanghai Cotton	Old 61 New 34
Industrials	
Bulter Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$235 B. New H.$5.70B.
Green Island	Old H.$27½ B.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 22 S.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 8
Loans	Tls. 6.
Explorations	Tls. 11¼
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 105
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$5½ B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford	Tls. 98 B.
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$25¼ B.
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 5 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.25
Anglo-Java	Tls. 4 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 1.80
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.65
Bute	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.75
Chempedak	Tls. 4½
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 2.12½
Dominion	Tls. 1¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8¼
Java Consolidated	Tls. 8
Kali Glideks	Tls. 6.10
Kapayang	Tls. 9.40
Karan	Tls. 2½ B.
Kedah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.50
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12
Padang	Tls. 5½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.05
Permata	Tls. 2.30
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60
Seekees	Tls. 0.75
Semambu	Tls. 0.65 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.70
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.75
Sungala	Tls. 0.80
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2.65
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.65
Taiping	Tls. 0.45 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.45 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.75 B.
Ziangbos	Tls. 2¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 17.40
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 40 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 78 B.
S'hai Waterwork	Tls. 150 B.
China Providents	Old H. $14 New H.$4¼
H'kong Electrics	H.$34¾ B.
H'kong Tramways	H.$37¼ B.
Dairy Farm	H.$25¾ B.
Hongkong Ropes	Old H.$23 New H.$8
China Lights	Old H.$14½ New H.$9B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Salad, B. Buyers

Will The Pound Reach Par?

Note:—The following from our London Correspondent was written on April 28, and we have to direct attention to the fact that, since that date, Sterling has dropped to 4.34 due to British Governmental interest payments in New York, necessitating sales of Sterling and/or purchases of United States dollars.

(By Our Own Correspondent)

London, April 28.—The pound sterling is today worth $4.39 in New York. A few weeks ago the rate was down to 4.20. This steady improvement in sterling, as expressed in American dollars, has given rise to discussions and opinions as to whether the pound will again reach par. But, perhaps, it is better to explain first what is meant by the pound getting back to par.

Rates of exchange are the current prices of the money of one country quoted in the money of another country. Any textbook on exchange will explain that the mint par between England and the United States is "£1 equals $4.8666," which means that the gold contained in an English pound sterling of full weight is exactly equal in value to the gold which is contained in $4.8666 of gold coinage of the United States. The pound sterling, then, will be at par when it is worth in New York 4.86 2-3 dollars, unless, of course, in the meantime the gold value of the pound is scaled down, as is advocated by certain bankers in London.

REASONS FOR RISE AND FALL

Some people were puzzled to know why it was so disastrous for France when the franc went up to 120 a few weeks ago. The reason was that whereas, before the war, a Frenchman could buy pounds at the rate of about 25 francs to the pound, he had to pay a few weeks ago 120 francs to the pound. Likewise an Englishman could purchase United States dollars before the war at around $4.86 to the pound, but now gets only $4.39 for his pound and a little while ago only $4.20. It is obvious, therefore, that the depreciated value of the pound makes it costlier for the British to effect payments in United States dollars, and likewise makes American goods more expensive in England.

Rates of exchange, like all quotations, depend on the relation of the demand to the supply. In England and in America there are at all times a great number of people who want to turn pounds into dollars and dollars into pounds, and if the demand for dollars is greater, the exchange value of the pound, as expressed in dollars, will go down; and vice versa. This, roughly and theoretically, is the reason for the rise and fall in exchange rates, but there are other and less easily explained causes which contribute subtly to exchange fluctuations.

SENTIMENT AND POLITICS

The pound's stout resistance to depreciation and recent recovery are due, in no small degree, to the Britisher's inherent and unalterable preference for and unshakable belief in things British, and for that matter, the world's confidence in the soundness of the British financial structure. The Britisher, in fact everybody, believes that somehow old England will pull through her difficulties and ever remain the predominant bankers of the world. This sentiment, this belief, and this universal confidence in British finance, go a long way towards holding the pound up and preventing a rush to sell pounds during a time when, if sentiment were otherwise, the pound might go the way of other European currencies. Sentiment, therefore, is a very important, although intangible, element, and the British will, as a matter of pride, strive to bring the pound back to par.

Politics is also an important factor, and in politics, as in banking,

(Continued on Page 28)

DAY and NIGHT

Still Working Two Shifts, Day and Night Making Sir. Wm. Crookes

O.I.C.

AUTHORITATIVE

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T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
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Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund—
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Silver $25,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

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22 The Bund
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Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver	$150,000

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France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Bale, Leu and Co.'s Bank.
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Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.
C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office; Shanghai

Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 percent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Commercial News

Will The Pound Reach Par?

(Continued from Page 22)

the British are predominant. Compared with the British, other nations are hardly more than lightweights and amateurs in the administration of law and government. Even with a Socialist Government and a Ministry in the main of theorists and radicals, British exchange and British securities have steadily improved. This financial and political structure, built up through centuries of persistent and consistent adherence to the British purpose, and supported now, as always, by a British citizenry that is all out first, last and all the time for survival of things British, will not be easily torn down. It is good politics, for various reasons, for the British to strive to bring the pound back to par, and they might easily succeed if the trade and economic situation were not so much against them.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Britain's foreign trade balance, as regards the world in general, is very much against her, with no visible signs that adverse trade balance can be reversed in the near future; but as regards trade with the United States, the balance, although adverse, is swinging in favor of Britain, and this is having a direct bearing on the rise of the pound sterling. Britain's purpose at the moment is to sell more to and in this purpose she is slowly but surely succeeding.

American goods are difficult and becoming more difficult all the time, to sell in England. Two things in particular are contributing to the difficulty in the way of selling American goods in Britain, namely, sentiment and costs. Public sentiment in England, persistently cultivated by the press, is against goods made in the United States, and although there are ways of getting around that prejudice by manufacturing in Canada or in Britain, the effect, on exchange at least, is that of reducing British purchases of American goods. Then there is the question of price, an important consideration with the British people, whose purchasing power does not seem to keep pace with the increase in the cost of living. Owing to higher cost of production and also to exchange, American made articles are, as a rule, too high in price for the masses in England.

On the other hand, there is no prejudice in the United States against British goods, nor against any imported goods for that matter, and the American buying public enjoys a higher purchasing power than that of any other nation. Furthermore, their wants are widening all the time and are being supplied to an ever increasing extent by imported goods. Britain is steadily increasing her sales in the United States, and, with a lower cost of production, as well as lowered exchange, she should succeed in her efforts to sell more to the United States.

British banks and finance are also a very important, if not the most important, reason for the stout resistance to sustained depreciation of the pound sterling. Apart from British prestige and political dominance over a large part of the globe. British banks, through their control of finance, can almost manage the situation themselves. The British Government and the British people, as a whole, may be hard put to it for sufficient money, but the British banks have plenty of money, and their power, through great consolidations, is immense and far-reaching. Furthermore, all the world, literally, keeps a credit balance in London. That is to say, every bank and every individual in any part of the world who has occasion to sell bills of exchange on London, keeps a credit balance at all times on deposit in London. This provides London with immense sums of money and a ready discount market at low rates. We hear a lot about America having all the gold of the world, but it is a fact that finance, especially of foreign trade, is easier to arrange in London than in New York. It is a question whether the United States has per capita larger holdings of gold than some other countries; certainly she has not the same powerful international banking arrangements.

With this power and with a plentiful supply of money in London, the British banks are able and do, as a matter of fact, determine to a large extent the rates of exchange, not only on New York, but throughout the world. Furthermore, the Bank of England is always a formidable power and can, at any moment, by manipulation of the bank rate, affect as it chooses the New York London cross-rate to a certain extent.

Obviously, if Britain can manage to buy less from the United States and at the same time increase the sales of her own goods to Americans, with British banks and finance aiding the situation, the pound sterling, all other things being equal, is bound to rise in value and steadily move towards par. But the "other things" are not equal and therein lies the difficulty in the way of the return of the pound to par.

The industrial, commercial and political situation in Great Britain is not normal—that is not as it was before the war—and, therefore, normal rates of exchange are hardly to be expected. Had it not been for the strong British spirit and powerful position of British banks, the pound sterling would undoubtedly have fallen to still lower levels, and might yet do so if these supporting factors were lacking.

Furthermore, the British financial structure has undergone tremendous changes during the last ten years, as was pointed out in a previous article in these columns, and this has a fundamental bearing on the exchange value of the pound sterling.

The British Isles are developed almost to the point of diminishing returns. There seems to be little room for substantial developments along new lines. England has arrived, years ago, and has simply been marking time ever since. The people are in a rut and are not striving to improve their position—they are satisfied to hold their own labor alone is struggling to advance. The British people stick doggedly to their old way of doing a thing and refuse to change. Industry fails to inaugurate improvements in production, labor simply will not do an earnest full day's work, and the great army of unemployed is a burden that probably can never be eliminated. Taxes are the great bone of contention, with little chance of their substantial reduction for many years to come. These handicaps are a heavy drag on the pound's uphill struggle back to par, but notwithstanding all the unfavorable factors, progress is being made and the outlook, both in England and on the Continent, is certainly more encouraging than it was this time last year.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Industrial troubles in England are not so disturbing as they were a few weeks ago, while trade in many directions is reported as improving, and certainly the political situation is sifting down to a safer basis.

In the Experts' Report, Europe has a sound and reasonable basis on which all have agreed, in principle, to work for the restoration of Europe. This fact reflects favorably upon Great Britain and, to that extent, improves the position of the pound sterling.

Therefore, despite all the unfavorable factors, there are influences at work to restore the value of the pound sterling, as expressing in American dollars, to its pre-war parity; and although it may be a long time before the pound is worth in New York $4.86, every effort will undoubtedly be may to improve steadily the value of the pound sterling.

Piece Goods

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., state in their market report dated May 30:

We have had another monotonous week of dull trading in all departments a slight exception being some speculative purchases of Venetians and other Fancies by Hankow dealers at very advantageous prices. Of genuine demand there is practically none and the explanation is given as the combination of active farming operations all over the country and the approach of the Dragon Festival which falls on the 6th June, practically coinciding with the foreign Whit-week holidays. The native settlement of accounts which is due to take place on that date is expected to pass off smoothly but rates of interest have already hardened materially in anticipation of a demand for funds, and clearances have therefore fallen off considerably.

The latest news of the new crop in America is that the growth is about three weeks late owing to low temperatures, the lowest estimate which we have seen of the ultimate production being 11,210,000 bales, and the highest 12,500,000 bales.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—Although the volume of business transacted has been small a slightly better feeling has been in evidence and prices have ruled very steady. Sales reported are:—Black Joss at Tls. 6.10, Red Joss at Tls. 5.75.

9-11 lbs.—We hear of business in 10 lbs. as follows:—Red Cock at Tls. 7.60, Palace at Tls. 7.35. Auction values steady.

12 lbs. 36 in.—Small sales have been reported in Red Cock and Soldier D. D. D. at Tls. 10.50. No material change in auction values.

White Shirtings.—For some of the better known chops it is reported that considerable advances in prices have been secured by the holders of stocks, but at the auctions values were irregular although on the average a trifle higher than last week. We hear of the following sales:—Large Red Dog at Tls. 11.75, Small Red Dog at Tls. 11.25, Five Gold Bats at Tls. 11.25, Nine Gold Tai at Tls. 10.70, Mountain Flower at Tls. 10.60, Good Luck at Tls. 9.90, Nine Roys at Tls. 9.60, Fireworks at Tls. 6.65.

Local Sheetings.—Quotations are approximately one to two mace per piece lower than those recently ruling but even at this decline buyers are reluctant to operate.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Small speculative purchases are reported for the river ports and prices at the auctions show a slightly firmer tendency.

Cotton.—We have again to report no change in our market for the local staple, rates continuing fairly steady at last week's quotations.

Local Yarn.—Our market remains dull with a slightly easier tendency with sales very difficult to effect. We hear of sales in the following:

16's—1,500 bales Watermoon at Tls. 180.00.
20's—1,500 bales Watermoon at Tls. 190.00, 800 bales Five Men at Tls. 188.00, 500 bales Man and Goats at Tls. 188.00 and 100 bales Three Joss at Tls. 189½.

This shows a decline of Tls. 5.00 per bale on the last sale.

Weather Reports

May 30.—The high pressures are central between Nippon and the Bonin. Low area over the northern China Sea. depression is passing South Eastward to the south of Lake Baikal. Easterly to southerly winds over the China coast. Fine and hot weather in northern China: rainy in central China: cloudy skies in our regions and in the south.

May 31.—Cloudy weather getting overcast. The pressure is slowly decreasing. South Easterly breezes. The pressure is falling at the Loochoos and the Meiaco simas.

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Established 1824

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M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Manager.

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No. 1C Kiukiang Road

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	$ 750,000.00

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R. CHENG.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

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L. ARDAYN,
Manager.

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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy and hot weather. Sly to Ely winds over our coasts. Cyclonic circulation over the Northern Yellow Sea. Rough weather to the S of the Loochoos, because of the cyclonic center moving N wards or N-E wards. Low area over the Northern China Sea with probably cyclonic winds.

DEATHS

LOWE—On the 31st inst, at Hong kong, Arthur Hylands Lowe; by cable." 68259 J 1

THE funeral of the late Mr. Chu n Fai Ting will take place at 12.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd June, 1924 from No. 13 Haining Road. Service will be held and conducted by the Rev. Yao at the Family Cemetery, Fong Chiao Bridge leading from the Chinese Isolation Hospital, Chapei. All friends are invited. 68214 J 3

The East Window

THE *New Republic*, New York, in recent comment on Chinese banditry, referred to the suggestion of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that the United States use its good offices in bringing about a conference of the warring elements to the end that peace may be restored in China and said, "Such action by our Government could do either the United States or China no harm, but that substantial amelioration of conditions could be brought about, though a conference, seems most unlikely. Neither Canton nor the Peking (nor Mukden) Government has any real prestige, other than that secured by force of arms, in China today. Power rests in the hands of the military war lords, who rule by force, and will consent to no action for their country's welfare which interferes in any degree with the strength of their position. . . . It is foolish to look at Chinese conditions through American glasses, or to ignore the fact that Western institutions of political democracy require a point of view and a state of education which are at present impossible in the Orient."

★ ★ ★

An American financier who had a great deal to do with the solution of the financial problem in Austria and Hungary and Mexico and who now occupies a prominent place in the hoped for solution of the German Reparations problem, in a recent statement on the China situation, said, "In respect to the way things have gone in China, I feel we are all the victims of events that no one of us, nor all of us together, could have averted or controlled. The political divisions and collapse were inevitable, and so I believe was the military adventure that has inflicted so much damage. We in America, with the best of intentions, can never accomplish anything for China until the country itself realises facts and is willing to co-operate. There is no magic by which capital alone invested in China can restore or create the China that we have in our hopes. A great many other things are needed to make it effective, most of which can be provided only by the Chinese themselves. Meanwhile we persist in the hope and belief that one day they will see the light."

★ ★ ★

Bankers generally are credited with having more than the usual quota of sound business sense, and of all places in the Orient the bankers in Shanghai—Chinese and foreign—should be in the lead in respect to this necessary qualification. With this introduction, we confess a complete inability to understand why Shanghai banks still persist in the antiquated system of effecting their exchange clearances by having carted around each evening after banking hours huge quantities of silver bullion and silver currency. It would seem that they would abolish this old system and put into effect a modern clearing house. Shanghai has its full share of criminals, as the newspaper reports tell us every day and the Mixed Court records show. Motion pictures have undoubtedly brought to the Orient many new ideas in up-to-date criminal practices, and some day it would not be surprising to learn that a motor car had drawn up along side a wheelbarrow laden with silver sycee, picked up the boxes and made away with the precious metal.

★ ★ ★

It is interesting to note in the Chinees Economic *Bulletin* that sharks' fins, the *piece de resistance* of the formal or semi-formal Chinese dinner, do not all come from sharks. Many do come from sharks but a number of other fish supply their propellors toward this famous dish. Most of the supply comes from the Philippines, Hongkong, Formosa and along the coast of Fukien province. In Foochow there are fifty dealers on one street who sell sharks' fins exclusively. The fins, after being brought in, are dried and salted for the market, and in view of the fact that age apparently has no effect on their value as food, they are shipped great distances, even to the Chinese communities in America, South America and elsewhere. During the progress of the anti-Japanese boycott a few years ago, the Chinese discovered that the trade in sharks' fins had largely gotten into the hands of the Japanese, so the familiar dish disappeared from the feast tables for considerable time until it was discovered that a supply could be obtained from Cuba. The report from which this information is gleaned fails to tell us what becomes of the sharks after they have been divested of their means of locomotion. Perhaps they are thrown back into the sea to grow a new supply of fins!

★ ★ ★

According to the *Trade Mark Bulletin* issued by the new Chinese Government Trade Mark Bureau recently established in Peking nearly 200 trademarks have been registered and among those listed are more than a hundred by foreign firms, mostly Japanese, although some have been listed by other foreign firms, including Americans, Germans and Russians. An inspection of the trade marks registered shows that the animal, bird and insect kingdoms supply most of the ideas for Chinese trademarks designs. For example, we find elephants, unicorns, eagles, bugs, cocks, five-bats, horses, wild boars, dog heads, double-lions, three-goats, storks, dragons, deers, cows, monkeys, peacocks, chickens, dragon-flies, chicken-hearts, phoenix and bees. Then there is the usual supply of "beauties," including a "double-girl," a sun-shaped face, a "boy," "boat and maidens," "goddess and horses," and several "Japanese beauties." One of the curious combinations is a picture of a bug as a trade mark for an antiseptic preparation, a picture of a wild boar to advertise a mosquito incense, and a picture of "three-castles" to advertise a Japanese manufactured tooth-brush.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet and philosopher, delivered his last address in Peking before the Peking International Institute, on the Committee of which were represented sixteen different religious organisations. Dr. Tagore was asked to explain his views on religion, and taking this as his text, he stated that he had never been able to bind himself to the rigid limitations of theology or the methods of science in trying to find out God or to receive God's way of shining forth the light of eternal truth. He stated that he had never studied carefully the intellectual bases of other religious systems and that he hesitated to explain in public how it was that he had made religion, in the widest use of the word, a part of his life. Religion, in his opinion, could only be arrived at through one's own experience. In his youth, he stated, he had found it impossible to bind himself to the forms and ceremonies of Brahmanism but sought to trace out the meaning of India's thought and idealism as expressed in the earlier scriptures. He himself had found religion ond was converted through the illumination which came to him in communion with beauty and loveliness in nature. "You may analyse the rose," he said, "like the scientist—analyse its perfume and color and shape—but this does not explain how it is that the rose makes an appeal to your soul and makes you love it. Today, we are always analysing, and we allow material things, the fret of life, to crowd out the appeal of beauty hid away beneath all forms visible to the eye. Too often the mere possession of wealth or power—pride in any form—prevented one from coming into real touch with the beautiful and spiritual."

★ ★ ★

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, China's chief military leader and main supporter of the Chihli Party and the Peking Government, thus recently spoke on the subject of democracy, according to an interview published in a Tientsin paper:—"The world is made for democracy. Autocracy, monarchy and absolutism will have to go forever, sooner or later. Thirteen years ago, when the republican flag was first raised in Wuchang, I was a petty military officer. My colleagues asked my views of the republican form of government for this country. At that time, I said, 'we are only returning to the days of Yao, Shun and Yu, the golden age of China.' There is nothing new in the republican form of government in China! In those days, the will of the people was respected to the fullest extent. Even down to Confucian days, the Great Sage said 'When you have the will or the heart of the people, you have the country.' Republicanism in China has undergone changes. After thousands of years of absolute monarchy, it necessarily takes time even to copy the American or the French form of republican government. But whatever form it will take in China, it will have to come. The Chinese public have gone too far to go back to a monarchy. . . . If the majority of the population are not educated up to the standard, they have got to be educated. The republican spirit has impressed itself too deeply into the brains of China's leaders to retreat now. If foreign Powers will have patience, I am confident that the Chinese will work out their own destiny. In five years' time, I believe there will be tranquility in the whole country. America and France have taken a much longer time to settle down after their revolutions."

★ ★ ★

Here's hope for those who are forty years of age and over! Recently, at a meeting of the New York Rotary Club, 120 successful business men testified that at forty they were non-entities in the business world and had not begun their success. Each man represented a different line of business, and the aggregate number of their employes was said to be above 50,000. In response to a questionaire, each man wrote out a brief biography. Four men born in small towns succeed to one born in New York, the biographies disclosed. Ways and means of getting on in the world were notably different—60 per cent. of the executives began work as office boys; of the rest, some were bank messengers, farm hands, grocery clerks, telegraph operators, and bakers' helpers—one was a cabin boy in a sailing ship, and one got his first job in a fertiliser factory. Most of the men left school before they were fifteen, but an impressive number later managed to find time and means for university training. Only one man in ten was supported and educated by his family. . . . This focus of human experience points to the conspicuous success that may be won after forty, says the *Nation's Business*, (Washington, D.C.) Perhaps the adopted maxims were important to progress. Or the meeting may stand as fresh testimonial that, at thirty, a man suspects himself a fool. knows it at forty, and reforms his plan of life. But success does seem a little surer for office boys—youngsters who daily mark the quick and the dead are not likely to mistake Dame Opportunity for a book agent.

★ ★ ★

The so-called "independent" province of Chekiang adjoining Shanghai on the south was the one that started all of the trouble with the illegal cigarette taxes which have now spread to several other provinces not so independent, according to fairly reliable report. Now comes a recent visitor to Shanghai from Hangchow, the provincial capital, who reports that there is a signboard conspicuously exhibited on one of the government buildings which reads as follows:—"Kerosene Tax Office." We suppose the old adage about coming events casting their shadows before applies to this new signboard.

★ ★ ★

Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, of Boone University at Wuchang, was one of those who went to Washington last year to help induce Congress to remit the balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity. Miss Wood wanted Congress to return the money to China to be used in endowing a system of free public libraries, so, armed with a petition signed by several hundred Americans and Chinese, Miss Wood went to Washington, and, according to her testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives on April 2, she stated that she had personally interviewed 400 members of Congress on her library scheme. And then the following interesting debate too place:—

Congressman Linthicum: "The popularity of this Boxer Indemnity remission before the members of Congress and particularly before this committee, is very largely due to Miss Wood's indefatigable work among the membership in its interest."

Congressman Cooper: "Yes."

Chairman Porter: "We all agree to that."

Miss Wood: I have seen 400 members of this House and only found 12 politicians. There are no politicians here. I have never mentioned oil in my interviews with the Congressmen or spoken of subjects that relate to party lines. I have always tried to keep them looking out internationally. I have found 12 men who could not look out nationally or internationally.

Congressman Moore: "Please define the term 'politician'."

Miss Wood: "A politician is a man without a statesman's vision either nationally or internationally."

Congressman Connally: "I think, in view of the present attitude of the public toward Congress in general, it is well to have that definition in the Record."

Miss Wood: "I repeat, out of 400 members I found only 12 politicians.

Congressman Connally: "That is, 388 statesmen politicians."

M. Karakhan's Triumph

CHINA has followed close on the heels of the British Government in according recognition to the Soviet regime in Russia. Taking effect from yesterday, if M. Karakhan's version is correct, official relations between China and Russia are restored. Just as the rupture of diplomatic relations with Prince Koudacheff, former Russian Minister to Peking, at the instance of the Peking Government, was an affront to Russians in China since it left them without a diplomatic representative in this country, so the agreement just signed in Peking must be envisaged as a diplomatic triumph for M. Karakhan, who has established a new precedent in the diplomatic annals of Peking by his curious methods of alternately cajoling, bullying and threatening in order to gain his ends.

We will refrain, however, from upbraiding M. Karakhan for his tactics in relation to his dealings with a disorganised Government. What is of much greater importance at the moment is the plight of the thousands of Russian refugees scattered in various parts of China, including Shanghai. What does M. Karakhan propose to do with these men, women and children? The mere fact that these people prefer to undergo the rigors of dire poverty rather than return to their own country is eloquent evidence of what they think of their own Government. The resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries will, of course, give the Soviet Government a greater measure of control over the movements of these people than would otherwise be the case. There are, doubtless, a number of political offenders in their ranks. It is to be hoped that they will not be sacrificed to Bolshevik spite.

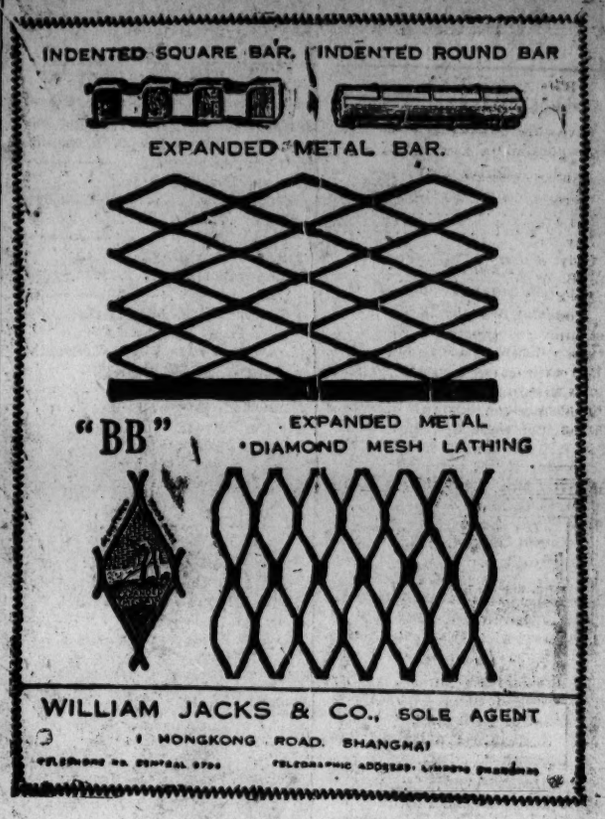
Past experience has shown that the Soviet is ever ready to pay off old scores. The moral duty therefore devolves on China to safeguard the safety of these refugees by obtaining definite guarantees from the Soviet Government that they will not be molested, whether they remain in China or elect to return to their own country. And if Peking should be unwilling to act in the matter, we suggest, on grounds of ordinary humanity, that the Powers approach the League of Nations to the end of persuading that body to take an active interest in the Russian refugees in China so that they are not victimised by the resumption of official relations between the implacable and vindictive Soviet Government and the counterfeit institution known by the euphonious term of the Peking Government.

Mr. Gandhi Repents?

IT is impossible to contemplate without a feeling of tragedy the fact that a man of such outstanding intelligence and sincerity as Mr. Gandhi should ever have suffered himself to be a party to the obstructive tactics of the Indian malcontents. The British Judge who committed Mr. Gandhi to prison much against his will probably performed one of the most unpleasant duties in his whole career, and the genuine sympathy which has been manifested by Englishmen for Mr. Gandhi in his convalescence following his liberation from prison attests the admiration which is felt for this man who has throughout shown a spirit of almost religious humility. Anglo-Indians have been waiting patiently for that long promised statement by Mr. Gandhi which promised to outline the future policy of the Swarajists, and unless we seriously misread the sense of the Reuter cable published in another column today, the eagerly awaited statement has at last been vouchsafed us.

Under the significant heading "Gandhi repudiates Swarajists," the Bombay newspapers publish a statement by Mr. Gandhi referring to the working of the Congress organisation and urging those who do not believe in the boycott of councils, law courts and Government schools, etc., to resign from the Congress bodies. The Swarajist policy is at last coming home to roost. Indian merchants latterly have had the realisation forced upon them that the game of obstruction, counteracted by that of Executive certification, can do no good to the country and of all the people in the world they should be the first to suffer. At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Raja Rishee Case Law, President, remarked that the position created in the country by the partial throwing out of the Budget by the Bengal Council was not likely to foster commerce and

(Continued on Page 25)



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Sky-Views Of The Earth

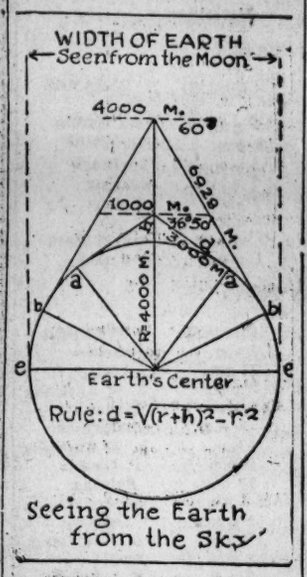
BY GARRETT P. SERVISS,

"What altitude would one have to attain to view the earth as globular form? To see it shining by reflected light? Is there any rule whereby we can tell the area of our vision from any given distance from the body at which we are looking? (B. E. W., The Kiwanis Club, Rock Island, Ill."

You see a part of the earth shining by reflected sunlight every time you look out of the window. If you ever go to the top of a lofty mountain, or up in a balloon, on a clear day, you will see large areas of the earth's surface shining by reflection and looking very much as the moon looks in a telescope, except that the lunar surface does not exhibit the colors of a living world like the earth. Look at the moon by daylight, as you often may, and you will grasp the subject better.

To see the earth in the form of a globe you would have to go farther away from it than any means now at our command permit. Still, at a height of ten miles, over the sea surface, the depression of the horizon below the level of the eye would be about 3½ degrees, and that might make the rotundity evident. Ordinarily from a balloon the surface of the earth within view seems disk-shaped, apparently rising toward the horizon, but this is an optical deception.

If you could get as high as a thousand miles above the ground, the circle of the horizon (neglecting refraction) would be 3,000 miles for your eye on all sides, and the depression of the horizon would be about 36 degrees 50 minutes, so that the rotundity of the globe would be startlingly evident. It would cover a sky-rimmed circle over a hundred degrees in diameter, or 200 times the diameter of the full moon.



Go up to a height of 400 miles i. e., as high above the surface of the earth as the center is below it, and the circle of the horizon would be 6,928 miles from your eye, and you would see, as the diagram shows, an area of the earth's surface equal in diameter to one-third of its circumference, but, owing to increase of distance, its angular diameter would now shrink to 60 degrees, or less than 120 times the diameter of the full moon.

Thus, as you retreated from the earth you would see an increasingly greater proportion of its surface, but at the same time, and from the same cause, viz., increase of distance, the angular size of the earth would decrease.

If, for instance, you went as far as the moon the lines of sight from your eyes (indicated by dotted lines on the diameter) would be nearly parallel and you would see, practically, a whole hemisphere of the earth, but it would be less than two degrees in another diameter, not quite four times as broad as the full moon.

The rule connecting apparent size with distance is very simple, viz., the angular diameter of an object varies inversely wth the distance. Thus if any object appears one degree in diameter from a distance of one mile it will appear one-half degree in diameter from a distance of two miles. Going the other way, if removed from a distance of one mile to a distance of half a mile its angular diameter would increase to two degrees.

The rule for the distance of the horizon as seen from varying heights above the earth's surface I have inserted in the diagram in mathematical symbols. Those translated read: Distance (of horizon from eye), equals the square root of the earth's radius plus the height of the eye squared, minus the earth's radius squared. You must put all the quantities in the same units, either all in feet, or all in miles or fractions of a mile. With such formulae you can sit on the earth and survey the universe at your leisure.

Mr. Gandhi Repents?

(Continued from Page 24)

industry. They were, as a commercial body, interested in having a calm atmosphere in order that trade and commerce might thrive. The speaker went on to point out that the present constitution was a transitional one and that India should have patience and must not altogether lose faith in the innate sense of justice of the British people, and it is noteworthy, in this connection, that the caution and the warning have not been altogether unheeded by Indian merchants, who are occasionally given to intellectual sympathy with the Swarajists. The main object of the Swarajists, of course, is not constructive endeavor designed for the greatest good to the greatest number but the bringing about of a complete breakdown of government in India, but so far from bringing the administration to a standstill, the main result of Swarajist action has been to retard Indian advance toward self-government. It has, indeed, to a considerable extent re-transferred authority from the elected legislative bodies back to the civil servants who held it prior to the adoption of the present reform. The reason for the tactics they pursue is increasingly clear—and it is an unsound reason.

Recent conversations between Mr. Gandhi and Indian press interviewers have given the impression that Mr. Gandhi does not wholly approve of the obstructionist methods which have been followed in the Councils. It was mildly suggested to Mr. Gandhi that he was not the ordinary type of politician who had not the courage of his convictions and need conceal them to the world, and that in the absence of a statement, that there was reason for the deduction that the methods of his colleague in the Councils did not commend themselves to him. "Then your deduction may be falsified by the statement when it is made," he said, and for the first time the cheerful smile left his face: "I am sorry I cannot speak, but there are others who have to be considered—men whose opinions and convictions are entitled to be considered just as much as mine." So of the future Mr. Gandhi will not speak save in generalisations. He confesses that he holds still to the 1920 Congress program of non-co-operation and he clings still to the same vague idealism that governed his speeches and his actions before he went to prison. He talks still of the spinning wheel as the only means by which India can achieve her salvation—the royal road to economies and moral independence—and, while recognising the value of discipline for individuals, applies different standards for nations. He still, for instance, asserts that India must have the right to err, and to err grievously. "We must have the right as a nation to commit suicide if we want to commit suicide," he said. "Only then can we appreciate what is freedom and responsibility."

The interviewer ventured to point out to Mr. Gandhi that even individuals have not the right, either legal or moral, to commit suicide. "They have the power, if they have not the right," was Mr. Gandhi's reply, "and India cannot wholly be free until she possesses the power also. Not that she would exercise it. Of course she would not." But of that, perhaps, there are some in India who are doubtful. And it might not be a question of political suicide, but (since Mr. Gandhi has talked of suicide) of political murder, for if the small section of India which could govern the country under such a scheme of Swaraj as Mr. Gandhi conceives sacrifices India, it would be nothing less than that.

It has frequently been said during the last few months that Mr. Gandhi has, as the result of his illness, a warmer regard for the British than ever before. That may be or may not be. But his regard for the British has always been high and still is. Many have for him a warm regard and he has for many an equally warm regard. "I can conceive of no scheme of Swaraj," he said, "in which the driving of the British from the country will be one of the goals. Most emphatically there will always be room in India for the right kind of Englishmen, but it certainly would clear the atmosphere if a real demonstration were given of the desire to abandon the British policy of the exploitation of India." Such exploitation is not very apparent and it is difficult to see why Mr. Gandhi subscribes to such an idea. It is this very obsession on the part of some Indians that has led to misunderstanding and trouble in the past. Certainly the British Government could not have furnished more effective proof than it has been doing for some time past that it has the welfare of India at heart, and if Mr. Gandhi, who sways the minds of his countrymen in a remarkable degree, could throw the full weight of his influence on the side of sanity and moderation, India will have taken a big stride in the direction of real political reform, making for the greatest ultimate gain.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

ANGER

There is no use telling you, son, not to get angry; no use telling any red-blooded man that.

Indignation is a natural flame that spurts up in the mind, upon certain occasions, as surely as gasoline explodes at a lighted match.

All I say is—Wait!

Don't do anything till your heat is gone. Don't say words, nor pass judgment, until your brain has cooled down.

For most anger is the irritation of offended vanity.

We think a lot of our opinion, and when one sneers at it, it is as if he threw mud on our white duck trousers.

We have a high notion of the respect due us, and when it is intimated that we are nobody we want to smash something to show we are somebody.

We are never angry, save when our pride is hurt.

Anger is self-esteem on fire.

So, flare up, if you must, swear and break the furniture; it may do you good; but go up to your room to indulge in this relief, lock the door, and stay there until the storm blows over.

Never write a letter while you are angry. Lay it aside. In a few days you can come back at your offender much more effectually.

Don't transact busines in heat. When you are "mad clean through" it is your sore egotism that is operating, and acts prompted by egotism are usually ridiculous. Hang up the matter for a few days, and come to it again when your intelligence is not upset by your feelings.

One of the best things to say is nothing. When you answer a man, he gets your measure; when you keep still you have him guessing.

The cool man, who has himself under control, always has the advantage over the hot man.

Even if you have to lick a man, you can do much better if your head is clear of anger fumes. Wrath may lend a little extra punch to your blows, but self-control will plant them to better effect.

Anger dulls your efficiency. What you do goes wild. You have a lot of energy, but no accuracy.

Anger dims your eye. You see vividly, but what you see is not so.

Anger makes chaos in your thought. You are a crazy man. What you think in the egotism of anger you will pay for in the humiliation of saner moments.

Few good deeds have been done in anger, while all manner of crimes are due to the intemperance of wrath, such as blows, murders, and war, "the sum of all villainies."

The first and greatest lesson for you to learn, son, is to control your temper, and, if your nature is touchy, to resolve to take no action until the blood is cooled.

THIS LABEL IS REGISTERED

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Stamped 1924 No

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FROM THE Original Recipe 1746

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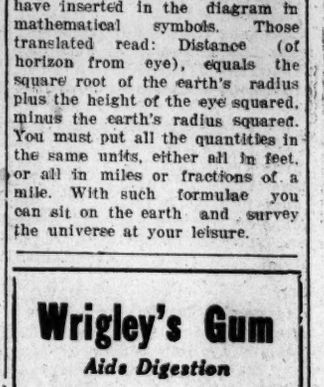
No Corn Can Resist "Gets-It"
No matter how long you've had your corns, how bad they may be, whether hard or soft, or



what you have tried, believe this—"Gets-It" will end corn pains at once, and quickly you can lift the corn right off the toe or foot, with the fingers. It ends callouses, the same simple way. Millions use it. Money back guarantee. Costs but a trifle—everywhere. E. Lawrence & Co., Mfr., Chicago.

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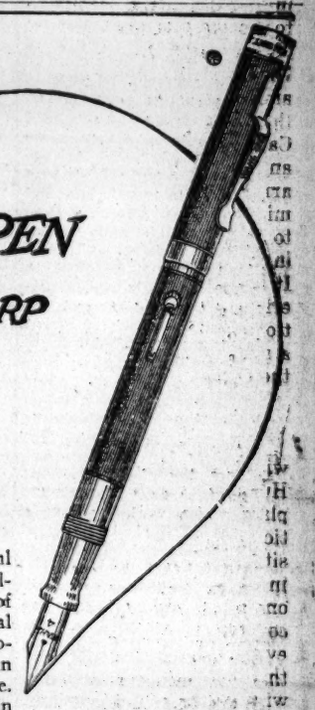

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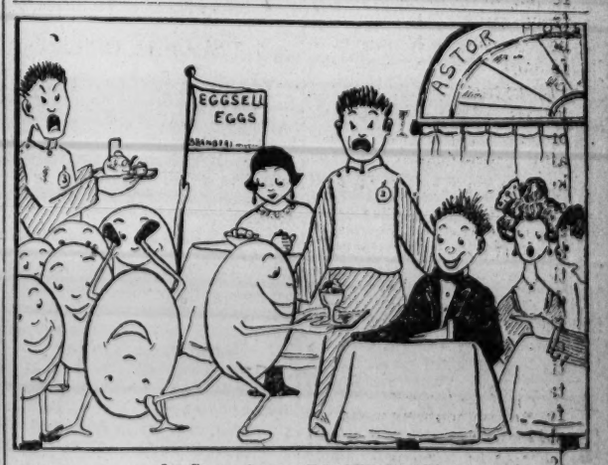

6.—*Seven* large "EGGSELL" EGGS,
In the Astor did some tricks,
One became an EGG-NOG,
And then there were *six*!

Guaranteed Weight
Guaranteed Fresh
Packed in Dozen Cartons
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OLD GERMAN LINER NOW ENGAGED IN ATLANTIC TRADE

New Hamburg American Ship Deutschland Recalls Many Memories

The appearance of new competition to British lines engaged in the Atlantic ferry in the shape of the new Hamburg American liner Deutschland which is now approaching New York on her maiden voyage, brings to mind several interesting memories of her predecessor of the name, a ship which had one of the most extraordinary careers in modern times, says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce. In 1898 the Hamburg American Line had succeeded in selling two of their fast ships to the Spanish Government for use as cruisers in the war that was bound to break out with the United States, and accordingly ordered the Deutschland of the Vulkan Co., of Stettin, to replace them. The requirements of the company were exceedingly stringent, but at the same time they gave the builders practically carte balanche in their design, and were willing to pay for the things that they wanted, so that everybody was tolerably well satisfied. She was launched in January, 1900, and six months later she was towed down from Stettin to Swinemunde, the biggest ship to attempt the passage. In spite of the seven tugs that were employed, she took charge and grounded fast on the Modder Bank. Two German men-of-war, the salvage steamer Seeadler and all her tugs did their best to refloat her, but the wind was unfavorable, and there was a very low neap, so that even with the assistance of dredgers it took nearly a fortnight to get her free, especially as sand was silting up all around her and had to be cleared by every means possible. She was scheduled to sail on her maiden voyage on June 13, which was the day on which she was refloated, but examination proved that she was absolutely undamaged and she eventually got away on July 5. Leaving Plymouth next day, she arrived at New York in 5 days 17 hours 27 minutes, which worked out at a mean speed of 22.42 knots, and broke all records, although it must be remembered that she was specially prepared for this and was certainly not in any condition to earn money on her passage. On the return voyage she averaged 23 knots and the company were very well satisfied with the advertisement that they got, although the passengers were less pleased with the shaking.

AN UNLUCKY SHIP

She was an exceedingly unlucky ship a series of minor accidents culminating in April, 1902, with a smashed rudder, that forced her to navigate the greater part of the way across the Atlantic into Southampton and then on to Hamburg by means of her engines alone. It was a magnificent piece of seamanship on the part of Captain Albers, and was recognised as such by his keenest rivals, but the strain was too much for him, and he died of heart failure as she reached Cuxhaven in triumph. The repairs on this occasion took five months, and she did not put to sea again until November, 1902, when she left Southampton with the avowed intention of maintaining her record against the new North German Lloyd Kronprins Wilhelm, which was then on her maiden voyage. The Deutschland's bad luck had her by the heels, and when approaching New York a split cylinder cover in the starboard engine forced her to finish the voyage on one screw only. A year later she broke a drift from her moorings at Cuxhaven in a very heavy gale, and did herself very considerable damage, as well as other shipping and property.

The Deutschland was not yet a back number, however, and in 1905 she touched 24 knots on an eastward voyage, and maintained it for some considerable time. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. then held the record with a mean speed of 23.58 knots, and on this voyage the Deutschland's was 23.51. Soon after she set up another record in a different direction, keeping in touch with land the whole way across the Atlantic with her wireless, that was then considered to be the last word in miraculous invention. Later one of her sailings happened to coincide with that of the La Provence, of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, and there was great excitement over a race across the Atlantic, although the Frenchman never had a chance, having been designed for a considerably lower speed. However, she put up a very game fight, and lost nothing in prestige.

OUT OF THE RUNNING

In the winter of 1907 her owners sent her to be reboilered, partly with the intention of bringing her coal consumption down within economical limits, and partly that she might beat the Mauretania, a thing which, needless to say, she never did. Two years later the company realised that they had spent a lot of money for nothing and that as she was hopelessly out of the running with regard to the record that they would be far wiser to try and make an efficient ship of her in another direction. Accordingly they took her in hand converted her into a cruising yacht in place of the Oceana—better known as the Union liner Scot—that was then being laid aside on account of her coal-eating propensities. In March, 1911, she reappeared as the Victoria Luise, with a large part of her boiler power suppressed and designed for yachting cruises at a good but not uncomfortable speed. The wisdom of the move was soon shown in her success on all routes, and she arrived home in the Elbe from Bergen within a day or two of the outbreak of war. She was laid up in the Elbe for the whole of the war, and she was in such a condition at its close that the Allies would not have her, expecting her to be broken up at once, but a few months afterwards she was under reconstruction, and in 1921 she emerged for the New York run as the steamship Hansa, carrying a few cabin passengers, in addition to a big crowd of emigrants. She is running on the New York service that is maintained in conjunction with the United American Lines, and she is certainly showing better financial return in that humble capacity than she ever did as an Atlantic greyhound.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Yangtse ports this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo is due to arrive in Shanghai from Hankow and ports Wednesday afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow and ports is due to arrive in Shanghai Thursday afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo from River ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai Saturday morning.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu from Hankow and ports is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyu from river ports is expected to arrive here this morning at eleven o'clock.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Waishing from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is due to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang is due to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow morning at eight o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang from Hongkong and Swatow is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning at eight o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Tientsin from Amoy is due to arrive here this afternoon at four o'clock.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow is due to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Lienhsing direct from Hongkong is due to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Chihli direct from Hongkong via expected to arrive in Shanghai Tuesday morning at eight o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Hupeh from Hongkong and Amoy tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinwah which left Hongkong for Shanghai Friday morning is due to reach here tomorrow morning.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning from Tsingtau.

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang from Swatow is due to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is due to arrive in Shanghai Wednesday afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Unita (chartered) which left Chinwangtao Thursday morning is due to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei is due to arrive in Shanghai this morning at nine o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin Friday noon for Shanghai via Chefoo and is due to arrive here tomorrow afternoon.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

The Blue Funnel s.s. Laomedon left Kobe yesterday for Shanghai via Miike and is due to arrive here tomorrow afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due to arrive in Shanghai from Moji today and sail for Japan on Wednesday afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Moji is expected to arrive in Shanghai Wednesday afternoon and return to Moji Saturday morning.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan from European ports left Colombo yesterday enroute to Shanghai.

The P. & O. s.s. Morea from European ports is expected left Hongkong for Shanghai Friday at noon and is due here tomorrow.

The N.D.L. s.s. Holstein enroute from European ports left Hongkong Tuesday for Shanghai via ports and is due here tomorrow.

The Swedish East Asiatic s.s. Formosa left Antwerp for Shanghai via Suez on Saturday, May 10 and is expected to arrive here Friday.

The Swedish East Asiatic s.s. Nippon sailed from Colombo for Shanghai on her way from European ports on May 15 and is due to leave Singapore May 27. The steamer will arrive here about June 8.

The Swedish East Asiatic s.s. Silvio Pellico sailed from Singapore Monday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The L. T. S. N. s.s. Rosandra sailed from Trieste on May 20 and is due to arrive in Shanghai about July 6.

The P. & O. s.s. Kidderpore from London left Colombo enroute to Shanghai last night and is due to arrive here early in June.

The H. C. T. s.s. Westerdyk from Rotterdam is due to arrive in Shanghai June 8.

The Norwegian Africa and Australian Line s.s. Thalatta from Christiania and European ports left Singapore for Shanghai via ports May 22.

The N.D.L. s.s. Saarbrucken from European ports for Shanghai via Suez left Port-Said on May 25 and is expected to arrive here June 23.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala from London for Shanghai via Suez is expected to leave Colombo this afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Polyphemus from Liverpool via Suez left Singapore on May 27 for Shanghai via Hongkong and is expected to arrive here Friday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Cyclops from London via Suez left Singapore on May 27 for Shanghai via Hongkong and is expected to arrive here Thursday.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. President Van Buren sailed from San Francisco on May 10 for a round the world cruise and is due here Tuesday at 6 a.m. The liner will dock at the Dollar wharf and Sail Friday noon.

The Dollar s.s. President Hayes sailed from New York on May 1 for Shanghai via Panama and San Francisco. The liner was due to leave San Francisco May 26 and is scheduled to arrive here about June 17.

The Isthmian Line s.s. Steel Exporter which sailed from New Orleans on April 23 for Shanghai via Panama is due to arrive is here about June 15.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Hongkong and Manila arrived in Shanghai yesterday noon at the C. M. Lower Wharf and sail this morning at 9 o'clock

The Dollar Line s.s. President Adams arrived in New York May 23 from Shanghai after a fifty-five days run from here, the steamer left New York for another round-the-world voyage Friday.

The S. B. s.s. West Montop from Portland Oregon U. S. A. arrived in Kobe enroute to Shanghai on Friday and is due to reach here June 2 with 3500 tons of cargo for this port from Pacific Coast ports.

The S. and B. s.s. West Niger is due in Shanghai from Portland Oregon U.S.A., on June 16.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson from Manila and Hongkong is arrived in Shanghai and sailed for San Francisco at 4 a.m.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln from San Francisco is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday morning at 5 a.m. and sail for Hongkong and Manila Wednesday at 10:30 a.m.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Australia from Vancouver via Japan ports is expected to arrive at Woosung today at noon and will sail for Hongkong and Manila tonight at eight o'clock. The Tender Scot with incoming passengers will arrive at the Customs jetty about 2:30 p.m. oday and the outgoing tender will leave the jetty at 5 p.m. this afternoon.

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon from American ports via Japan.

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. PRESIDENT WILSON, Capt. G. T. January, will be despatched for above named ports on Sunday, June 8, 1924, at 4 a.m. For freight or passage apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Managing Agents, U. S. Shipping Board, No. 10 Nanking Road, (Tel. C. 5056, 5057 and 5059).

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Sunday, June 1, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,782 Tons, Captain Thompson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, June 2, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH. Capt. Philip, will leave on Monday, June 2, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, June 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Thursday, June 5, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO. 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, June 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, June 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, June 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, June 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & MANILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Capt. H. L. Jones, will be despatched for above named ports on Wednesday, June 4, 1924, at 10:30 a.m. For freight or passage apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Managing Agents, U. S. Shipping Board, No. 10 Nanking Road, (Tel. C. 5056, 5057 and 5059).

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN, Capt. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning, June 1. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG—The Str. TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. HSINCHANG Capt. Newburgh will leave on Tuesday morning, June 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, June 4, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Sailed From Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

President Pierce .... May 25
Shinyo Maru .....Apr. 26

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Australia ..Apr. 21
Empress of Canada ..Apr. 22
C. Winner .....Apr. 25
Empress of Asia .....May 11

FOR SEATTLE

President Grant .....May 7
President Madison ....May 19

FOR NEW YORK

President Polk .....Apr. 24
Keemun .....Apr. 27
President Monroe .....May 9
Pres. Hanison ..... May 23

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Tsushima Maru .....Apr. 16
Nellore .....Apr. 13
Sarpedon .....Apr. 17
Soudan .....Apr. 25
Teucer .....Apr. 27
Matsumoto Maru.....May 1
Eeumaeus .....Apr. 30
Plassy .....May 12
Patroclus .....May 14

FOR HAMBURG

Atsuta Maru .....Apr. 17
Alderamin .....Apr. 24
Coblenz .....May 1

FOR MARSEILLES

Porthos .....Mar. 27
Amazone .....Apr. 10
Angkor .....Apr. 24
Andre Lebon ..... May 23

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

June 5	3 p.m.	Pres. Van Buren	New York
June 6	9 p.m.	P. Wilson	S. Francisco
June 10	9 p.m.	P. Jackson	Seattle

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
June 5	9 p.m.	Amboise	Marseilles	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	9 p.m.	via Chita
Tientsin	Today	8 a.m.	Tungchow
Tsingtau	Today	7 a.m.	Sunning
Antung	Today	11 p.m.	Wosang
Chefoo & Newchwang	Today	8 a.m.	Hupeh
Tsingtau & Dairen	Today	8.30 a.m.	Sakaki Maru
Tientsin	June 3	1 p.m.	Fengtien

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Toda	7 a.m.	Kanchow
Swatow	Today	11 p.m.	Taksang
Hongkong & Canton	Today	3 p.m.	E. of Australia
Amoy	June 1	8 a.m.	Wuhu
Amoy	June 1	8 a.m.	Changchow
Hongkong & Canton	June 2	3 p.m.	E. of Australia
Hongkong & Canton	June 3	9 p.m.	P. Lincoln
Amoy	June 3	10 a.m.	Suiyang
Hongkong & Canton	June 3	8 p.m.	Laomedon
Hongkong & Canton	June 5	9 p.m.	Amboise
Hongkong & Canton	June 5	3 p.m.	Pres. Van Buren
Hongkong & Canton	June 7	1 p.m.	Sicilia
Hongkong & Canton	June 7	9 p.m.	P. Jefferson
Hongkong & Canton	June 10	2 p.m.	Kashgar
Hongkong & Canton	June 10	8 p.m.	Mentor

June 3	8 p.m.	Laomedon	London
June 5	9 p.m.	Amboise	Marseilles
June 5	3 p.m.	Pres. Van Buren	London
June 7	1 p.m.	Sicilia	Marseilles
June 10	2 p.m.	Kashgar	London
June 10	8 p.m.	Mentor	London

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	8 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	Today	3 p.m.	E. of Australia
Japan ports	June 2	8 p.m.	Nagasaki Maru
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	June 2	3 p.m.	E. of Australia
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	June 4	8 p.m.	Pres. Lincoln
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	June 3	8 p.m.	Laomedon
Japan ports	June 4	9 a.m.	Nikko Maru
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	June 5	9 a.m.	Amboise
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via H'kong	June 5	3 p.m.	Pres. Van Buren
Japan ports	June 6	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	June 7	9.30 a.m.	Fushimi Maru
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	June 7	1 p.m.	Sicilia
Manila, Australia and New Zealand	June 7	9 p.m.	P. Jefferson

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
U S N B	Apr. 19	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
F N B	Apr. 28	Black Hawk	Am. Gun-boat
I C		Saga	Jap. Gun-boat
		Palos	Am. Gun-boat
U S N B		Widgeon	Br. Gun-boat
	May 29	Gen. Alava	U. S. Yacht.
	May 29	Titania	Br. Tr-Ship
	May 29	L 7	Br. Sub.
	May 29	L 19	Br. Sub.
F.N.B.	May 30	Jules Ferry	Fr. Carisa
J.N.B.	May 30	Hria 7	Jap. des[

Passengers Departed

Per Adl, O. Line s.s. President McKinley for Seattle via Japan ports: Mr. Siu Hung Chao, Mr. S. Yahaia, Miss O. E. Lethine, Mrs. Spunt, and three children, Mrs. H. W. Livingston and three children, Mstr. W. Melville, Mrs. U. G. Frondorff and two children, Mr. Byron May, Mr. A. D. McBoyle, Miss Sherwood, Miss Dchu Yin Kwang, Mrs. W. C. Ball, Mr. C. M. Papaz, Mrs. F. Michaelin, Mr. Walter Melville, Mrs. W. Melville, Mr. H. M. Livingston, Mrs. I. H. MacIntyre, Mrs. M. Moody, Mrs. B. May, Mr. Shao Ting Chao, Mrs. H. V. H. Lethine, Mr. Jacob Spunt, Mr. Frank Michaelin, Mr. H. W. Livingston, Miss Melville, Miss E. Melville, Mr. U. G. Frondorff, Miss MacIntyre, Miss P. Tidmarsh, Mr. George E. Young.

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co's Steamer Teh Hsing Captain T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday the 3rd June at about 12 o'clock (midnight) Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephone: Freight 1520 and 3283

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T. K. K.

To California, via Japan Ports and the Hawaiian Islands

Along the Pathway of the Sun

For San Francisco, via Japan Ports and Hawaii

TENYO MARU .. .. May 31
KOREA MARU ex Kobe June 8 ex Yokohama June 12
(President Wilson June 7th sailing makes direct connection at Yokohama).
SHINYO MARU .. .. June 30
SIBERIA MARU .. .. July 15
TAIYO MARU .. .. July 28

For Hongkong

SHINYO MARU .. .. June 17

Frequent sailings thereafter.

Representatives of American Railroads meet our steamers in San Francisco Bay and exchange Rail orders, make sleeping car reservations, transfer baggage, etc.

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Wed.	8 a.m.	Lv.	St. Paul	Lv.	11 a.m.	Tues.
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of the United Netherlands Navigation Co.

Regular four-weekly service between Japan, Vladivostock, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen North Continental Ports.

Homeward Bound:

S.S. "OUDERKERK" from Shanghai .....June 25
S.S. "WESTERDYK" from Shanghai .....July 10

Outward Bound:

S.S. "WESTERDYK" due at Shanghai .....June 7
S.S. "OLDEKERK" due at Shanghai .....July 8

All steamers have a limited accommodation for passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to

Holland China Trading Company, Agents
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Hugo Stinnes-Linien

Ostasien-Fahrt

Passenger Service Shanghai to Naples

Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Port Said

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xS.S. "Hindenburg" on or about the 9th July.
S.S. "Emil Kirdorf" on or about the 2nd August.
•S.S. "Scheer" on or about the end of August
S.S. "Albert Voegler" on or about the end of Sep.
S.S. "Carl Legien" on or about the end of Oct.

x This boat has only a limited number of berths.
• This boat has no cabin accommodation.

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Kashgar	June 10	Devanha	Aug. 5
Morea	June 24	Mantua	Aug. 19
Karmala	July 8	Kalyan	Sept. 2
Malwa	July 22	Kaisar-I-Hind	„ 16
Kashmir	Sept. 30		
"Morea"	Oct. 14		
Kashgar	Oct. 28		
Malwa	Nov. 11		

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Sicilia	June	7
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Torilla	June	13
	Talma	June	20
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan, Hongkong & Straits.			

B. & O. & B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & O. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townaville & Brisbane.	Arafura	July	2
	St. Albans	July	30
	Eastern	Aug.	27

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
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Sailings.

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					1925		
———	Aug.	2	Sept.	27	Nov. 22	Feb. 9	E. of Russia
June 16	Aug.	18	Oct.	13	Dec. 8	Feb. 23	E. of Australia
					1925		
July 5	Aug.	30	Oct.	25	Jan. 10	Mar. 9	E. of Asia
July 21	Sept.	15	Nov.	10	Jan. 26	Mar. 23	E. of Canada

To Hongkong and Manila

Leave S'hai	Arrive H'kong	Leave H'kong	Arrive Manila	Ship
June 2	June 4	———	———	Empress of A'tralia
June 21	June 23	June 25	June 27	Empress of Asia
July 5	July 7	July 11	July 11	Empress of Canada
July 19	July 21	July 23	July 25	Empress of Russia

Offices All Departments — Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building
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Next Sailings from Shanghai

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* ..sails about June 5
S.S. "NIPPON" .....sails about June 10
S.S. "GERANIA"* .....sails about beg. of July
S.S. "ROSANDRA" .....sails about June 10
S.S. "BRENTA"* .....sails about beg. of August
S.S. "VENEZIA" .....sails about August 10
S.S. "LACONIA"* .....sails beginning of September

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about June 1
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO"* ..sails end of June.
S.S. "NIPPON" .....sails about July 3
S.S. "GERANIA"* .....sails about end of July.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" .....sails about August 2
S.S. "BRENTA"* .....sails about end of August
S.S. "VENEZIA" .....sails about September 2
S.S. "LACONIA"* .....sails about end of September

*Cargo only.

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S.S. President Lincoln .....June 21
S.S. President Cleveland .....July 19
S.S. President Pierce .....Aug. 2
S.S. President Taft .....Aug. 16

For Hongkong and Manila

S.S President Lincoln ..... June 4
S.S. President Cleveland ..... July 2
S.S. President Pierce ..... July 16
S.S. President Taft ..... July 30
S.S. President Wilson ..... Aug 13

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

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Travel Through America
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Shanghai to San Francisco *First Class*
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S.S. "INVINCIBLE" ..... June 8
S.S. "DRYDEN" ..... June 16
S.S. "HEFFRON" ..... June 23

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Gives information about shipment of goods via Vladivostok to Harbin Manchuria, Urga, renders assistance and facilities to the goods owners.

Shippers' attention is drawn to the fact that
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Passenger and Freight Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Belawan, Colombo and Genoa and north continental ports.

Outward Bound	At Shanghai
S.S. "HOLSTEIN"	May 30
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	June 23
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	July 26
S.S. "AACHEN"	August 23
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	September 15
Homeward Bound	**From Shanghai**
S.S. "PFALZ"	July 6
S.S. "HOLTSEIN"	July 4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	July 20
S.S. "SCHLESIEN"	September 8
S.S. "AACHEN"	October 5
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	October 12

*These steamers have accommodation for 96 passengers in the cabin-class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.

For the passenger-boats through Tickets to London via Genoa, Paris or Antwerp/Rotterdam will be issued (Only for Cabin Class passengers.)

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Telephones C. 7208-09-10 General Agents.
Tel. Add: "NORDLLOYD" 7391

NYK

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR JAPAN
†Nagasaki Maru June 5
Nikko Maru ....June 4
†Shanghai Maru June 7
Yamashiro Maru June 7
Kumano Maru .June 11
Omi Maru ....June 14
FOR SEATTLE via VICTORIA, B.C.
Shidzuoka Maru ..July 23
FOR EUROPE
*Toyohashi M. June 11
Fushimi Maru .July 12
Hakone Maru ....June 14
*Lima Maru ..... June 14
Suwa Maru .....June 28
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Tango Maru June 11 from Kobe June 13 from Nagasaki June 18 from Hongkong.
FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA
*Takaoka Maru ....June 17
FOR HONGKONG.
Iyo Maru Jun25
FOR BOMBAY
Mishima Maru ....June 24

†Kobe-Nagasaki Shanghai Service. £For Cargo only

Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel. Phone: C. 680.

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Direct Steamer (Cargo and Passenger Service).
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S.S. "Fusan Maru" sails hence June 13th and July 3rd.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai. Agents for the Chosen Yusen Kaisha.

N. Y. K.

Summer Excursion
between
Shanghai and Japans
June 15th—September 14th

SPECIAL RATE:—FIRST CLASS ONLY

Shanghai to Nagasaki and return .....B $ 75, C $ 60
Shanghai to Moji and return .....$ 90
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Shanghai to Yokohama and return $135

Available for 3 months, including the date of issue to the date of re-embarkation, stop-over will be allowed at any port of call.

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles	
AMBOISE			5th June	1924
CHANTILLY	24th Apr.	6th June	19th June	
ANGERS	8th May	20th June	3rd July	
PORTHOS	22nd May	4th July	17th July	
AMAZONE	5th June	18th July	31st July	
ANGKOR	19th June	1st August	14th Aug	

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
Marseilles	A. £ 95	B. £ 83	A. £ 68	B. £ 60
London	A. £ 103:50	B. £ 91:10	A. £ 74:10	B. £ 66

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Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

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From Los Angeles and San Francisco via Japan Ports:
U.S.S.B. "WEST MONTOP" June 2
U.S.S.B. "WEST CAJOOT" June 25

For Hongkong and Manila:
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Telegrams—"Dixstruth"

O. S. K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam.
S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ..... July 6
FOR NEW YORK, via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... July 12
FOR SEATTLE and TACOMA, via JAPAN PORTS, AND VICTORIA.
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... June 1
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... June 5
FOR DAIREN DIRECT
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... June 7
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... June 6
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... June 13
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KYODO MARU" ..... June 4
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... June 21
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... May 31

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PRESIDENT HAYES .....June 20
PRESIDENT ADAMS .....July 18
PRESIDENT GARFELD .....Aug. 1
PRESIDENT POLK .....Aug. 15
PRESIDENT MONROE .....Aug. 29
PRESIDENT HARRISON .....Sept. 12

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
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"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	June 11	June 27
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	June 23	July 9
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	July 5	July 21
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 17	Aug. 2

Thru Connections to Europe Across United States or Canada. Your Choice Atlantic Lines

To Hongkong and Manila

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	June 8
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"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 2
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	July 14
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	July 26

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Philadelphia-Boston-New York

S.S. "E. A. MORSE" ..... Late June

London—Rotterdam—Antwerp—Hamburg

S.S. "ARCHER" ..... Middle June

For rates and particulars apply to

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Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board
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From Portland, Ore., U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... June 16

For Portland via Tsingtau, Takubar and Dairen:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... June 18

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SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

Monday, June 2, at 10 a.m.
At 3 West End Lane Superior Household Furniture, Piano and Sundries.

Wednesday, June 4, at 10 a.m.
In Front Salesroom, Excellent Household Furniture, Victrola, and Sundries

Wednesday, June 4, at 2.30 p.m.
In Cargo Salesroom, General Merchandise and Sundries

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

AT NO. 3 WEST END LANE
On Monday, June 2, 1924
At 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture & Sundries

COMPRISING:—

HALL:—Matting, mirror back hat and umbrella stand, copper mounted jardiniere stand, octagan table, Heating stove, wicker chairs, Teak bookcase, books, pictures, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM:—Carpet, matting, Teak mirror back sideboard, cellarette, extension dining table and chairs, side table, teapoys, arm chairs, fancy crockery, glass and E. P. ware, brass ware, vases, electric kettle, pictures, curtains, porcelain jardiniere stand, 3-light electric table lamp, etc., etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Matting, mahogany stained silver ware cabinet, porcelain jardiniere stands, spring sofa, brass bell, ornaments, wall plates, wicker chairs, fire screen, etc., etc.

CONTENTS OF 2 BEDROOMS:—Matting, wicker chairs, Teak mirror door wardrobe, teak dressing table, teak chest of drawers, teak marble top washstand, pedestal, bevelled mirror door wardrobe, white painted washstand, Brass double bedstead, white enamelled Simmon's bedstead, single iron bedstead, screen, clock, centre table, chairs, stools, table and bed linens, pictures, ornaments, camp beds, flags, etc., etc.

Pantry and Kitchen as usual
Electric fittings throughout
also

1 "Singer" sewing machine
2 Electric table fans
1 Bronze figure fitted with clock
1 Enamelled iron bath
1 set of 33 vols. Encyclopaedia Britannica
on view Sunday, 1st June

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, June 4, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture, Victrola, and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

Suite cream enamel bedroom furniture, enamelled iron bath, brass double bedstead with wire and other mattresses, iron double and single bedsteads with wire and other mattresses, oak stained mirror door wardrobe, chest of drawers, mirror back dressing table, washstand, New ice chests, mirror back hat stand, book case, linen cupboard, cooking stove, oak mirror back sideboard, oak dining table, oak dining chairs, oak teapoys, jardiniere stand, Tientsin carpet, bronze statue clock, eider down cushions, violin, banjo's, fibre wardrobe trunk, perambulator, new gents bicycle, baby high chair, blue bordered dinner and tea set, silver ware, E. P. ware, cut glass ware, silk tapestry upholstered ottoman seat, tapestry upholstered couch and arm chairs, card table, gilt framed pictures, marble statue, cut glass electric table lamp with shade, marble bust of shakespeare, porcelain lavatory basin, rattan furniture, electric oscillating desk fans 200 volts, electric ceiling fans, tennis rackets, and sundries

ALSO

Victor victrola with records
Remington typewriter
Ladies Black Velvet cloak trimmed with sable
Ladies black brocaded satin cloak trimmed with Black feather trimming
"Empire" typewriter
Radio Apparatus

IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Wednesday, June 4, 1924
At 2.30 p.m.
General Merchandise and Sundries

COMPRISING:—

1 Case Thermos Bottles, 1 Case Elastic Bands, 10 Dozen Shirts, 40 Dozen Socks, Helmets, Straw Hats, Leather Belts, Studs Buttons,
2 Cases Rubber Shoes, 5 Pieces Oil Cloth, 10 Dozen Padlocks, 5 Cases Blued Cut Tacks, 5 Cases Needles, 6 Fire Extinguishers With Chemicals,
1 Kitchen Gas Stove, Perfumery, Dental Cream, 225 Packets Self Toning Photo Paper, 30 Water Closet Basins and Lavatories,
And
10 Cases Real Panama Hats,
26 Cases Norwegian Salted Dried Halfish,
17 Cases Chocolate Milk Food,
1 Cases Salted Italian Anchovies,
2,000 Bottles Menthaform Tablets
5 Cases Enamelled Ware,
1 Bale Gunny Bags,
28 Coils Steel Wire Rope,
17 Bales Superior Glazed White Printing 31 x 43" 57 lbs. (Sound)
1 Bale Glazed Mechanical Printing 27 x 40" 51 lbs. (Sound)
5 Cases Toilet Soap (Absolutely Sound)

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Will sell by Public Auction At No. 17 Burkill Road
On Monday, the 2nd June 1924. At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)
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Provisions, Food Products, Wines and Spirits and sundry household goods consisting of the following; Cranberry sauce, butter, cherries, shredded wheat, peaches, pears, sweet corn, sardines, mushrooms, sauces, white pepper, tomatoes, catchup, extract of beef, tinned salmon, cherries, hams (British and American), washing and toilet soaps, port wine, brandy (dervilles), lemon squash (Lazenbys), and 100 Cases American Beer, 100 Cases Apple cider, etc,

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also
One Solid brass bedstead
One German police dog, 2 years old (female)
Two (Progesse and Oliver) typewriting machines
One (Corona) travelling typewriting machine in case

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Will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday 3rd June 1924.
At 2.30 p.m. (afternoon).

General cargo, Provisions, Sundries, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Liquers, etc. as undernoted;

General cargo.

1 Case red paper 4 reams, 25" x 54"
100 Bales paper.
10 Cases Star fire extinguishers and refills.
3 Boxes sprayers.
19 Porcelain water closets.

Sundry cargo, etc.

4 cses steel hinges, 100 dozen flat files, 1 case brass water taps, 12 cases iron Screws, 14 lawn mowers, 50 hand sewing machines, 9 dozen Panama hats and straw hats 2 cases hams, 5 cases cherries, etc.
And a number of Tientsin Carpets and Rugs of Various designs and sizes.

Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Liquors, etc.

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Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on May 27, 1924.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	,,	18-30
Pork	,,	30-40
Veal	,,	24-36
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	,,	20-25
Mandarin	,,	35-45
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Comfret	,,	12-14
Salmon	,,	25-30
Samli	,,	40-45
Soles	,,	25-30
Whitebait	,,	30-35
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	each	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Geese	,,	90-$1.10
Plover	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Quail	,,	30-35
Snipe	,,	18-20
Teal	,,	20-25
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Wooodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	40-50
Duck	,,	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	30-40
Bananas	,,	10-12
Chestnuts	,,	14-16
Cherries	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	,,	8-10
Oranges	per doz.	$1.00-1.20
Mangoes	each	15-25
Peaches	,,	none
Melons	,,	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	50
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	16-20
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	30-40
Pineappples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	20-25
Walnuts	,,	15-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	6-8
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	per lb.	3-4
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	4-6
Carrots	,,	4-5
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	,,	18-20
Green Corn	,,	none
Peas	,,	4-5
Mushrooms	,,	50-80
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Parsnips	,,	6-8
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Onions	per lb.	3-4
Spinach	,,	4-5
Tomatoes	,,	20-25
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.65
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Barley	,,	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.20
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.30
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	18.70
House Coal	,,	15.75

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E. Kilner,
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Lottery for the Benefit of the Russian Refugees

6th Issue B

25,000 tickets of $3 each
Numbered from 1.001 to 26.000

List of Prizes

1	First prize		$20.000
1	Second prize		2.000
1	Third prize		1.000
2	Fourth prizes	$500 each	1.000
2	Fifth prizes	300 each	600
10	Sixth prizes	40 each	400
20	Seventh prizes	10 each	200
400	Eighth prizes	5 each	2.000
2	each approximate to the 1st prize	$100 each totaling	200
2	each approximate to the 2nd prize	50 each totaling	100
2	each approximate to the 3rd prize	30 each totaling	60
4	each approximate to the 4th prize	20 each totaling	80
4	each approximate to the 5th prize	10 each totaling	40
2,250	For numbers having the one terminal figure similar to that of the first prize $4 each		9.000
249	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the first prize $5 each		1.245
249	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the 2nd prize $4 each		996
249	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the 3rd prize $4 each		996
996	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the 4th and 5th prizes $4 each		3.984
4.444	Drawn tickets	Total:	$43.901

The drawing for prizes will take place in the Committee's Offices 14-16 Rue Chu Pao San on June 16th, 1924.

The tickets are on sale at the Committee's Offices and at the Chinese shops in the French Concession and Chinese City.

International Committee for Assistance and Repatriation of Russian Refugees.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAF, JUNE 1, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
11h. 47m.	6ft. 6in.	11h. 20m.	8ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
10h. 41m.	11h. 0m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
4:08 a.m.	5:45 p.m.	5h. 17m.	6h. 37m.	4h. 32m.	7h. 22m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. April 30.17 in. 766.6 mm.

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O.I.C. Glasses

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大陸報 **The China Press** 大陸報

"The Pulse of this Great City and of China"

FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1924

The World Must Look To China, Says H. G. Wells

British Novelist And Historian Gives His Ideas, Many Of Them Unique

By H. G. WELLS

London, April 26.—China has been out of the limelight of the newspapers lately. It is the tradition of the Atlantic civilisations to think about China as little as possible. We ignore the enormous importance of its gifts to us in the past; we do our utmost to disregard its immediate share in the world's future.

China drove the Huns westward to relieve Europe from the decaying stagnation of the western Roman Empire. She gave the world paper, which made the printed book and newspaper possible, which made general education, the publication of scientific work possible, which indeed laid the foundation of the modern world. She taught the Mongols and Turks the organisation and military methods that ended the dying Greek impulse in the eastern Roman Empire, nearly conquered Europe and drove the reluctant European in season to discover South Africa and America. She invented gunpowder, but used it chiefly for toys, like firecrackers.

She numbers today more than a fifth part of the human race, has four times as many civilised citizens as the United States, nearly as many as all continental Europe put together.

When we discuss the struggles of world civilisation that exist, it is well now and then to give China a thought. For China must be a pillar of that world civilisation as important as the whole English-speaking world.

PRESIDENT, EMPEROR

Two or three facts of some importance are not perhaps as actively present in the general consciousness as they might be. There is the Chinese republic, with a President at Peking who rules more or less in most of China proper, though Canton and several other provinces get along in a state of provisional independence. But beside the President there is also a young Emperor at Peking, with a large official income—in arrears—and a remarkable English tutor.

The Emperor, we are told, is quite Anglicised. He is being taught constitutional history, and presently, if the British people do not wake up to the dangers of the position, there may be an attempt, open or furtive, with British assistance, to restore the Chinese monarchy. Moreover, although it was understood at the Washington conference that Wei Hai Wei was to be given up, the British are still there waiting for something to turn up.

SHREDS AND PATCHES

The British never had muen right to be in Wei Hai Wei. Their excuse for being there collapsed with the collapse of Russian imperialism. Probably not one British voter in a hundred is prepared for the possibly expensive and humiliating consequences of keeping there too long.

The abandonment of the Singapore dock enlargement implied a policy of general withdrawal from forcible adventures in Eastern Asia. But in the untidy way of the British, shreds and patches of some old dream of military and political predominance in China are left to brew misunderstandings and trouble in the future.

It is not that Britain has not a profound interest in the future development of China. All English-speaking peoples, all other peoples in the world, have a great and increasing interest in Chinese affairs. As the world is drawn together into political unity, the Chinese becomes the most important neighbor of every-one; but the method of expressing interest by grabbing and fortifying settlements, threatening the coasts with warships; levying tribute, imposing iniquitous trade arrangements, is now manifestly old-fashioned and barbaric; a new line of activities has to replace these outworn puerilities.

The English-speaking communities have to work out and do seem to be beginning to work out a common conception of world order, of their common share in it. Regarded as a point of departure, as a new turn in international thought, the League of Nations movement marks an epoch in world history.

remaking education.

The sort of thought is still most extensively carried by the English language; it is shallow and weak today; it may become deeper, more effective as time goes on. It is in the character of the English-speaking communities. It is manifestly of primary importance that so far as possible this thinking out of the organised peace of the world by the English-speaking communities should go on, parallel with and in touch with similar thinking out of other great communities of the world.

With no other great community is it more possible or desirable to develop a joint system of ideas, of common political social aim, than with the great Chinese mass. It is possible because China is, to an extraordinary extent, renascent, blank, ready to consider and accept points of view, constructive conceptions.

China is remaking her education from the foundation. The four hundred million mass of China is at present intellectually far more plastic than the forty-million mass of France, the thirty-million mass of Italy. It is desirable as well as possible, because a successful effort to bring modern Chinese, American and British thought about the world's affairs into co-operative understanding would add the weight of four hundred million to the five hundred million of the American and British systems.

In America, China and Britain alike, there is recognition—weak and partial though it is—of this great opportunity. The return of the Boxer indemnity, already partially repaid by America, soon to be repaid by Britain, earmarked for educational purposes, is an unprecedented, a most significant thing in international relationships.

NEEDS OF SCIENCE

Part of the American money has gone to educate Chinese students in English, to prepare them to become students in American universities. The rest is to be devoted to the development of a modern library in Peking University. British money is not yet apportioned,

(Continued on Page 6)

American Woman Artist Will Portray Chinese

Mrs. Leonebel Jacobs At Work In Peking On Series Of Portraits

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Peking, May 21.—Portraits of Chinese, and particularly some of the fine old characters to be met in Peking, are the aim of Mrs. Leonebel Jacobs, extremely talented American artist who is now in Peking on an extended visit.

Mrs. Jacobs was in Shanghai several weeks on her way North, but did only two pictures in oils while there, one of Dr. Findley, a personal friend, and one of Mr. F. Hoehnke of the Aktieselskabet Union Bryggeri.

Just before coming to China Mrs. Jacobs made sketches, pastels and oil paintings of most of the leading delegates to the Washington Conference. At that time she also made the oil painting of Madame Wellington Koo, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and one of China's delegates to the conference. Madame Koo, who is well known in Shanghai because of her several visits there, is one of the most popular matrons in the capital and is frequently seen at Diplomatic parties.

Among Mrs. Jacobs' subjects have been General Munthe, Commander of the Pao An Tui, the crack drilled troops of the capital, who has spent over 30 years in China; General William D. Connor, commander of the American Forces in China, Dr. Luther E. Holt, one of America's famous physicians who died in Peking last January; little Mollie Cheney, the daughter of Col. Cheney, the American Military Attache in Peking, and a number of other well known foreigners in North China.

Mrs. Jacobs, however, is much more keenly interested in doing portraits of Chinese subjects as she sees in them something that has not been done by many artists before her. It is her intention in the near future to do another portrait of Madame Koo, as she is of the opinion that she would do much better work of this famous Chinese beauty here in a Chinese setting.

Mrs. Jacobs also hopes to begin on a series of portraits of the old Mandarin type of Chinese gentlemen now falling into suspended animation through the inroads of the Western educated Chinese of the more modern school. The old type Chinese, or at least a large number of them, have extremely interesting faces and personalities with their long white beards and

(Continued on Page 5)

THE EXPERT

Sex was her life occupation. She decorated herself and her rooms to allure the senses.

She used conventional emotion and emotion that was unconventional.

She excited virtuous women to denounce her escapades with a hidden note of envy.

She had no character; but from a collection of attitudes she had built what passed as a personality.

She had never been a mother. Other women might release their animal instincts in motherhood. Intense mothers withered the souls of their children to quench their deflected longings. Maternal passion disgusted her.

She achieved herself as the artist achieves a fine carving, a delicate surface, a mystic color.

She relied upon her fine assurance to weave perfection into the gossamer of her life.

One day she stumbled upon a blurred tableau—infidelity. The picture vanished hastily—but she had seen. Her husband and her friend faded out, but memory remained; memory that knew nothing of life achievement, of delicate workmanship of artists.

She contemplated the wrecked picture with inward comment. The theme was poorly handled.

She recalled her own frequent posing in the same subject. Deftly she had drawn about her the misty rose-hued robe of discrimination.

— *Gerve Baronti.*

OLD BILL'S Adventures in America

by Bruce Bairnsfather

The Lure Of Example

SOME people, I suppose, like these things, but I confess only to a sense of irritation at reading illustrated accounts of "Outstanding Examples of Success in the World."

Bill feels different. The effect of an article entitled, "How I Made a Million Over Night Out of a Leadless Pencil," on Old Bill is to cause him to start off trying to invent a similar Eldorado by following

President of the Trans Amalgamated Incorporated Corporation. Vice President of the Ultra Atomic Potash Amalgamation one of the most prominent men of the day. Barnum. K. Boost

out the prescription in the story he has just read.

The worship of business success is so prevalent in the world today, particularly in America, that shortage of examples of prowess is not at all likely. Bill has got a whole bunch of commercial and financial feats collected, torn out by the roots from the various magazines and filed away at the bottom of his box.

Now and again while packing these things come to the surface and I occasionally pick them up and study them.

You will, I know, understand the kind of thing I mean. There is, of course, a large photograph of the great man who has conquered life's business battle. There he sits, behind his simple but massive desk, with a face as strong as the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge. He is about sixty years of age. He would need to be, for he has crushed as much into his life as it would take another man a hundred and fifty years to accomplish.

On the wall is a picture of his father. His father began in a small way and gave his son a very poor start. The dear old man did his best and he could do no more. He gave his son a quarter and said:

"My boy, now go out into the world and make a way for yourself, as I have done."

With this handicap, wretched ill-health, flat feet and permanent toothache the son started out into the world, and with what result!!! At sixteen he was Vice-President of the Trans-Oceanic Railroad Company. At twenty he was President of the Trans-Continental Line of Freight Steamers. At twenty-five he formed a merger between the two, well known as "The National Wheat and Rubber Company, Inc."

And now follows a few side lights on how he did it. They are arranged in such a way as to make you wonder whether, if you did the same thing, these things would happen. He always worked eighteen hours a day. Fifteen, or even seventeen, he found was useless. He never asked a man to do what he could not or would not do himself. That's why he had to spend two hours of the eighteen emptying the ash cans around the factory.

I went to Bill one day and asked him which, out of all his heroes, he favored.

"Well, sir," he said seriously, "it's a cross between Cyrus Bumblebloood, the Doughnut King, and——"

"Never mind the other one, Bill. I take it you are modeling yourself on Mr. Bumblebloom?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, don't you know that doughnut making is a gift? If you haven't got doughnuts in the blood it's useless trying. Don't be an imitator, Bill. If you want to get on do what thousands of Americans are doing night and day."

"What's that, Captain?"

"Why, thinking of ideas, working out stunts, searching for cracks in the steel casing of business to get through and make a fortune. Be first at something. Fill in the coupon, enclose stamps for postage and write to Scranton about it. Think of the man who first thought of putting water under bridges. Simple! But that's the way big money is made!"

Labor's Financial Program

Co-Ordination Of Industry Is Chief Aim At Present

By NORMAN ANGELL,
Author of "The Great Illusion," "The World's Highway," "American Democracy," "The British Revolution" and "The Need for a Parliament of the Allies," and Intimate Associate of Prime Minister MacDonald and Other British Labor Party Leaders.

London.—What is the Labor Government's financial policy? How does it propose to secure a more equitable distribution of wealth and to find the money to carry on its extensive schemes of social amelioration—increase old age pensions, widows' pensions, sickness allowances, housing schemes and so forth? What are the financial ideas behind British socialism?

A word, first, as to the most obvious fact in the present political situation in Britain. The Labor Government has not a majority in the House of Commons. It can only pass such legislation as either the Liberals or the Tories support. It is obvious, therefore, that the budget cannot depart radically from the lines with which the older parties have already made us familiar.

But this does not mean that Labor can do nothing towards carrying out its financial program. If it uses the circumstances shrewdly, it can make big developments in the direction of "Socialist" finance inevitable.

IMPROVED PRODUCTION

One misunderstanding should, at the outset, be disposed of. Very often those who ask the last question assume that any Socialist plan must necessarily involve a revolutionary redistribution in the Robin Hood or Lenin fashion: "taking from the rich to give to the poor."

Note two points about that. First, no one who matters in the Labor or Socialist movement in Great Britain supposes that a mere distributive reform—a better division of the existing national income—would really be an adequate cure for our social evils. There must be improved production by a better organisation, a more scientific co-ordination of our national resources and public utilities. With out that improvement of production, the national income will not be sufficient to furnish everyone a tolerable or civilised scale of existence.

Second, for generations, anti-Socialist Conservative governments have not merely recognised the theory or principle of "taking from the rich to give to the poor," but have pushed the application of that principle in practice to a very great extent.

In the old days, the relief of distress through the poor rate was everywhere accepted as a public charge. Civilised people, after all, cannot watch with indifference a neighbor die of famine while they themselves have abundance. The harshest period of "each for himself" individualism recognised this moral obligation of the community to prevent such suffering of any of its less fortunate members.

TAXATION GRADED

But the recognition of the principle went much beyond the remedy of mere physical want. Ignorant and illiterate people were seen to be a danger to the public welfare. Education therefore was made free, and compulsory. That, too, is a process of taking from the rich to provide for the poor.

In almost every county now taxation is graded. Those of large fortunes are compelled to

(Continued on Page 6)

Sen. Reed Explains Immigration Law

Making Of A Homogeneous Nation Is Purpose Of Enactment

By DAVID A. REED
(U. S. Senator From Pennsylvania)

The immigration policy upon which Congress has agreed marks a new departure in the American attitude on this subject. Until now we have proceeded upon the theory that America was "the refuge of the oppressed of all nations," and we have indulged the belief that upon their arrival here all immigrants were fused by the "melting pot" into a distinctive American type. During the last forty years we have, it is true, established certain physical and moral standards with which our immigrants must comply in order to be permitted to enter the country; but these tests have operated only to exclude the cases of gross unfitness, such as those with contagious diseases and the insane and the notorious criminal.

Until the years 1853-58 the sources from which the greater number of our immigrants came were the same sources from which our country was originally colonised, and as a result of this fact the immigrants were easily assimilated in our population upon their arrival here. Beginning about 1885, new types of people began to come. For the first time in our history men began to come in large numbers from Italy, Greece, Poland, Turkey in Europe, the Balkan States and from Russia. As these new sources of immigration began to pour out their masses of humanity upon our shores the old sources in Northwestern Europe seemed to dry up, and whereas in 1890 the natives of Southern and Eastern Europe constituted about 8 per cent. of our foreign-born population, in 1910 they constituted 39 per cent.

This charge brought new difficulties in the problem of assimilation. These new peoples spoke strange languages. It was not to be expected that they would readily fuse into the population that they found here. I was natural that they should not understand our institutions, nor they came from lands in which popular government is a myth.

FATE OF ROMAN EMPIRE

Thoughtful men began to apprehend that the United States was going the way that Rome went. They remembered how the Roman of 200 B. C., prided himself upon physical fitness and upon his readiness to undertake manual labor, no matter how arduous. They remembered how the vast impouring of captives and of alien salves had changed this viewpoint of the Roman citizen, so that he came about 200 A. D., to regard all manual labor as demeaning. Rome had developed her white-toga class, and there was no Roman so humble as to do manual labor. From that day the power of Rome waned and she sank into an impotency which made her the prey of every barbarian invader.

America has taken this historical fact to heart and has determined that a similar fate shall not befall her. She has not been deterred from taking this step by the clamor of those who have insisted that the "labor supply" must constantly be imported afresh. She realizes the fallacy of this when she sees how Great Britain, France, Germany and the other countries of Europe find their "labor supply" at home. She realizes that the reason Americans are loath to do manual labor is not because they consider themselves too good for such tasks, but it is because of their unwillingness to associate in intimate daily contact with men of alien speech and thought and habits. It is the association to which they object and not the toil itself, and it is this objection that would eventually make the white-class include the whole of our native-born Americans.

PURPOSES OF LAW

Nor has America allowed herself to be disturbed by the cries of alien groups who are already here. The objections that these groups have put forward to the new immigration law have doubtless been put forward in good faith, but with a complete misunderstanding of the purposes of the new law. These purposes are three:

First—America realizes that she is no longer a desert country in need of reinforcements to her population. She realizes that her present numbers and their descendants are amply sufficient to bring out her natural resources at a reasonable rate of progress. She knows that her prosperity at this moment far exceeds that of any other land in the world. She realizes that unless immigration is numerically restrained she will be overwhelmed by a vast migration of peoples from the war-stricken countries of Europe. Such a migration could not fail to have a baleful effect upon American wages and standards of living, and it would increase mightily our problem of assimilating the foreign born who are already have risen the general demands here. Out of these thoughts for limitation of the number of immigrants who may enter this country.

Second—There has come about a general realization of the fact that the races of men who have been coming to us in recent years are wholly dissimilar to the native-born Americans, that they are untrained in self-government—a faculty that it has taken the Northwestern Europeans many centuries to acquire. Thoughtful Americans have been despondent for the future of our country when the suffragee should be exercised by men whose inexperience in popular forms of government would lead them to demand too much of their Government, and to rely too heavily upon it, and too little upon their own initiative.

"FOREIGN COLONIES"

America was beginning also to smart under the irritation of her "foreign colonies"—those groups of aliens, either in city slums or in country districts, who speak a foreign language and live a foreign life, and who want neither to learn our common speech nor to share our common life. From all this has grown the conviction that it was best for America that our incoming immigrants should hereafter be of the same races as those of us who are already here, so that each year's immigration should so far as possible be a miniature America, resembling in national origins the persons who are already settled in our country.

The third, and last, factor in bringing about the new law has been the conviction that we were handling the business badly and were causing unnecessary suffering in allowing the immigrant to sever his home ties and cross the ocean before his amissibility was decided. It was obvious that much distress and suffering could be avoided if the selection of immigrants and the determination of their admissibility could be done at the source. Obviously, it is impracticable to locate immigration officials abroad; but the idea has gained ground that our consuls could make a preliminary decision about each immigrant before giving him a visa of his passport.

A PERMANENT MEASURE

Out of these principles has arisen the new immigration law of 1924.

This law will entirely supersede the temporary quota law of 1921, which by its own terms expires on June 30 of this year. The new law will be permanent. It will provide, first, for limitation of the aggregate immigration from all sources outside the Western Hemisphere to 161,000 persons per year in the next three fiscal years and 150,000 persons per year thereafter. During the first three years the quotas of the various nationalities will be fixed at 2 percent of the number of foreign born of each nationality who were in this country in 1890.

(Continued on Page 5)

Henry Ford And The Low Priced Car

Boyhood Memory Of Traction Engine Gave Him The Idea

It was in the late summer of 1875 that a youngster—a boy of twelve—stood by the roadside in front of his father's home in Dearborn, Michigan, and watched a traction engine go chugging by.

The boy was fascinated. Intently he watched the machine and when the driver brought it to a halt, almost at the gateway, the lad raced towards it and began firing questions at the driver.

One of the questions was—

"How fast does that engine run?"

"About two hundred times a minute," obligingly grinned the "engineer."

The answer remained in the boy's mind. He recalled it, in its exact wording, more than twenty years afterwards when he was a witness, under oath, in the now famous Selden patent suit; he repeated it a few days before this article was written. That boy, of course, has grown into a man . . . and the man is Henry Ford.

It was that moving object, when he was but a boy, that started Henry Ford thinking of a commercial passenger vehicle for highway travel. Rather, it was the germ of the idea. It was nearly twenty years afterwards when Ford brought out his first machine but, during those twenty years, he had virtually lived in an atmosphere of mechanics.

The getting of this story came about in a rather peculiar way. I was sitting with Mr. Ford in the offices of the Dearborn Independent when he suggested:

"Why don't you go through the records of our fight against the Selden patent?"

"Where are they?"

"Upstairs."

Going through the volumes—there were twelve or fourteen of them—Mr. Ford's testimony was located. In that testimony he gave, in brief sentences, his mechanical career from the year 1880, until the time of trial more than twenty years afterwards.

EARLY CAREER

"In 1880 I went with the Detroit Drydock Company, serving my time as a machinist," he said. "I left there in 1883. I then went with the Westinghouse Company of Schenectady, N. Y., as an expert on the road, setting up engines. I was a year with the company and then came to Southern Michigan, having twenty engines to do with. Afterwards I had a small shop of my own in the country near Detroit."

"How long did you run that?" he was asked.

"Until 1890. Then I was mechanical engineer for the Detroit Edison Company from September 23, 1891, to August 15, 1899. Afterwards I was with the Detroit Automobile Company, now known as the Cadillac Automobile Company. I was a mechanical engineer and designer. On March 10, 1902, I went to 81 Park Place in Detroit, and experimented on automobiles. I was there about six months before going to the Ford Motor Company."

The attorney was curious. He wanted to know when Mr. Ford gave his first attention to a "horseless carriage."

THE FIRST FORD

"That was in 1889," came the answer. "I experimented with a gas engine and made a small one in my experimental shop. In 1890 I started to make a double-cylinder gas engine for an automobile and completed this engine in the winter of 1891-92. I fix this date as the same time I went to the Edison Company. I ran it around the streets and sold it to C. Annesley of Detroit. He sold it to other parties and I bought it back.

"I took photos of it with a small pocket camera. I ran it about one thousand miles up and down the streets, in the country and so forth. In making it I bought a steam engine that had an exhaust pipe and I made the cylinders of the engine out of the exhaust pipe, bored them out, and fitted them up in the little experimental shop."

Then came the question of where he got the remainder of his material.

Mr. Ford anwered it—

"I got the iron from Barr and Bates; the wheels I made; the seat came from the Wilson Carriage Company; the bolts, screws and nuts fom C. A. Strelinger and Company; the handle I made; I don't know whom I got the balance wheel from but I made the sparking device and the springs came from the Detroit Steel and Spring Co."

TO DRIVE BICYCLE

"What was your thought in building your first engine?"

"I built my first engine to drive a bicyle and afterwards put four wheels on it."

"How did you intend to arrange the engine on the bicycle?"

"It was to be directly attached to the rear wheel."

"What sort of an engine was it?"

"A four-cycle, compression type, engine."

"four-cycle, compression type, engine?"

"It is an engine that requires two revolutions of the crank shaft to get one impulse, or power stroke."

Continuing, Mr. Ford told of his first road experiments with his automobile and asserted that he had been able to travel sixty miles on three gallons of gasoline. The tank itself was built to hold three gallons of fuel and there was a water tank on each side. Each tank was a thin, wide receptacle, made of galvanised iron forming a box covering the machinery. The machine carried two passengers.

Those first engines, which would almost be priceless to him now as "tangible remembrances" were destroyed by him because they were experiments and made out of tubing.

THE TRACTION ENGINE

"From the year 1895 to 1903 I made about twenty-five machines," he said. "I did not copy anything. I got my ideas from steam traction engines. In 1875, when I was twelve years old, I watched a traction engine going by on the road."

The lawyer broke in on him here.

"You recall that?" he questioned doubtfully.

"Yes. Better than I can remember some things that happened last year. The traction engine was one made by Nichols, Shepard and Co., in Battle Creek, Michigan, and I asked the man how fast the engine ran and he said 'about two hundred times a minute.'"

"And you remember that since you were twelve?"

"Yes. As distinctly as I can remember yesterday."

IDEA FOR AUTOMOBILE

The idea for a low-priced car did not come to Henry Ford in a flash, as might be thought.

"Mr. Ford always had that idea—from the time I can remember and I started with him in the beginning," declared one of Mr. Ford's associates. "The idea, in a sense, came out of Mr. Ford's thought for lessening labor costs on the farm. Having been brought up in a farming community he was first interested in the farmers' problems.

"He first wanted to build a tractor, at a low price, for the farmers. Horses are expensive. When they are not working they have to eat and they must be protected from climatic conditions. Mr. Ford wanted something that would cost nothing to maintain when it was not in service. Hence—a tractor.

"The tractor idea was not forgotten by him when he began building automobiles. The automobile was simply a means for expression to further progress."

In other words, there was an immediate demand for automobiles and the use of them would serve to educate the farmers into the low cost and advisability of maintaining tractors. Each was in its turn and each bore a close relationship to the other.

It was natural that Ford should think of his engine in connection with a bicycle because bicycles, in those years, were being popularised. Putting four wheels on the engine was simply another evolutionary step.

COSTLY AT FIRST

In the beginning the Ford car was a more expensive purchase than the Cadillac. It was more expensive because costs were higher. Ford pondered over this problem for a long time. It was not in harmony with his basic ideas for cheap transportation and the thought came to him one day of setting a retail price for his product and figuring costs afterwards.

As far back as 1909, in an article written by him in a Detroit newspaper, he said:

"The automobile of the past attained success in spite of its price because there were more than enough purchasers to be found to take the limited output of the then new industry. Proportionately few could buy, but those few could keep all the manufacturers busy, and price, therefore, had no bearing on sales. The automobile of the present is making good because the price has been reduced just enough to add sufficient new purchasers to take care of the increased output. Supply and demand, not cost, has regulated the selling price of automobiles.

"The automobile of the future must be enough better than the present car to beget confidence in the man of limited means and enough lower in price to insure sales for the enormously increased output. The car of the future 'the car for the people,' the car that any man can own, who can afford a horse and carriage; and mark my words, that car is coming sooner than most people expect.

FORESAW FUTURE

"In the low-priced car dwells the future success of the automobile. Comparatively few persons can afford even a thousand-dollar car. A limited number of factories can supply all the demand for high-priced cars, but the market for a low-priced car is unlimited. The car of the future will be light as well as low in price. This means the substitution of quality for quantity, even to the use of materials not yet discovered."

In those three quoted paragraphs are found the reasons for changing the order of things and deciding price first and figuring costs afterwards.

His belief was—

"If a manufacturer has made a definite price he will fit his costs to meet it."

That was done.

Following this theory the range in prices for Ford touring cars since 1909 has been:

1909	$950
1910	$780
1911	$690
1912	$600
1913	$550
1914	$490
1915	$440
1916	$360
1917	$360
1918	$450
1919	$525
1920	$600
	$675
1921	$510
	$485
	$450
1922	$443
1923	$380

In 1919 and 1920 there were changes in prices within the year. These changes were necessary because of the increased cost of materials. However, Ford's decision, made years before, supporting a low-priced car and a single chassis model for all types, fairly stunned his subordinates and the automobile world, in general.

NOT A PLAYTHING

He made it one morning, following it up with this:

"I don't care what color they put on the car . . . so long as it is black!"

Ford foresaw that the automobile had ceased to be a plaything of the rich—that there was a big and definite waiting market for low cost transportation. He had been preparing himself for that move ever since he became interested in highway locomotion. He had carefully thought it out and had found no weakness in his reasoning.

The automobile world, generally, gave him about six months of existence if he persisted in pursuing his announced policy. Instead of decreasing his business became heavier than ever.

"So you see," said one of his associates, "there was nothing that might be called 'spontaneous' in the announcement. Years before publishing his decision he had charted a definite course and he followed it. There was no necessity for him broadcasting his ideas then because the market was not ready for the acceptance of them. When he did make it the trade was ready but not many persons knew it.

"Subsequent developments have proven the correctness of that decision."

Empire Builders Of U.S. Open New Roads In West

New York, May 3.—Our empire builders are as actively engaged in the western country as in the days of the early settlers. Most of the work of linking the little known sections with the open world in this age however is confined to highway construction.

Where railroads have proven that paths can be forged through to great fertile districts or beautiful scenic sections, the peoples of those parts are engrossed in building automobile roads that will attract the most exacting tourists. Recently the first automobile was sent over the Wind River Canyon, Wyoming road, a section of the Yellowstone National Highway.

Behind the pioneer car were 21 other automobiles and nearly 100 persons enjoying a historic trip through this beautiful scenic gorge five miles from Thermopolis. As its name suggests this is a city which owes its existence largely to bottled up hot water, a part of which flows from the ground in great fountains. The citizens are doing much toward circulating proof of the healing powers of these waters as well as making it possible for other Americans to enjoy the beauties of the section.

The new highway, which will be formally opened soon is also the last link connecting the rich Big Horn Basin with the rest of the world. It is a section comprising four counties hitherto isolated from the rest of the state with the exception of one or two months in the summer. There were formerly only a couple of passable roads even at this time of the year over the veritable mountain wall which surrounded the basin.

BREAK IN HUGE WALL

Only at one point is there a break in the huge wall—the grand gorge known as Wind River Canyon where the Big Horn river finds its way through. At many points the canyon was so narrow that solid cliffs of rock rose sheer from the water's edge on either side. A railroad building its continential line through Wyoming found the canyon the most serious obstacle with which it had to contend. The water grade through Wind River Canyon was tried and 12 miles of rail through the gorge was built at what was then considered an enormous expense. The railroad officials were thoroughly satisfied as they considered that it gave them the best southeastern-northwest line across the continent.

When a highway was considered into the Big Horn Basin only the same course lay open. The story of the building of this roadway reads like a romance. Obstacles regarded as beyond the ingenuity of man were overcome. Financial as well as moral backing was required from the entire country through which the Yellowstone Trail was laid out.

At the outset the general public, especially that part most familiar with the great mountain wall, looked upon the project as something much desired but impossible. Continual agitation on the part of a few enthusiasts overcome prejudices, and those who thought of the highway as a visionary scheme soon began to talk of it as a possibility. Federal aid was obtained for the project and as soon as the funds were forthcoming the problem was turned over to road construction companies.

Work began in the spring of 1922. The big area of 20,000 square miles of the Big Horn Basin, with its huge wealth of natural resources, was intensely interested. To the residents of this section as well as those persons of the United States who were watching the 228,000-acre Shoshone project of the United States Reclamation Service and many other smaller land distribution projects made possible under the Carey act, it meant the dawning of a new day.

The most trying engineering work was represented by the Wind River Canyon section. Here were 10.3 miles that must be conquered. Rocky and precipitous sides rising as high as 2,000 feet and in places but little more than 200 feet apart, if pierced, would afford a tourist

THREE TUNNELS

There are three tunnels, all through black diorite and having a total length of 842 feet. Rock cuts in the face of cliffs on this section and Section C as well extend as high as 100 feet and usually occurred where the roadway must be carried at its full width. Most of the heavy rock cuts were blasted from coyote holes. As much as 8,000 cubic yards at a time were shot away in this manner. Considerable care had to be taken to minimize destruction to the railroad tracks across the river. Only a few rail lengths were damaged. The company had already been warned of the danger to its tracks and had a gang of men on hand when the trouble came.

Experimental work over a period of six weeks was necessary to obtain the proper temper of steel necessary for the drills used in piercing the solid rock.

When the pathfinder automobile went through in many cases it was necessary to slide around huge steam shovels or drop down several feet where the road elevation had not yet been completed. Only the most powerful and best balanced of the various makes of motor cars could have conquered this roadway as it was early that day.

There were places where the elevation had been raised to 150 feet to cross the railroad tracks. It was necessary to drive precariously near the edge of the new roadway. This was particularly dangerous as the surfacing had not yet been laid and the loose rocks were liable to roll over and dash the occupants of the big motor car into the valley below.

Upon completing the drive over the roadway, the occupants of the big car felt justified in the chances they had taken. They and their automobile, a Paige, were the first to have traversed a road project on which approximately $700,000 had already been spent and that would require in the neighborhood of another $300,000 to complete.

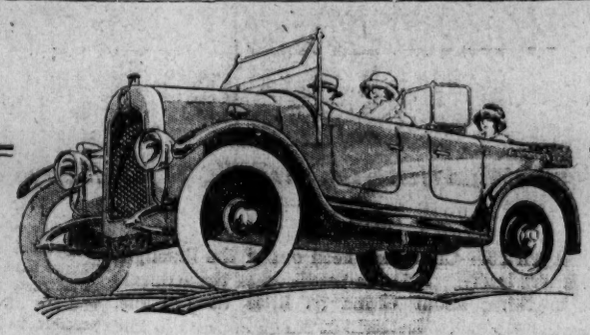
California Sets Record For Tourists

San Francisco, May 1.—The automobile camps of California entertained more than 1,225,000 tourists last year according to the report of the State Board of Health sent out by the Touring Bureau of the National Automobile Club. This million and a quarter travelers came in 350,000 automobiles, and spent a sum in excess of $1,000,000 for camping privileges, supplies, etc.

The United States Forest Service records an automobile camp registration in excess of three million persons. This tremendous increase in the use of automobile camps by the traveling motorists of California shows that this type of resort is growing more and more in popularity and has become an accepted part of the recreation field of the State.

Motorists' Noises Fought By League

New York, May 1.—Believing that too much noise is being made by motorists who toot their horns at every street intersection, and whose machines have "shrieking brakes and slapping tire chains," several citizens of Hartford, Conn., have banded together to form a "League for Peace in Hartford." The promoter of the movement has made phonograph records of all sounds made on a busy avenue at a certain period of the day, and has furnished the police and motor vehicle department with thousands of circulars for residents desiring to join the league.



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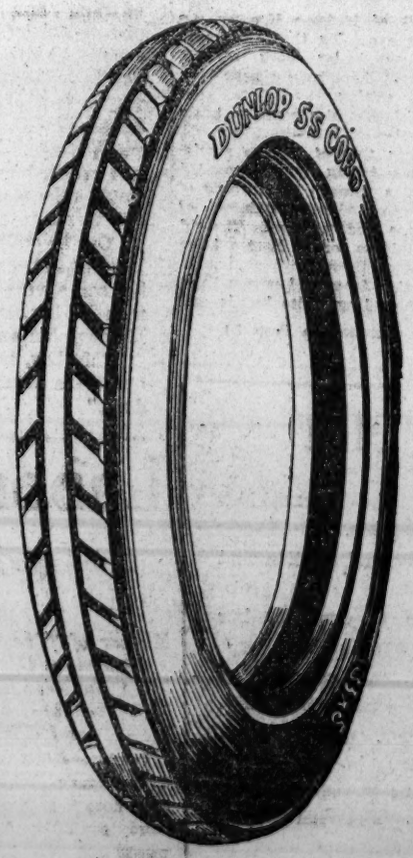

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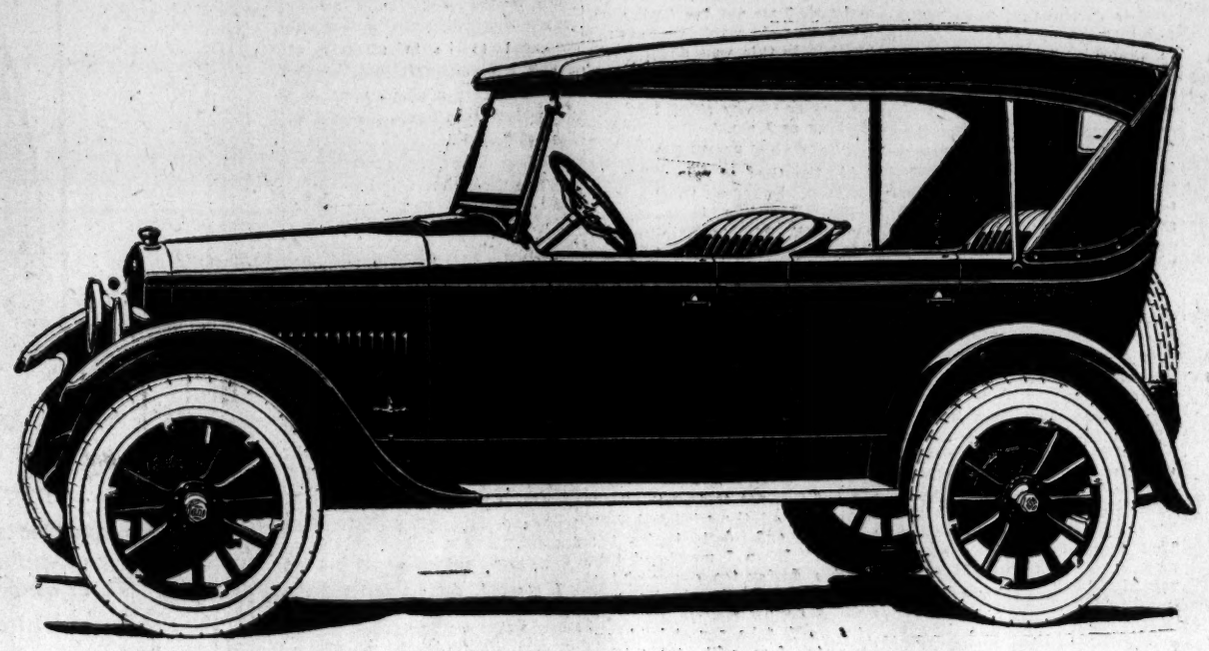

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Safety In Numbers In Motor Cars, Too

Novel Opinion Sees Benefits In Increase In Drivers

New York, April 20.—Does the increase in automobile drivers mean greater danger for each, or less?

This is the question many students of traffic and safety are asking, apparently unmindful of the old truism that there is safety in numbers.

The situation is being investigated carefully, and the general opinion of those of a psychological turn of mind seems to be that as the number of car owners increases there will be more drivers to oppose those who have no concern with public safety.

It is pointed out, in support of this theory, that as the "reckless minority" represents less than 5 percent of the entire number of drivers, every increase in registrations increases the percentage of safe drivers.

WAY NUMBERS OPERATE

It is a matter of mathematics as well. For example, if there are 1,000 drivers in a certain community, 50 of them are undesirable. An increase of the entire number of drivers to 1,500 brings to the original 1,000 some 475 desirables and 25 undesirables. The community finds, therefore, that it has 1,475 motor citizens and 75 representatives of the "reckless minority," or less than 5 percent. By this 50 percent increase in local drivers the community benefits accordingly.

This percentage of recklessness varies, but its gradual lessening as a result of the increase in the entire number of drivers is said to hold good. The contention is that if a thousand people were selected at random for the task of driving cars, a certain percentage of them would be willfully reckless, regardless of their true ability, and that, averaged over all classes, the same percentage would appear in any additions to this original thousand.

Thus it is seen that as the number of operators increases the percentage of undesirables remaining is proportionally less.

Many motorists say that this theory is clearly demonstrated on the highways, where the flagrant violator of law and common sense already is conspicuous by reason of the overwhelming number of sensible drivers.

INEXPERIENCED AT WHEEL

There is still a tremendously large percentage of inadvertent carelessness, but this is considered to be due to the natural inexperience of the many people who have but recently taken to the wheel. Motor vehicle authorities are not particularly concerned with these unskilled persons, since experience has shown that once the average driver learns from his friends that he is doing something dangerous he turns over a new leaf immediately.

Much doubt was recently expressed as to the ability of the average woman to drive a car competently, but the cards are face up on the table, and the country knows that while she blunders more than the average man at the wheel, her inexperience has not begun to cause the trouble which can arise from the inclusion of ten clever but reckless drivers.

The highways are endangered by several million persons who are as yet not quite certain whether to press on the accelerator or the brake pedal when they want to stop, but this situation is only temporary. Experienced drivers give them wide berth and overlook no opportunity to hand out advice, but the inexperienced ones are naturally careful. They take their lesson good naturedly, and it is but a matter of time when they are as competent as any one on the road. The law violator is different. He never will learn, and he must be handled accordingly.

In every 1,000 possible car operators there are a certain percentage who would do foolhardy things with their cars, regardless of how skillful they might otherwise be. These are the persons who eventually patronise the asylums. No driver test on earth would exclude them from the motor ranks, because they know how to drive, and that is all the state examination method can cover.

REAL TROUBLE MAKER

Occasionally an applicant's bad record as a citizen will serve to exclude him from the operators' list of one state, but he simply drives without authority or goes to another state to obtain a license, which permits him to get around the law. But usually he does not reveal himself as an undesirable until he gets at the wheel of a car.

This is the type of driver who is causing all the trouble, but the encouraging feature of the problem is that he is being driven off the road by the increase in drivers. Every 1,000 additional drivers brings with it the usual percentage of undesirables, but the grand total automatically reveals a lower percentage of willful violators. In the increasing number of drivers, therefore, the undesirable driver becomes more and more conspicuous. Thus he is more quickly singled out, reported and put behind the bars, where he belongs.

UNDESIRABLE ELIMINATED

Because the highway undesirable is becoming so conspicuous he is being brought to trial at a rapid rate, and through this process it is evident that the increase in drivers means less hazards for each individual motorist to face.

Any old-timer will recall the days when a reckless driver was not conspicuous, for the simple reason that the general public had very little regard for anybody who drove a car. Motorists were all daredevils then, and few people made any distinction between those who were seeking to put motoring on a safer plane and those who were using the automobile to gratify a desire to flirt with death.

Nowadays the situation is quite the reverse. The reformers themselves are at the wheels of their cars daily. The local judges motor extensively, and thus know the situation intimately. Ministers, priests and rabbis drive their own cars and practice good will and fellowship to all. Traffic and police officials are themselves drivers of experience. One and all know that motoring with sanity is safe.

REPORT ON RECKLESS

The "reckless minority" represent a glaring exception to the rule. And it is often surprising to find that when some local driver has been jailed for a flagrant violation of common sense in driving hundreds of motorists appear to recall many instances of foolhardiness on the part of the violator.

The situation is such that there are millions more people to report the "reckless minority" than formerly. Out of every 1,000 people the majority will always shirk their duty, but as we increase the number of drivers we automatically increase the number of people who will take steps to have flagrant violators removed from the roads.

If a million more people take to driving this year there will be just that many more thousand people to report a smaller number of violators.

There is safety in numbers. Apparently no one need fear the present rate of increase in drivers.

Reo Factory Kept Working To Capacity

Lansing, Mich., May 3.—A full force of workmen are working full time and shipments made from the Reo factory during April are 23 per cent in excess of shipments last month. Reo factory officials declare that is no indication that the working schedule will be altered or the production plans changed in the slightest.

With the exception of March, each month in 1924 has found Reo doing a greater volume of business than was done in the corresponing month of 1923. In February this increase of business amounted to 40 per cent. During the first three weeks of April it was 12 per cent over the same period of a year ago.

Furthermore during the month of March, although fewer actual units were sold than during the March of 1923, yet due to the fact that a larger proportion of the cars were inclosed models and that a number of the units were the the new Reo buses, the volume for March in dollars and cents was practically the same as it was for this month last year. Unfavorable weather and bad road conditions accounted for the March falling off, according to Reo officials. That this is the case was proven when April picked up and set a new high mark.

Living Costs Higher But Autos Lower

New York, April 25.—Statistics just compiled show that the cost of living increased 1 percent in the year 1923, regardless of the determined effort on the part of the country as a whole to actually reduce living expenses.

In spite of this upward trend, most automobile manufacturers can take considerable pride in announcing that their products are selling at a lower figure than ever before.

For example, the Ford Motor Company calls attention to the fact that the Ford is retailing today at a lower price than it has at any time since this car cast its head over the horizon of the automobile industry.

"Our factory," a Ford official says, "is kept well informed through its sales, and statistical departments and is able to gauge the demand of the public for months ahead, making it possible for our production department to concentrate on its output."

Motors Injure Tramcar Traffic

Because of the competition from automobiles, the Twin City Rapid Transit Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has been forced to take off seventy cars from its daily service. In the last six weeks gross revenues of the company have fallen off $3,000 a day, compared with a year ago.

Chains, Or No Chains?

By James J. Montague

There is always an argument about the chains. The family is always agreed as to their necessity in certain kinds of weather. What they cannot agree upon is whether or not it is that kind of weather, or is about to be that kind of weather, or will remain that kind of weather long enough to justify putting the chains on.

Inasmuch as I am the one who has to put them on, I fail to see why this should make so much difference. But there are many things about families which most of us fail to see.

Of one thing, however, I can be sure. That is if I put the chains on the theory that it is going to rain, the sun always comes out, and if I leave them off on the theory that it is going to be dry, we get one of those slippery, misty rains that grease the pavements and spin our car around like a top every time we put the brakes on. I am sure I could regulate the weather in this way, and I would do it except that putting chains on and taking them off is no joke if you are as clumsy about that sort of thing as I am.

CAN'T SLOW UP

At the time of year which in northern latitudes freezes and thaws alternately in a wholly unexpected fashion these controversies over chains became particularly acute. Sunday, for example, dawned bleak and chill, and the snow that had partially thawed the day before had crisped over the surface with ice, leaving the pavements white and glistening.

It was not a deep snow, however, and the journey we had planned was one to visit the school where a youthful member of the family is becoming a 100 per cent American and was not to be put off. I looked out of the window before breakfast and decided for the chains. When I mentioned this decision during the course of the meal I found the family was arrayed against me.

"It will take you at least an hour to fuss with the things, to say nothing of getting you smudged all over from head to foot. And like as not you'll get them on floppy, and they'll hammer against the mudguards all the way up till they drive us crazy."

"But we have to go up there at a pretty good clip," I argued, "and if we should skid around one of these hilly corners we'd just keep going right on sidewise till we hit a post and probably got killed."

"Can't you slow up on the turns"

"Not enough to keep from skidding in this icy weather."

"But it won't be icy weather when we get started. It's sure to thaw when the sun comes out."

WITHOUT THE CHAIRS

We started without the chains. It was ticklish business at first, and once or twice the car made a sudden revolution and when the wheels stopped spinning was found to be going in exactly the opposite direction from the one in which it had started. However, the sun did come out by-and-by, and I was beginning to think that this time the family had outguessed the weather, when, looking to my left at a farm house a few miles out of town, I noticed that it was keeping steadily abreast of us.

This seemed difficult to understand, and I was still more surprised when I observed that the farm house itself, a cow which was moored in the front yard, and an old lady on the porch, who was patting a dog came also right along with us.

The car, according to the speedometer was making something better than thirty miles. That was pretty fast for gates and farm houses and old ladies to travel, especially when they all appeared to be in attitudes of perfect repose. Yet the motor wasn't making a single miss, and the wheels were buzzing around at their best gait.

I stopped the car, expecting to see the landscape whizz on past. That would have been some relief, for its uncanny behavior made me nervous. But nothing like that happened. Everything stayed just where it was.

Again I started and again the car seemed to be moving and the surroundings along with it. Then I guessed what was the matter. We had run on to a patch of road ice and were just staying there with the wheels flying around.

Of course, I put on the chains then, and we moved on, leaving to my great satisfaction the scenery in our wake. All went well for a time and then something began a terrific drumming on one of the fenders.

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN

I stopped, got out and looked but could find nothing. Another start, and more drumming. I got out and tightened the adjusters, and flipped the chain against the tire to test its tautness. All seemed right. I started again. The drumming still kept up.

After an investigation, which occupied fifteen minutes, I found a loose cross-chain. It took ten minutes more to find a pair of pliers to cut it loose with, and at least twenty minutes to find out how this was done.

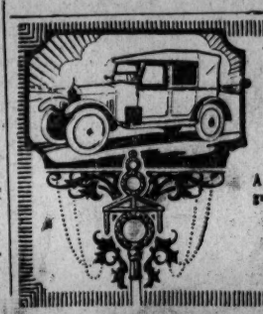
The drumming stoppped after that for a little while, then another cross-chain carried away, rapidly followed by a second, so that the former noise was redoubled.

I thought of taking the chains off altogether, but the road was still icy, and I didn't want to give any further imitations of treadmills. So I got out a spool of wire and did some artistic patchwork that lasted for ten miles further along.

When that carried away I remember that I had put on a very old chain, hoping to wear it out—a hope which had been splendidly realised. I had the new ones under the back seat. Getting them out occasioned trouble, for if there is one thing that families dislike above another it is to get out of the back seat of an automobile once they are comfortably located there.

The new chain worked beautifully, but the other old one began to act up by-and-by, and finally, after fourth repair job, it managed in some way, which I shall never be able to understand to come off and wind itself around the brake's drum so effectively that I had to take it off with a cold chisel, working under the car and getting nicely coated with grease.

By the time I got the other new chain on we had to go home. On the way thither we sent the youth we had hoped to visit a quotation from the Apostle Paul, which probably did not understand was, "I am with you but for chains."



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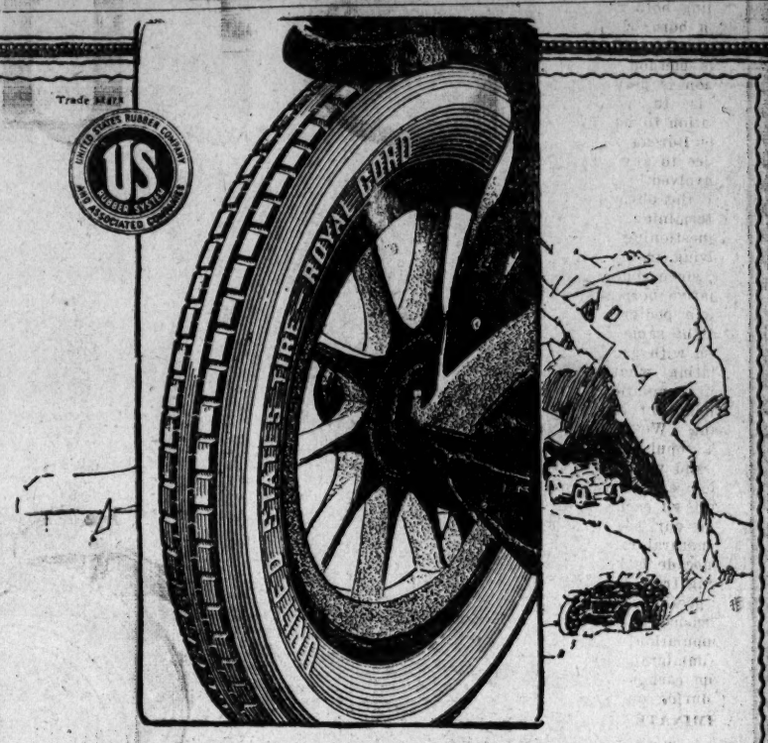

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J. Reed Explains Alien Law

(Continued from Page 1)

reason that that date was fixed is that the 1890 census of foreign born bears a closer resemblance to the national origins of our whole poulation today than does any other census. After July 1, 1927, the aggregate quota of 150,000 persons will be divided among the nationalities exactly in accordance with the national origins of our whole population according to the latest census, including both native born and foreign born, citizens and aliens.

The reason that the national origins method of quota determination is postponed for three years is to permit a careful calculation to be made by the Census Bureau which will do no injustice to any of the nationalities involved. Every one must realize the obvious impossibility of determining national origins by questioning the persons who are living in the United States today, since comparatively few of our native born could give their complete pedigree accurately.

But the same result can be reached with great accuracy by calculating what part of our present population is the modern descendant of each arriving immigrant. We know the make-up of our population in the year 1790, and we know with almost complete accuracy how many immigrants of each nationality have reached our shores since 1790. The natural rate or increase in each decade is known accurately. Working from these factors, it is easily possible for the Bureau of the Census to say what part of our population of today represents immigrants who have come in from each of the quota countries during our past history.

ELIMINATES UNFAIRNESS

The method of calculating quotas under our temporary law of 1921 was entirely unfair to the native-born American, since he was ignored in the ascertainment of the quotas, which were based exclusively upon the census of foreign-born residents. In my judgment, the argument is unanswerable that there was no justice in allowing the unnaturalized alien resident to be represented in calculating the quota of his country while the native-born American was ignored.

This new method does away with all of this unfairness, and each of us, American or alien, native born or foreign born, has an equal representation in the quotas. The effect is obvious. The "melting pot" is no longer necessary, for each year's immigration that reaches our shores will be but a counterpart of the population that it finds on arrival. The racial composition of America at the present time thus is made permanent. The composition of our population will not change in future decades in the same way in which it changed between 1885 and the outbreak of the World War. It is true that 75 percent of our immigration will hereafter come from Northwestern Europe; but it is fair that it should do so, because 75 percent of us who are now here owe our origin to immigrants from these same countries.

SELECTION AT SOURCE

The system of selection at the source has also been adopted. Hereafter no immigrant can receive a visa of his passport until he has established to the consul's satisfaction that he is admissible under our laws on arrival here. When that fact has been established and the necessary degree of literacy and physical and mental health has been shown, the immigrant will then receive a 'visa certificate," which will insure his being within the quota.

Without such a certificate he will not be accepted by the certificated," however, both the certificate, however, bothh t e immigrant and the steamship company will know that his place within the quota is bespoken. It is estimated by the committees of the House and of the Senate who have studied the matter that this system will do away with at least 90 percent of the distress and hardship that have been caused by our present system and will avoid almost all of the deportations that have been made necessary by rejection at Ellis Island and other American ports.

Great publicity has been given to the adoption by Congress of the exclusion section which applies to all aliens ineligible for citizenship. This section bars from admission to the United States all Chinese, East Indians, Afghans, Burmese, Siamese, Japanese and other Asiatic and Malay peoples. It had been hoped by many of our citizens who feel a friendship for Japan and her people that an exception for Japan could be made in this new section, and it was felt as to her the same result would be secured in other simpler ways. Unfortunate circumstances, that need not be narrated upon here, made this impossible and the exclusion section has been extended impartially to all Asiatic and Malay nations. It does not, of course, apply to Government officials, tourists, students, ministers of religion, professors or their families.

MORE HOMOGENEITY

With the wisdom of such a policy of exclusion there can be no real disagreement. It implies no reflection upon the merit of the excluded peoples. It is merely a recognition of their fundamental dissimilarity from ourselves. Many other nations have adopted similar policies. At the present time the Asiatics are excluded from Australia, New Zealand and most of the British colonies in South Africa. At the present time Japan herself excludes Chinese, Koreans and Malays for the very proper reason that their people are essentially dissimilar from her own.

Some of the South American countries by constitution or by legislative enactment have had similar exclusion policies in effect for many years. The constitution of the Argentine Republic, adopted in 1853, contains such an exclusion clause for all except European immigrants. Our own constitution recognized the propriety and likelihood of such exclusion and left it to the action of the Federal Government after the year 1808. The writer believes that the traditional friendship of the United States and Japan will be more lasting, under the mutual policy of exclusion of immigrants, than could be the case if either nation sent a considerable number of its nationals to form in the other country an unassimilable nucleus of aliens. The irritation of the moment will give way to a realisation that what has been done is for the best interests of both nations.

The foregoing is but a sketchy outline of the new immigration law and the reasons which underlie it. In my opinion, no law passed by Congress within the last half century compares with this one in its importance upon the future development of our nation. Its adoption means that America of our grandchildren will be a vastly better place to live in. It will mean a more homogeneous nation, more closely knit by common purpose and common ideas.

Woman Artist Will Portray Noted Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

the lines and wrinkles that have gathered on their brows down through the years that have seen China drop off the ancient cloak of dynasties and emerge as a stripling Republic. In that transformation the old Mandarins have almost disappeared, leaving in their place men, with interesting personalities, perhaps, but often modernised with horn-rimmed spectacles and lacking in the extremely interesting character lines of their predecessors. Such characters still lingering in Peking and its historic environs are the next subjects Mrs. Jacobs hopes to draw and paint.

(Photographs of some of Mrs. Jacobs' portraits appear in the Pictoria Section of this issue of The China Press).

Balloon Tires Subject Of Discussion

Change Injects Many New Problems Into Automotive Industry

New York, May 3.—Balloon tires continue to be one of the live topics in motor circles. On cars especially designed for them and with proper wheels they have clearly demonstrated advantages which will in the near future lead to greater perfection. The present year is recognised as an experimental one in the use and development of the balloons, and it will probably take another year before they come into general popularity.

The balloon tire has injected many problems into the motor industry, and Automotive Industries says that some have gone as far as to claim that balloon tires will double the life of a vehicle.

"It is reported," says that publication, "that certain bankers have taken sufficient interest in this claim to inquire what result such a gain would have on the replacement market for cars. The answer which they are said to have received was to the effect that if such claims are true automobile manufacturers quickly will take advantage of the fact by lowering prices and production costs to such an extent that in the end the life of the car will be no greater. This would provide a cheaper car with the same life."

Among the advantages claimed for balloon tires, when properly equipped, of course, are lessening of liability to skid, lower upkeep and cost due to restricted vibrations, and decreased liability to blowouts on account of reduced air pressure.

"Balloon tires should give the machinery of the automobile increased protection," say H. Clifford Brokaw, technical adviser of the West Side Y.M.C.A. Automobile School. "By eliminating much of the rattle and vibration the machinery is not subjected to so much strain and shock as heretofore. This makes for longer lived cars, less depreciation and higher second-hand value.

"On dirt roads balloon tires make more shallow ruts and consequently represent an advantage in wet weather. Balloon tires will probably wear about as long as the old type. On some cars they add to the beauty of design. They require the engine to use little, if any more, gasoline.

"These larger moderately inflated tires envelop obstructions as they proceed. For instance, in running over a brick, instead of the engine having to lift the car over the brick as would be the case of a fabric tire, with the balloon tire the brick is absorbe in the tire and the car is not lifted at all or only slightly at most."

Mr. Brokaw then calls attention to other factors which deserve equal consideration. In some cases, he says, they make steering more difficult, as in parking at the curb and jockeying into a garage. In order to employ balloon tires so that steering will not be more difficult it may be necessary to redesign the steering gear. There is also a tendency for a balloon-tired car to gallop when going at a high rate of speed, but this would not trouble most drivers who are contented to travel at legal rates.

"In driving on dirt roads where ruts are deep due to wagon wheels and fabric tire traffic, balloon tires might wedge into these ruts and receive excessive wear on the side walls," says Mr. Brokaw. "Having twice as much surface as fabric tires in contact with the ground there is double the chance of picking up a nail or sliver of glass to create a puncture.

"The tread of a balloon tire is about the same thickness as of a regular tire but the side walls are thinner. Because of the thinness of the side walls the flexing due to the low pressure does not harm the thin tire, although it would soon ruin a fabric tire and considerably damage an ordinary cord tire.

"Most automobiles are not adopted to the use of balloon tires in every respect. Often the wheel has to be cut down to take a true balloon tire or the over-all diameter of the wheel must be made greater. Where the wheel is cut down there is likely to be interference with the brake rods and other mechanism. Where the over-all diameter of the wheel is increased there is likely to be difficulty in striking the mud-guards of running boards—not a serious matter, but it might be undesirable.

"The increase in the cross-section diameter of the tire itself is likely to give too little clearance with the drag link of the steering gear. This cuts down the sharpness with which one can turn the front wheel. Therefore it interferes with the steering radius. Also one could not turn a car so sharply to the left.

"In applying balloon tires to present cars, if the tread or the distance between wheels is increased in order to give greater clearance between the body or frame of the car the new position of the tire will not conform with the original design. The result is that the steering is interfered with. The same is true with the rear axle. The parts are designed to give sufficient strength with the tire in a certain position. If the tire position is changed there is danger of setting up an excessive strain on the rear axle. In other words it may be just as well to wait and have balloon tires put on at the factory and know that the car is designed for their use."

Buick May Have Record Production

Detroit, May 3.—In view of the fact that reports have been circulated that the automobile industry in Flint was letting down and that many workmen were idle, an interview was sought with C. W. Otto, secretary of the Flint Chamber of Commerce, who is eminently qualified, by virtue of his position, to throw real light on conditions as they are. He summarises the situation by declaring:

"Business in Flint is better than in any spring time in its history and there are no ominous clouds in our horizon."

"I have just completed an exhaustive tour of the Buick plant and interviewed all its leading officials," he continued, "and you can tell the world that this great enterprise is in splendid shape to hang up a record production of sales during the present year. At the close of business on March 31 they had sold approximately 12,000 more of the 1924 models than during the previous fiscal year, which up to that time was by far the record.

"Buick has on its payroll more than 23,000 men and while all are not on full time, greatly increased schedules have been approved for May. This condition, mind you, is present in spite of the fact that Buick prepared for the spring business by an unusual—a very unusual—winter production. The consequence was that more cars were ready for delivery when spring opened than usual, but the product has been rapidly absorbed and record deliveries hung up in many parts of the country."

It took but a trip through the Buick plant to verify all that Mr. Otto had said. Survey of the various departments indicate that the production is at a high point and this is verified by a word from such officials as President H. H. Bassett, C. B. Durham, vice-president and production manager, and E. T. Strong, general sales manager. These men are all free in their predictions that production and sales will continue at a high rate and that the year will approximate the rosiest predictions.

A full force of men is working full time at the Reo plant and there is no indications that the working schedule of production plans will be changed in the slightest. Shipments from the Reo factory in April were approximately 23 percent greater than those of March.

Nash Motors officials are counting on an unusually heavy May. Shipments from the factory in April showed an increase over the same month a year ago. With dealer stocks reported low the factory is again making every effort to keep up with the demand.

Large additions to the Kenosha plant and additional equipment in both the Kenosha and Milwaukee plants will materially increase output.

The Rollin Motor Company factory is taxed to the utmost to supply orders, according to Vice-President Rodgkins, and dealers are asking franchises even when the company cannot promise shipments.

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One man values its dependability; another, the great mileage it delivers, or its economy; yet another, its freedom from trouble.

But one feature of this famous tyre stands out unchallenged above all others, in its common appeal to motorists of every type.

That is the universally known, conspicuously efficient, long-wearing Goodyear All-Weather Tread. When you press down the brake on a car equipped with All-Weather Tread Goodyears, that car comes surely to a stop.

The big keen-edged blocks of this tread clutch and cling on any surface, digging through to solid footing on roads and safety on city streets.

Wedgelike, these blocks always present a right angle to the direction of side-slip; against skidding, spinning, loss of traction, they hold firm and true.

Reinforced at the base with heavy rubber ribs, they combine extreme security with smooth and quiet running.

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Albert	11.9	5 ,,	(model 1923)
Austin	20	5 ,,	(model 1922)
Crossley	18 HP	5-7 ,,	(model 1922)
Morris-Oxford		5	(latest model)
Schneider		5 ,,	(model 1922)
Hupmobile		5 ,,	(model 1923)
Dodge		5 ,,	(model 1922)
Studebaker		5 ,,	(model 1922)
Delage	4	5 ,,	(model 1922)
Cole	8	5-7 ,,	(model 1923)
Hudson		5-7 ,,	(model 1923)
Willys-Knight		5-7 ,,	(model 1922)

ROADSTERS

Morris-Oxford	Roadster	(model 1922)
Wolseley	,,	(model 1922)
Dodge	,,	(model 1923)
Studebaker	Sport	(model 1923)
Buick	,,	(model 1923)
Cadillac	,,	(model 1921)
Chalmers	,,	(latest model)

CLOSED CARS

Dodge	Coupe	(model 1922)
Jewett	,,	(model 1923)
Nash	,,	(model 1924)
Essex	,,	(model 1923)
Buick	Sedan	(model 1924)
Austin	Limousine	(model 1922)
Willys-Knight	,,	(model 1923)
Citroen	,,	(model 1923)

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Financial Program Of Labor Party

Co-Ordination Of Industry Is Chief Aim At Present Time

(Continued from Page 1)

pay a heavier percentage in direct taxation than those with small. Again, a process of "taking from the rich," etc.

A great body of legislation similarly designed to transfer certain burdens of taxation from the poor to the wealthy, as well as measures like sickness insurance, old age pensions, which also deliberately take from the well-to-do, has been passed, not by a Socialist government, but by Liberal and Conservative "individualist" governments.

The fight today is not about the principle of taking from the rich, etc., which all political parties in Great Britain recognise as equitable and put into effect. It is as between the Socialist who says that our national resorces must be brought more under public control to co-ordinate them better and the "individualist" who says that the national resources will be best exploited under free play of private enterprise, individual effort and free competition.

Thus a mere forecast of how much the Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer will take taxes off sugar and put taxes on beer; what he will add to income tax or death duties, will not touch the real issue of labor finance.

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, might grade still more steeply the income tax; he would merely be applying a little more intensively a principle which has been ruthlessly applied by everyone of his predecessors. He might limit still more the rights of inheritance and decree that two-thirds, instead of one half, of every millionaire's estate on the death of its owner should go to the government.

Again, he would only be intensifying a process which all his recent predecessors since Harcourt have applied through the operation of the death duties. But by the mere application of this method he would very rapidly reach the economic limit, namely, a point where the heavier the tax, the less the yield.

If he were to put more on spirits and wines, people would simply give up drinking wines. If he were to grade much more steeply the income tax, the number of incomes subject to his increased duties probably would miraculously diminish.

And, finally, he would be compelled to admit he could not find the money for social reforms by the simple expedient of "taking from the rich." At that point, not before, the real issue between British Socialism and its opponents would be reached.

TRAM FINANCES

The whole thing is illustrated by the circumstance of a great tram strike which paralyzed London traffic and turned its life upside down. The employes of the street railways asked for eight shillings (about two dollars) a week increase in wages. The omnibus men struck in sympathy. The street car companies said in effect, that they are losing money already; that if they are to pay higher wages, fares will have to be increased enormously; and that if they do increase them the public will simply walk instead of ride and the companies will be worse off than ever, with less money than ever to pay wages.

Tramways everywhere in London are being worked at a loss. The municipal undertakings are losing at the rate of half a million dollars a year, and the extra annual wage cost to them, will be over a million a year. If fares are raised, the receipts will still further decline, for the reason already indicated. How then are the extra wages to be paid?

The leader of the strikers does not and cannot deny these financial facts. Note his reply and the reply of the street car companies given at the Court of Enquiry set up by the Government. Mr. Bevin the leader of the strikers said:

"I have asked today this question: If the transport services of London were co-ordinated, could those at the head of affairs pay the wages asked without imposing extra cost upon the community? The answer has been: Yes."

MONEY NOT THERE

The evidence of Lord Ashfield, the head of the London Traffic Combine, given at the inquiry, was summarized by the Times report as follows:

"The industrial dispute arises out of the financial situation. The money is not there. It is quite impossible for my companies to meet any further expenditure . . . we cannot meet the present expenditure. Tramways cannot continue to go on under the present circumstances. Omnibuses and the underground railways face an equally difficult situation . . . If you venture to add to the fares in London now, your income will diminish rather than increase.

"If you leave this transport competition to free play, the situation as it now is must inevitably lead to disaster.

"If the services are properly co-ordinated, in that direction lies the way the best wages can be paid to the men."

Lord Ashfield declared his willingness to submit the omnibus concern to statutory control and to a definite limitation of profit.

The Court of Enquiry, on which employers were represented with the unions, unanimously passed these conclusions:

(1) The merits of the claim for an increase of wages are not seriously questioned. (2) The undertakings are unable to earn sufficient to meet the claim. (3) A solution is not to be found in an increase of fares. (4) Without some co-ordinating control of London passenger traffic, there it little, if any, prospect of improvement in the condition of the industry.

WHAT IS CO-ORDINATION

Now here are the issues "of Labor Finance." In existing circumstances these traffic companies can pay neither taxes nor wages in adequate degree. But, replies Labor, they could with "co-ordination"; the capitalist employer agrees.

What does "co-ordination" here mean? It means the use of public authority for cutting out wasteful competition—buses must not duplicate services, causing chaos and congestion. "Private enterprise" of this kind must be controlled in the public interest. Suburban railroad extension must be related to urban railroad development; the construction of the new electrical power stations to both; the mining of coal to the supply of the power stations, and all of them to such schemes as housing and town-planning now under consideration by the Government.

A PIECEMEAL PROCESS

These things cannot be "co-ordinated," except by the increasing use of public authority. The "free play of economic forcee" is now repudiated as inadequate, not merely by the Socialists, but by the Lord Ashfields, the great captains of industry.

We all admit the right of a city to fix fares in granting a street railway franchise. Costs increase and the railway proves it cannot work on these fares; but "costs" include extortionate prices for say, coal. The public will want to know about coal. The coal man says it is railroad freights. Then the public will invoke parliamentary authority to deal with that. And so on, all along the line. Every steps means a further move from mere uncoordinated individual effort and uncontrolled private enterprise, toward "Socialism."

It does not mean that labor has a vast cut-and-dried paper program for the immediate taking over, by the State or municipalities, of all the tramways, railroads, mines, power stations, as a means of finding money for social reform, for better conditions of labor.

TO UNIFY INDUSTRY

The first step in many cases will be the unification or trustification of an industry under the existing private ownership, subjected, however, to certain conditions (as such public utilities as railroads always have been subjected) and possibly to a limitation of profit. It will be a piecemeal process of socialisation. In some cases, the State will take full power and act direct; in others, through controlled private owners or combinations; in others, through co-operative societies (as in the case of farmers) to whom loans on favorable terms will be offered.

"MANAGED" CURRENCY

Meantime, the budget will be devised with a view to a still better distribution of taxation burdens, and there will be considerable economies in the fighting services.

One other feature of almost equal importance, is a more conscious control, through a "managed" currency, of the value of money for the purpose of stabilising prices, and so avoiding the cyclical industrial depressions. It is here perhaps that post-war circumstances give to a Socialist government its greatest opportunity for enlarging the social control of fundamental economic forces.

Before the war the average business man or banker would have raised his eyes in astonishment at the suggestion that the Government should attempt in any way to control the value of money. But since then, governments have been forced to assume the responsibility for that control of the key of commerce, whether they would or not.

Labor policy will, very cautiously and very tentatively, make use of this enlarged economic function of governments, not for inflation, but by a skillful adjustment of the discount rate, for stabilisation, in order to prevent those slumps which mean for the workers unemployment and penury; and to maintain that steady consumption which is so important a part of steady production.

Not much perhpas can be done by labor during its present term of office in the direction here indicated. But the "social control of the value of money" is destined ultimately to be one of the biggest instruments of Labor's financial policy.

World Must Look To China Says H. G. Wells

(Continued from Page 1)

but Dr. Tsai, chancellor of the National University of Peking, has recently been in London to urge the paramount need of a museum properly equipped, and a system of scientific laboratories in China.

I saw Dr. Tsai giving an address to the China Society in the London School of Oriental Studies upon these new developments in Chinese education. It was one of the most reassuring things I have witnessed for some time, a little gathering of Chinese students, a few interested English friends, in the steep little lecture theatre of Insbury Circus, to discuss the making over of the Chinese mind that now is in progress.

We are still in a day of comparatively small things; sums like fifty million dollars are dwarfed by such figures as four hundred million people, yet they are not too small to be perceptible and significant.

TEACHING GROWS

A growing number of Chinese are making themselves thoroughly well acquainted with all the West has to teach them; they are not simply learning and accepting, they are criticising. The perennial vigor and originality of the Chinese mind is manifested by the prompt repercussion to British and American ideas.

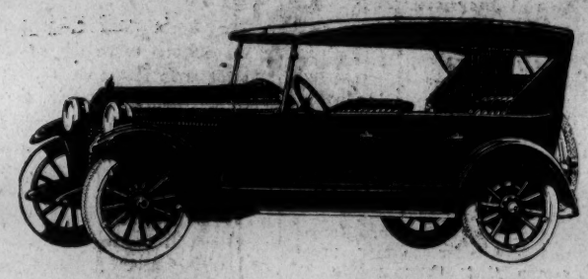
I have before me as I write, for example, a memorandum on Chinese politics and professionalism by Mr. S. C. Chang, which is one of the ablest criticisms of the Anglo-American panacea, "Democracy," that I have ever read. It is one of the most remarkable and admirable things about China that in a time of great political confusion, whole provinces almost without government go on an orderly fashion, that the arts flourish, reading and teaching spread.

The nucleus of mental organisation of the new China in close touch and sympathy with the Atlantic peoples appears. Before a generation has passed it may have gathered sufficient power to undertake the general education of the whole Chinese people. It already inspires a considrable press.

It is a very extraordinary thing that, while young Chinese students in Britain and America can be counted by hundreds, there is still no system of sending English and American students by way of scholarship to study Chinese life and literature in China.

The Chinese are more conscious than the English-speaking people, of deficient knowledge, of a need of new inspiration. Our phase is, comparatively, a phase of self-satisfaction. The Chinese will know what we think, know long before we have realised how much we have to learn from them what a wholesome thing it is for us to get their point of view. For the Chinese schools multiply, teaching spreads; where there are schools and teaching, there the future grows.

A 30-Minute Ride Will Win You



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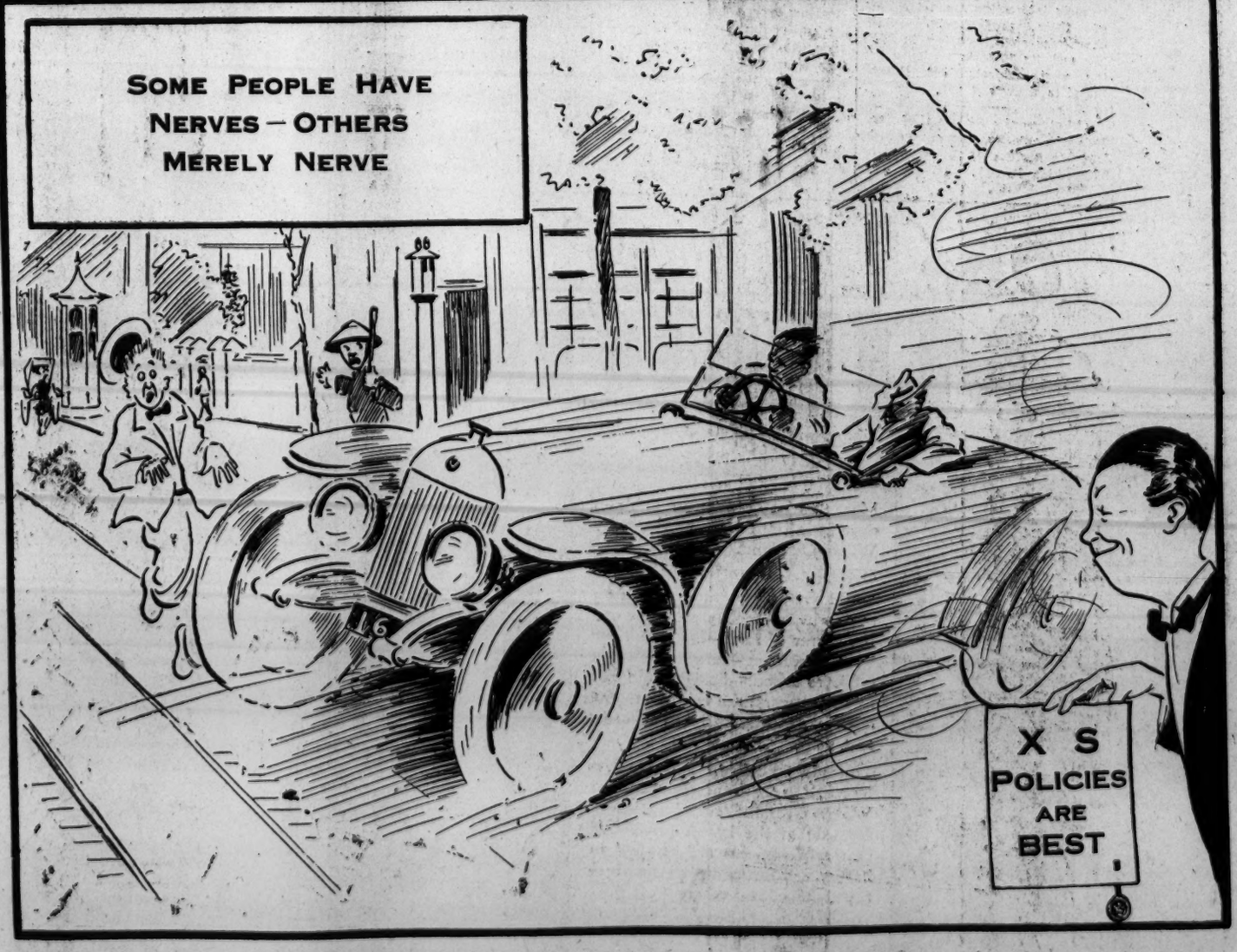
SOME PEOPLE HAVE NERVES—OTHERS MERELY NERVE



DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS?

Photos by The Comacrib Photostat De t. Shanghai.

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WONG FOO CHONG COPPER & IRON WORKS
FURNISHING TIN GUTTERS PIPES
STOVE CHIMNEYS AND VARIOUS KINDS
OF CHINESE AND FOREIGNL COPPER
WORKS AND ALSO EIKING ELECTICAL
LIGHTS BELLS GAS LIGHTS AND WATER
TUBES AND MAKING VERIOUS KINDS
OF TIN BATH-TUBS
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Determine to try Sanatogen. It will soon give you back your old time energy and health.

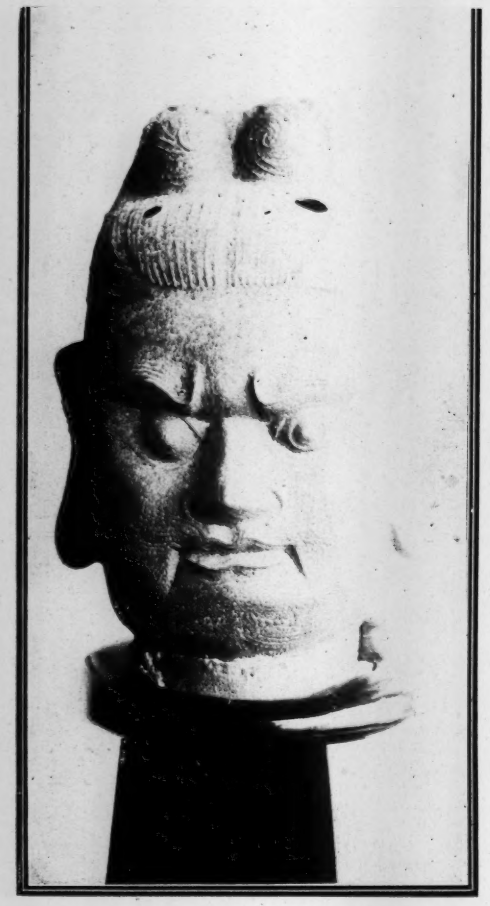
Pictorial Section
The China Press.

日九十二月四曆陰 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE, 1 1924. 號一月六曆陽

中國 PICTURESQUE CHINA 風景

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

A CANAL BRIDGE AT SOOCHOW 蘇州運河之橋一

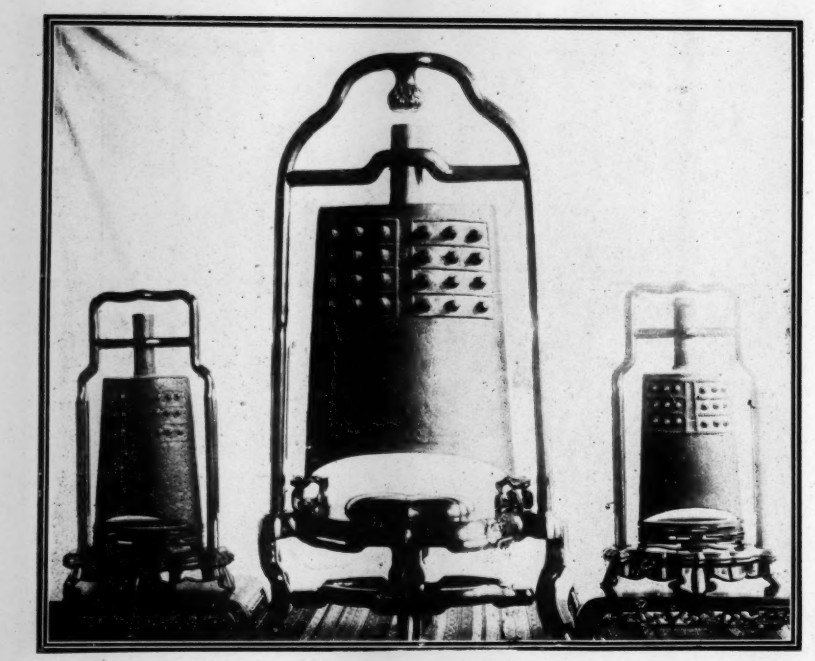


Top left and bottom right:—Head of gigantic statue of one of the Four Guardians of the Cardinal Points of Heaven, of cast iron, made 1213 A. D. during the Sung Dynasty, from Teng-fong-hien, Honan. Size from top of head to chin, 19 inches. The four statues, before demolition, were photographed, by Professor Chavannes, see "Mission Archeologique dans la Chine Septentrionale".

Bottom left:—Three bronze bells from the Han Dynasty 206 B.C. to 221 A.D. Size: large bell 21 inches, smaller bells 12½ inches, exclusive of stands.

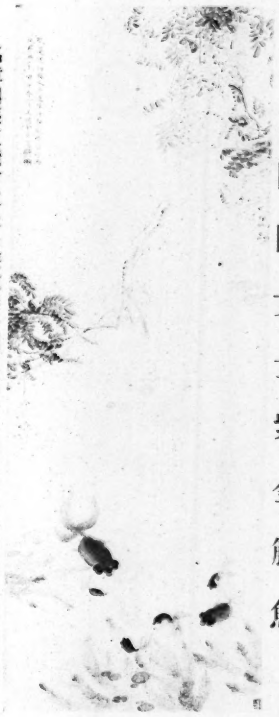
Top right:—Sacrificial ewer of bronze, inlaid with gold and silver, Han Dynasty, 206 B. C. to 221 A. D. Height 12½ inches.

From the collection of Mr. Iwan Dolgorouckoff.



CHINESE Paintings shown at the Sino-Japanese Art Exhibition, held at the Shanghai Cotton Yarn Guild, May 14-16

紗業公所之中日繪畫展覽會



金陶陶女士紫金籐魚

名章閻縣王龥會之夫人遊歐美各國通英法二國文字爲吳興金蓴伯之妹工花鳥魚尤爲擅長

"Gold Fish"
by
Mrs. Wang Chi-tseng, wife of Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

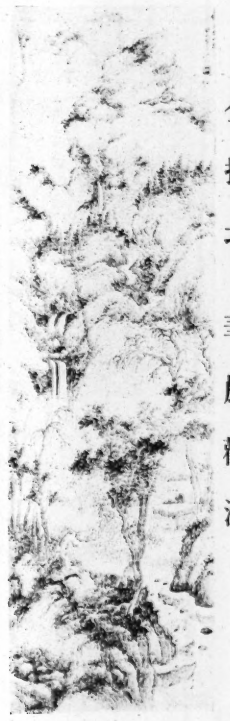
徐世昌喬松圖

"Ancient Pine"
by
Ex-President
Hsu Shih-chang.

惠石湖松陰垂釣

滿洲人名均畫學研究會研究員

"Fishing Under the Pine"
by
Mr. Huai,
a Manchu Artist.



金拱北華嚴觀瀑

中國畫學研究會研究員副會長

"Water Falls"
by
Mr. K. P. King, Vice-president, China Art Association.

北平人名上達畫學研究會研究員精山水兼長刻印刻竹

李五湖溪山訪道

"Mountain Path"
by
Mr. Li Wu-hu, Member, China Art Association.

燕山人名裕畫學研究會研究員山水學虛宇千

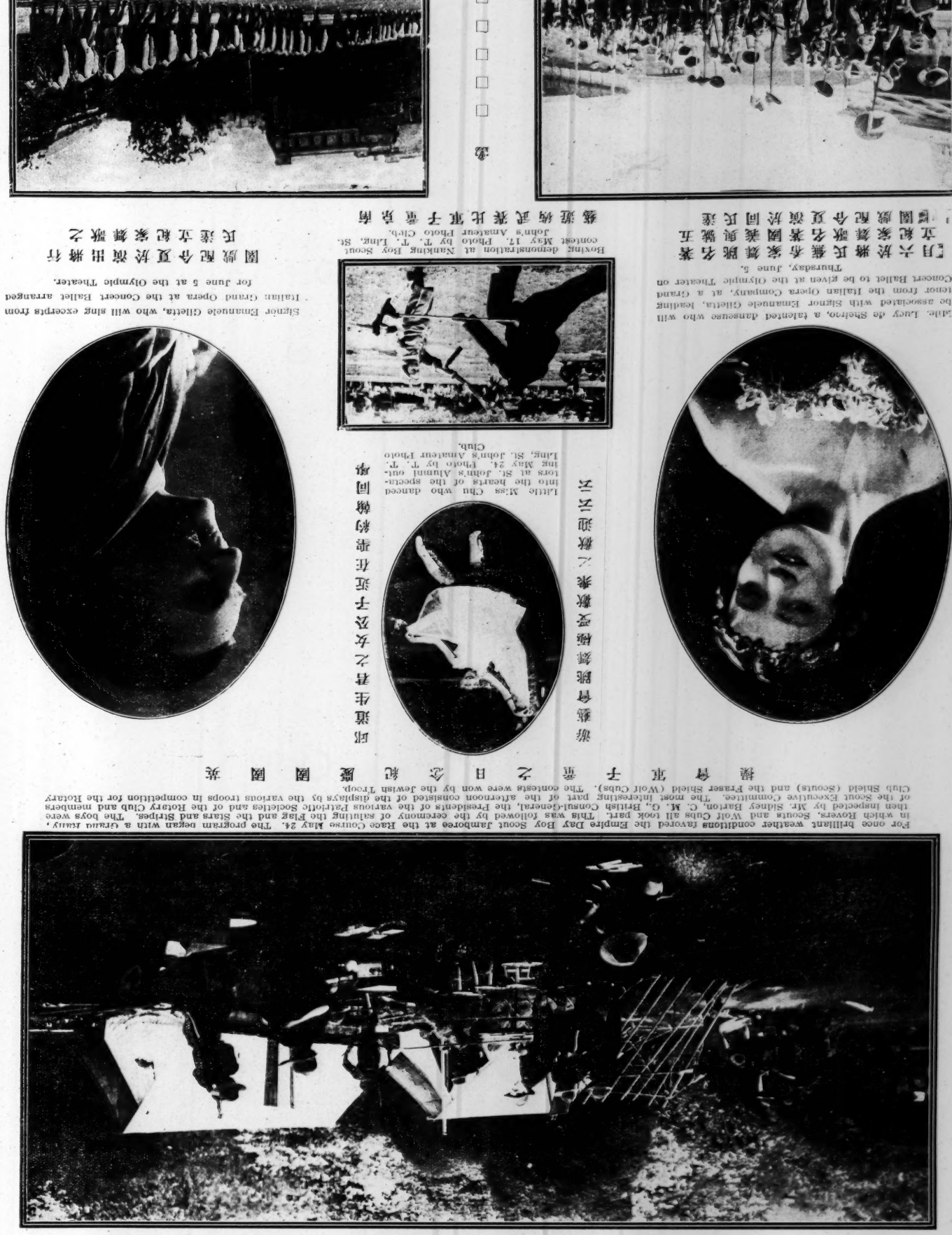
秦柳湖秋林疊嶂

"Mountainous Landscape"
by
Mr. Ching Liu-hu, Peking.

江蘇武進人名宗浩現爲中國畫學研究會研究員世居京兆素善蘭竹書法得松雪遺意

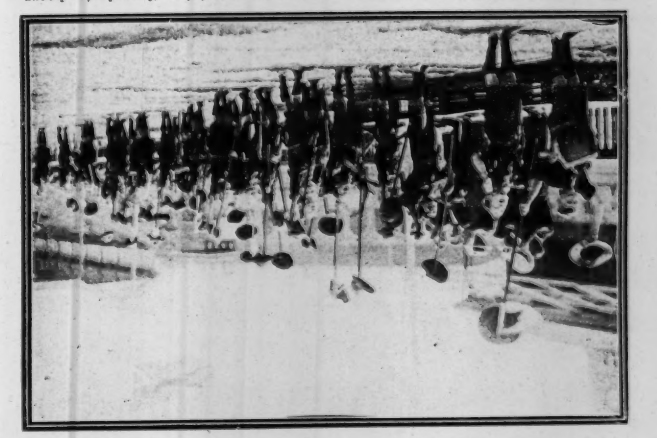
徐石雪海燕

"Sea Gulls"
by
Mr. Hsu Shih-hsu, Changchow, Kiangsu.



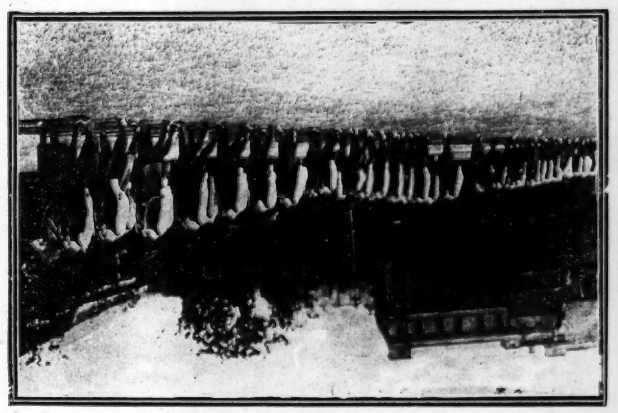
For once brilliant weather conditions favored the Empire Day Boy Scout Jamboree at the Race Course May 24. The program began with a grand rally, in which Rovers, Scouts and Wolf Cubs all took part. This was followed by the ceremony of saluting the Flag and the Stars and Stripes. The boys were then inspected by Mr. Sidney Barton, C. M. G., British Consul-General, the Presidents of the various Patriotic Societies and of the Rotary Club and members of the Scout Executive Committee. The most interesting part of the afternoon consisted of the displays by the various troops in competition for the Rotary Club Shield (Scouts) and the Fraser Shield (Wolf Cubs). The contests were won by the Jewish Troop.

慶祝帝軍子弟之日公紀慶園國英



The Shanghai Public School Troop of Boy Scouts giving three hearty cheers for the Empire at the Jamboree at the Race Course May 24.

虞體育場舉行帝軍子弟公祭之歡迎



(Inf Guides marching in the grounds of the British Consulate on Empire Day. Note the smartness and military precision of the Young ladies.

模體式兵之前署事領英在軍子童女國西習

Boxing demonstration at Nanking Boy Scout contest May 17. Photo by T. T. Line, St. John's Amateur Photo Club.

參遊將武養比軍子童京南

Signor Emanuele Ghietta, who will sing excerpts from Italian Grand Opera at the Concert Ballet arranged for June 5 at the Olympic Theater.

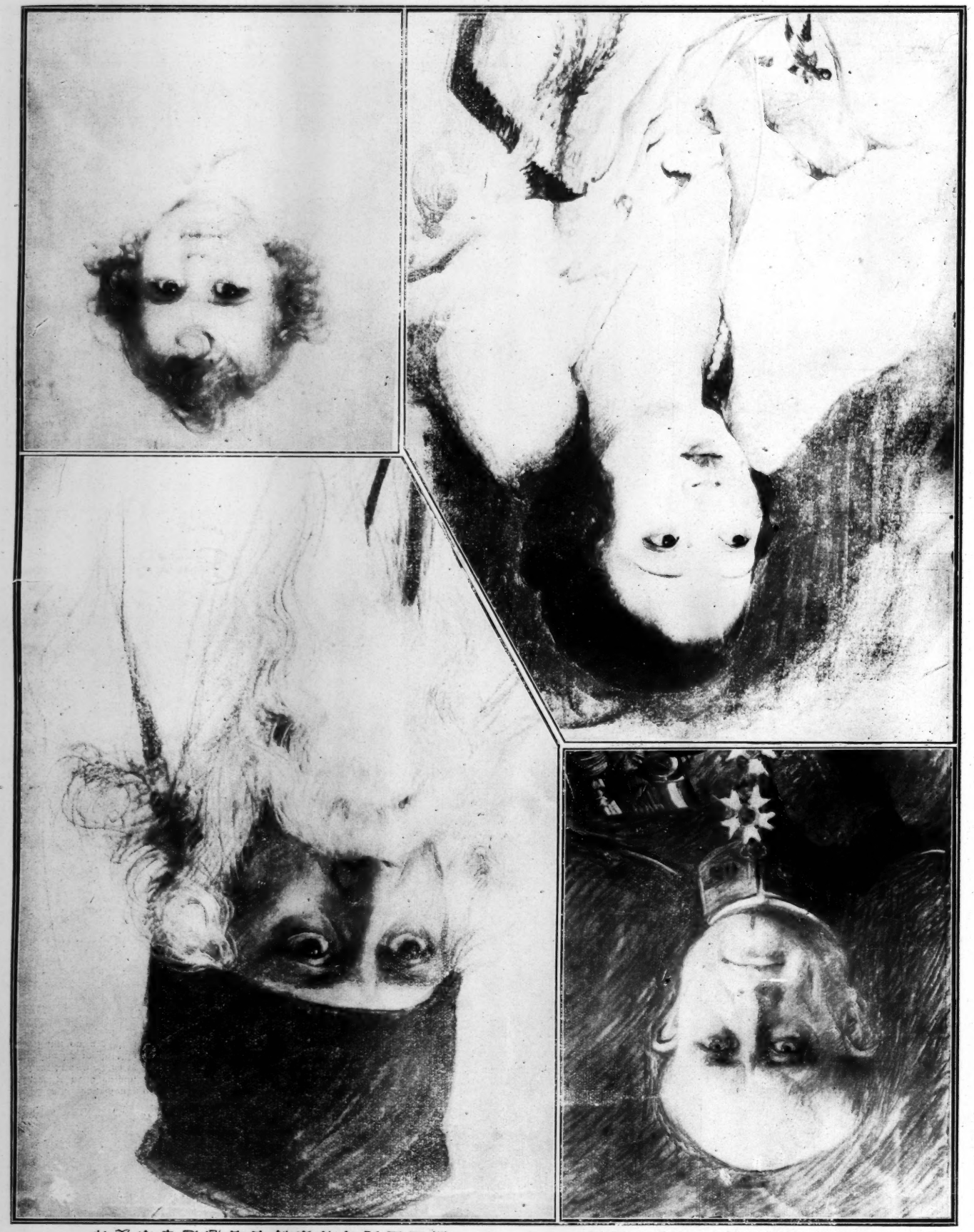
園戲配合夏於商出將行
氏達古紀案舞跳之

Julie Lucy de Stefino, a talented dancuse who will be associated with Signor Emanuele Ghietta, leading tenor from the Italian Opera Company, at a Grand Concert Ballet to be given at the Olympic Theater on Thursday, June 5.

只六於將氏藝有案舞跳名著
文紀案舞歌名著國義與號五
園戲配合夏商於同氏達

Little Miss Chu who danced into the hearts of the spectators at St. John's Alumni outing May 24. Photo by T. T. Line, St. John's Amateur Photo Club.

歌遊會舞跳舞之孩兒子京公氏李
邱道生君之女孫公子京公氏李



(Top left) Brigadier-General William D. Connor, U. S. A., Commander of the American Forces in China, with headquarters in Tientsin, where the 15th Infantry is stationed. General Connor visited in Shanghai only a short time.

(Top right) Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Indian poet and philosopher, who was an interesting visitor to Shanghai during the week. This pastel of Tagore was made by Mrs. Leonbel Jacobs, the American artist now visiting in Peking, just before he went to the Western Hills for a rest. It is published here for the first time, the copy having just been made for The China Press by Harting's Studio in Peking.

(Bottom left) Madame Wellington Koo, the charming and talented wife of China's Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose life was attempted by bombers only a few days ago. Madame Koo is extremely popular in Peking, and is also well known in Shanghai. This oil painting of her was made by Mrs. Jacobs at Washington, when Dr. Koo was at the Washington Conference.

(Bottom right) Little Mollie Cheney, daughter of Col. Cheney, the American Military Attache, and the pet of Peking until she was taken back to the United States recently by Miss Emily Cheney, sister of th e Colonel. Mrs. Jacobs has done a number of pastels of the little miss.

熙王爵北廉威官令司總隊軍華住國美　熙王生先哥特蒙詩名著歷遊華來度尸

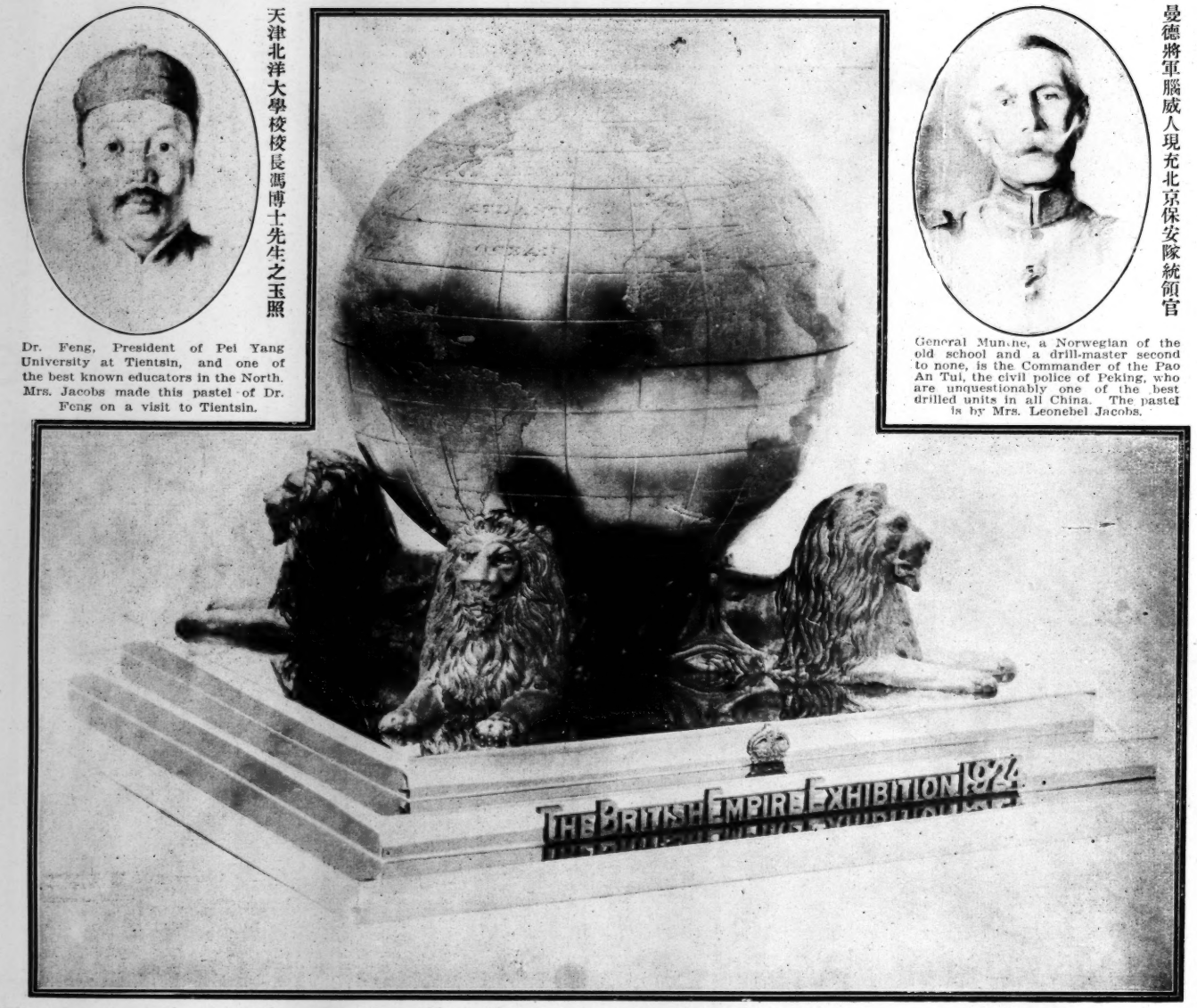
迎歡之會能受接京在人夫爵入夫之川少爵長總委外　子孫女員隨事軍當使國美京北

天津北洋大學校校長馮博士先生之玉照

Dr. Feng, President of Pei Yang University at Tientsin, and one of the best known educators in the North. Mrs. Jacobs made this pastel of Dr. Feng on a visit to Tientsin.

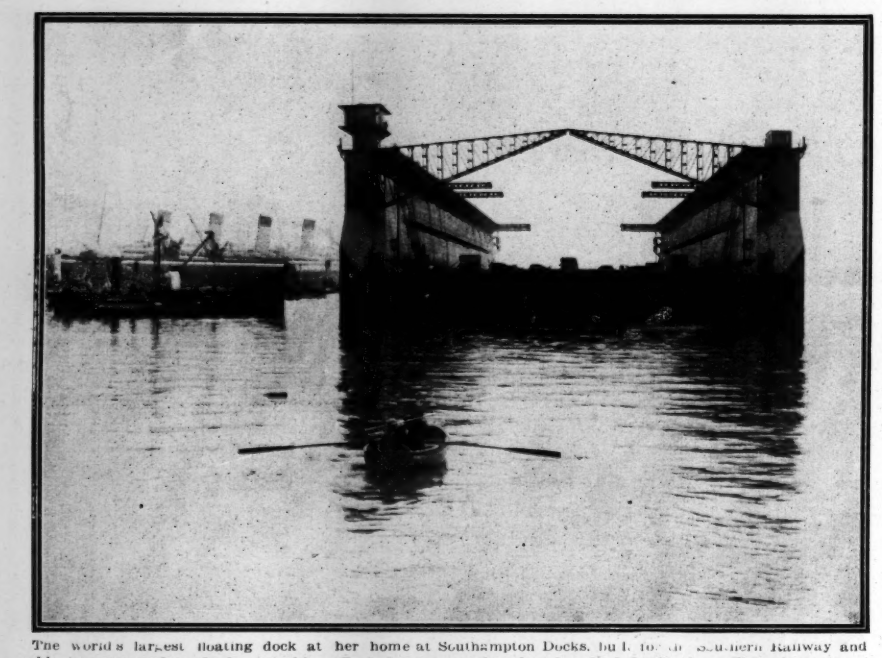
曼德將軍腦威人現充北京保安隊統領官

General Munthe, a Norwegian of the old school and a drill-master second to none, is the Commander of the Pao An Tui, the civil police of Peking, who are unquestionably one of the best drilled units in all China. The pastel is by Mrs. Leonebel Jacobs.



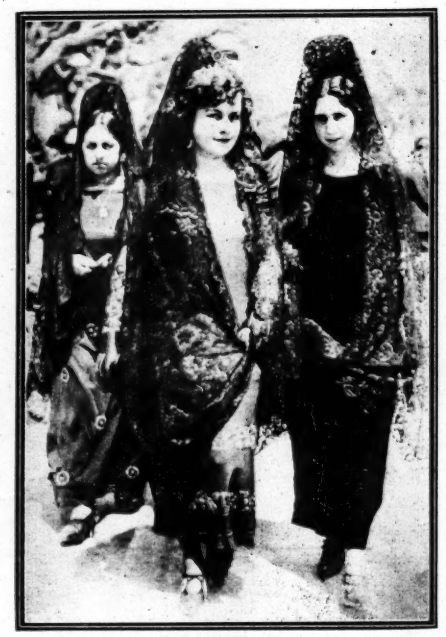
This magnificent piece of workmanship in a gold casket was presented to King George at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

英國陳國列會中之壯麗金盒己贈與英皇喬治



The world's largest floating dock at her home at Southampton Docks, built for the Southern Railway and able to accommodate the largest ships afloat, has now anchored at her final destination. This photo shows the R. M. S. "Olympic."

世界最大之浮動船塢此塢是在英國之沙士漢登地方



GOOD FRIDAY CUSTOM IN SUNNY SPAIN

Good Friday in Madrid is marked by the famous parade of ladies wearing their head-dress of mantillas. Our photo shows ladies wearing Spain's national head-dress.

西班牙婦人所穿之服裝

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

A scene on Soochow Creek near St. John's

附近聖約翰大學蘇州河

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

[illegible] started to leave the babies to the tender mercies of the camera, but started too late.

孩子們之間鄉

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

Part of the tombs of imperial princes on the Lan River, North China.

華北之古墓

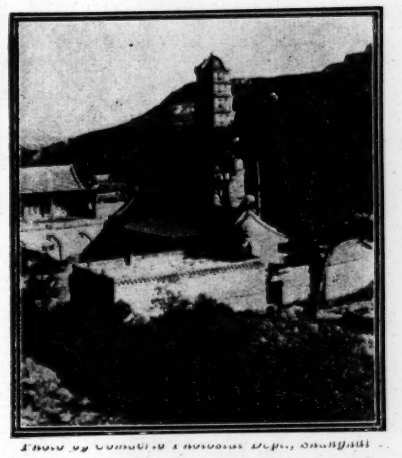


Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

A view in the mountains of Shansi, near Ye Tao Hou.

山西之景山

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

A back-street scene in Tangshan.

唐山之街道

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

A glimpse of the Great Wall near Yung Ping Fu.

永平府附近之長城

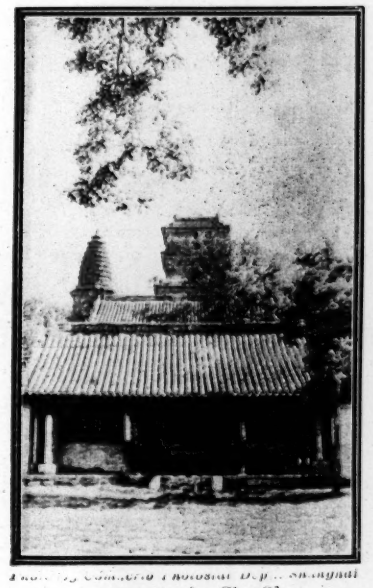


Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

A temple at Che Cho Shan, North China.

華北古廟

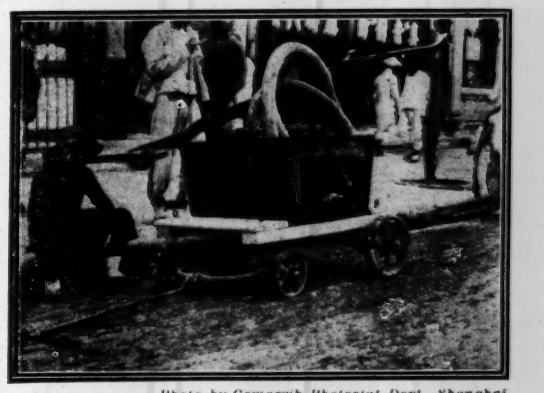


Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

The type of fire engine used in Peking some ten years ago.

北京之舊式救火机

Photo by Comacrib Photostat Dept., Shanghai

A caravan just finishing the long trip from Urga to Kalgan.

從庫倫至張家口之車貨

Polo
Swimming
Rowing
Boxing
Comment

China Press Sports

Golf
Baseball
Tennis
Cricket
Lawn Bowls

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1924

CRICKET CLUB TEAMS LOSE FIRST GAMES

Recs Defeat "B" Team While Gunners Trounce "A's"

GOOD PLAY SEEN

Old Timers Show Up Well, And New Men Look Good

SATURDAY'S RESUL

S.C.C. "B" 124 v. S.R.C. 226 (declared)

S.C.C. "A" 99 v. Machine Gun Co. 236.

On the Recreation Club Ground the Cricket Club "B" League team were beaten by the home side by over a hundred runs. The Recs won the toss and batted first. H. B. Ollerdessen and Divecha opened the innings and made an excellent 1st wicket stand of 153 runs, Ollerdessen was good but was rather inclined to be reckless, he was missed twice but otherwise played a delightful innings Divecha was top scorer with 89 runs, though not at all brilliant he played a faultless innings and deserved his success.

The Recs played on for a short time after these two batsmen were out and put on another 50 runs, Willis making 39.

At 4.30 Ollerdessen declared at 226 runs and left the Club two hours to make the required total to win. "B" team fielding was good but they had bad luck in Peck who had his finger torn badly by a hot return from Ollerdessen in the first over, moreover they were without Dr. W. E. O'Hara in attack.

The Recs went into the field after the tea interval and had not much difficulty in dismissing "B" for 125 runs. Evans was top scorer with 47 runs, nobody else did much.

However "B" are a very good batting side and more will be expected from them in the future.

The scores are as follows:

S. R. C.

H. B. Ollerdessen, c. Bichard, b. Clifford	73
M. J. Divecha, c. Clifford, b. Morriss	89
J. A. Quayle, b. Peck	0
A. J. Willis, c. Peck, b. Morriss	39
C. H. Bhoora, not out	7
R. J. S. Brandt, T. W. R. Wilson, J. R. Johansen, C. E. Ollerdessen, W. T. Manley and R. F. Shroff (did not bat)	0
Extras	18
Total	226

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
H. C. B. Peck	13	2	62	1
W. C. G. Clifford	12	0	54	1
P. S. Widdup	5	0	40	0
Dr. H. H. Morriss	7.4	0	40	2
A. J. R. Evans	2	0	12	0

S.C.C.

A. J. W. Evans, b. Divecha	47
H. H. Morries, b. Ollerdessen	11
J. Jupp, c. H. B. Ollerdessen, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	5
H. E. Murial, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	4
W. C. G. Clifford and C. E. M. Thomson, c. H. B. Ollerdessen, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	0
J. H. Raikes, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	6
G. F. H. Bichard, c. Johansson, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	4
T. A. T. Begg, c. Manley, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	16
F. S. Widdup, b. Wilson	6
H. C. B. Peck, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	124

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
C. E. Ollerdessen	22.2	7	53	8
Wilson	10	1	32	1
Divecha	12	4	23	1

The Machine Gun Co. have begun the season well. Yesterday afternoon they beat S.C.C. "A" in a League match by 138 runs, or 10 wickets.

The Club batted first on their own ground. With the exception of D. Burn who made 52 not out and E. W. Stagg 14 they failed miserably against the bowling of Leach and Rawsthorn.

Burn is new to Shanghai and played a good innings. Stagg is an old Shanghai Interporter and we

(Continued on Page 3)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

ONLY A WONK

(I notice that there is to be a special class in the coming Dog Show for wonks. Just after the show of last year I scribbled some rhymes about my dear old wonk. I have been asked to repeat them and the easiest way to do this is to stick them in this column).

'E isn't much to look at.
And 'E hasn't much to say.
'E's just a reg'lar feller
That you meet most any day.
But when I'm sad E's sadder
And when I'm glad E's gay—
My Pal!

* * *

If I should 'ave a drink or two,
And get 'ome rather late,
'E doesn't give a welcome
Wiv a blooming 'Ymn of 'Ate
'E just stands there and smiles at me
And murmurs "Ello! Mate"
My Pal!

* * *

If I should go out walking,
'E just ambles by me side,
And if I say "Let's 'ave a race"
'E beats me to the wide.
And yet wiv all 'is prowess
'E 'asn't got no pride
My Pal!

* * *

'E never talks no scandal,
And 'E 'ates the sight of cats,
'Es got no time for pin pricks
From them bally human gnats,
But you should see 'im bristle
If I simply whisper "Rats"
My Pal!

* * *

At times I'm very stoney,
And I cannot raise a loan.
There isn't much to nibble at—
So as we sit alone
I munch my bit of bread and cheese
And he just gnaws a bone—
My Pal!

* * *

'E didn't get no prizes
At the Race Course Doggie Show,
He didn't know his father.
And his muvver—she was low—
But though E's an unforchnit
I'll 'ave you all to know
'E's My Dawg!

* * *

WILLIAM HEUGHAN

Mr. Heughan will be back with us again next Wednesday. There is no need now to boost him. We all know what he can do. He can sing. He can get to the very heart of us with his songs. It is a pity that his return season is all too short. But he has engagements to fulfil in Australia and elsewhere and they cannot wait. If you haven't heard him give yourself a real treat and listen to him on Wednesday next at the Lyceum. He will be there again on Thursday. That will be a great night. It is to be all Scotch, and the Scottish Company of the S. V. C. are turning out in force and, I understand, in uniform.

* * *

MISS ELEANOR HABER

I was glad to see among the "Arrivals" a few days ago the name of Miss Eleanor Haber, the dainty and very original entertainer. I was even more glad when she stepped into my study for an all to brief fifteen minutes and told me what she had been doing while in America and what she hoped to do now that she was back again in the Far East.

While in San Francisco she gave a series of concerts in the St. Francis Hotel. Just previous to this she delighted an audience in Honolulu. She was quite enthusiastic about her reception in that place. Then she journeyed to New York and gathered any amount of fresh material. She gave a number of morning concerts in that big city and thoroughly enjoyed both her work and studies. More than one offer came her way to return to the stage, and a big part in a New York production had to be turned down because this young lady likes the freedom that her own work gives her. She tells me that to spend night after night portraying just one part would stifle her. She is a creature of many moods and humors. That is the secret of her success in her interpretations and stories. She seems equally at home when describing the idiosincrasies of the old folk or when telling of the antics of youth. You will have the chance of seeing Miss Haber in all her new playlets next Tuesday and Friday week at the Astor House. She has promised to let me have the program for both shows for this column next Sunday.

* * *

BOXING

Billy Tingle put up a great fight against Young Gonzalo last Friday on the Roof Garden of the New Carlton. There is little doubt that Gonzalo has the right stuff in him to carry him far. He is only 18 years old but he's husky. If Billy had stopped any of those wild swings, or those piston like thrusts, then he would have taken a nap that would have lasted a good deal more than the required ten seconds. But Billy Tingle showed how clever he really is in that match against Gonzalo. He knew instinctively what to do. His head seemed to dodge out of danger just when any other head would get the punch. His footwork was a treat to watch. I hear that he and his wife won a big dancing competition at the Parisienne some time ago. I don't wonder at it. He dances perfectly about the ring, and always well out of reach, unless he wants to put in a short jab or a nasty left. His movements show him to be a fine boxer.

Arrangements were not ideal last Thursday on the Roof Garden, but these things call for time and experience. I understand that on Thurdsay next there will be no long waits. These were caused by the boxers having to dress and "weigh in" down stairs. This time Louis Ladow will have the dressing room on the roof and also the weighing machine. Percival tells me that wet or fine his boys will get busy this coming Thursday at 9:15 p.m.

He has arranged a hectic card. I call it hectic because there will be any amount of punch and excitement about it. There is to be two main events. That rangey fighter Favacho, who always goes out from the clang of the gong to hit the other fellow into dreamland, will meet Young Volaire. This latter lad has the distinction of making the tough Kyko take the K.O. He will be giving away some weight but that doesn't seem to worry him. He is in fine fettle just now.

I think this battle will prove to be one of the biggest hair raisers we have seen. Both boys know the game and they both fight. The other main event will be a mix up twixt that young Adonis, De Dios, and Syd Keenan. Both are too well known to ask for any introduction. The two events travel ten rounds each unless one or the other of the boxers takes what he's asking for. The rest of the card is quite good. Gabo meets Pepe, and Frisco Peralto travels four rounds with Charlie Xavier.

* * *

TAKING THE BISCUIT

During the past week a picture has been screened at the New Carlton which has created any amount of interest. It doesn't tell of the athletic ability of Douglas Fairbanks; it has no reference to Mary Pickford, some-

(Continued on Page 2)

"Hair Test" For Racing Ponies Not Conclusive; The Stick A Safer Rule

Only One True Way For Determining Antecedents, Despite Theories To The Contrary; "Spare The Rod And Spoil The Pony"

Note—This remarkable summary of the racing situation in China will, we feel sure, appeal to all fair minded sportsmen who have the good of racing at heart as the clearest survey of racing that has been printed here in years. "Pari Mutual," it may be stated, is an authority second to none on racing in China. His articles have been published in installments, of which this is the sixth and last.

BY PARI MUTUAL
(Concluded)

Another amusing side to this issue is that ponies, when up for inspection, must be clipped in order to show all their markings for purposes of identification. Clipping, as far as the ordinary mortals mind has any idea of the wonderful operation, is the removal of the hair. But we are told that the hair is one of nature's most distinguishing characteristics of the China pony and yet such distinguishing markings have got to be removed before inspection so as to identify any possibility of blood crossing in the animal. If the reader can disentangle such a complicated China knot, it is more than the writer can.

One would like to know the premises, any way, upon which the contention that the hair of the Tarter ponies distinguish them from all other cold climate ponies, including the ponies of Russia and Siberia or even the fish eating ponies of Iceland which latter is almost indistinguishable from the common breeds of Tarter pony. Do those who talk so knowingly about the thick coat realise that it is one of natures schemes of protection against two pests, namely the cold pest and the fly pest. but unfortuntely for those who would judge that because the hair of a pony's coat was thick and coarse it must necessarily be a Tartar pony from Mongolia, both the cold pest and the fly pest are much more pronounced in Siberia and Northern Russia than they are in any part of Mongolia. It therefore becomes apparent that this method of judging a pony's breed is abortive from the fall of the flag.

REASON FOR THICK COATS

The ponies roving the hills and plains of Siberia, which have not been continuously supplied with proper winter quarters and been cared for in the long winters, have a much thicker and coarser coat than anything to be found in those milder regions south of the Amur River and its affluants, known as Mongolia and Manchuria. It may be information to not few racing men, that given an English or American thoroughbred or even a Russian thoroughbred for that matter, were allowed to rove the planes of Mongolia tor Siberia without adequate winter quarters, for a few winters, if he did not die (of which there are 1000 to 1 chances he would) he would develop this coarse and thick coat so glibly stated to be a characteristic of the Mongol or Tartar pony. In a couple of generations this long coarse haired characteristic would be indelibly burned in, though the breed had not deteriorated from the thorough bred strain, and the thoroughbred progeny would have as thick and coarse hair, even to the tail and mane, as that of any pony raced in China. No wonder the hair method of judging breed is abortive from the fall of the flag.

If many of the racing fraternity of China's treaty ports have not had a chance of studying these signs and tokens of nature in Mongolia and Siberia, there are certainly a few who have seen the effect of several winters upon the coats of horses in the Northwest Territory of Canada. To such as them this hair judging test of breed would replace any of the most famous Gilbertianisms in the realms of humor.

THE STICK TEST

Let us therefore exclude the hair test. Let us exclude the U neck test. Let us exclude the long neck test. Let us exclude the Roman nose test. Let us exclude the long leg test. Let us exclude the long back test. Let us exclude the big head test as all leading to nowhere except localizing according to environment, irrespective of the country of such environment. Having agreed upon excluding all these hypothetical tests, what method is there left for standardising our ponies? It almost seems superfluous for any one to ask such a question; the answer seems so obvious. It is the stick. The stick which has no fancies as to how a pony should curl its tail or in what fashion it should wear its hair nor is the stick fastidious about the tilt of a pony's neck. It is not linguistically rude on observing that a pony carried a hump or stammered in its speech. The stick can be trusted to carry out instructions at all times without any predisposition to argue the point or differentiate between 'Mine and the other fellows.'' The stick can be relied upon at all times to play the game. Let us all be content to stick by the stick and follow the stick in playing the game but above all let us for God's sake 'play the game.'

The erstwhile indolent Mongols, who, till recently, knew little of the value or need of money (all their wants being previously supplied under methods

(Continued on Page 3)

WETHERED IS PUT OUT OF BRITISH GOLF TITLE PLAY

Storey, Old Cambridge Captain, Vanquishes Ex-Champion

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 30.—At St. Andrews today, in the British Amateur Golf Championship semi-finals the Cambridge Captain and English International, E. F. Storey, beat the holder, Wethered, by 2 holes and E. Holderness, a former holder, beat W. Murray of Westhill, 3 up and 2 to play.

The sixth round of the championship was played at St. Andrew's in drizzling rain before a large number of spectators. The results were as follow:

Storey beat John Caven 2 and 1.

Wethered (holder) beat the

(Continued on Page 2)

BASEBALL GAME TODAY, NEW MEN FOR GALLOPERS

Unions, Japanese Nine, To Furnish Opposition This Afternoon

BASEBALL TODAY!

There will be a baseball game at the Race Trace this afternoon between the Shanghai team and the Unions, a Japanese aggregation. The Japanese have been practicing all winter and are all set to give the Gallopers a trouncing. Some of Herby's new men will be on display and all who attend are assured an interesting time. Game starts at 3 o'clock.

Now that the new grandstand is nearly completed the 1924 baseball season is ready to get under way with a bang. The players, including a number of very promising new men, got in some good licks at practicing last week, including a couple of practice games with Japanese teams. Manager Gallop and the players left over from last year are delighted with the prospects for a good year, the opinion on all sides being that this is going to be a banner season for Shanghai baseball.

Verne Claire, said by old timers here to be the best pitcher Shanghai ever had, is with us to stay and has been working out all week. Verne looks a bit thick through the middle at

(Continued on Page 2)

SWISS FOUR IS FIRST AT HENLI, ENGLAND SECOND

Americans Third In Race That Was Closely Contested

A fine crowd and fine weather, except for a rather stiff wind which upset some of the racing calculations, made the first day of the annual Spring Regatta at Henli a great success.

The big event of the day—the International fours—was won by the Swiss crew, with the English boat second and the Americans third. The three boats were closely bunched at the finish, the Swiss being a length in front of the English, with the Americans three quarters of a length behind the latter. The Scots were a poor fourth. Summaries:

GRIFFINS PAIRS

Red—Sullivan and Goldman, first.

Yellow—Montgomery and Kennedy, second.

Blue—Wortrude and King, third.

INTERNATIONAL FOURS

Switzerland, first. (one length)
England, second.
America, third.
Scotland, fourth.

JUNIOR SENIOR FOURS

Red (America) first.

Yellow (Bow four of English eight) second.

This was a fine race, the boats being even fifty yards from the finish line.

CLUB EIGHTS

Blue (Smith, Evans, Peyran, Hope, Hiatt, Schlobohm, Barnes, Cox, Brown, first

Red (Ralph, Lawrie-Smith, Schweizer, Goldman, Yates, Doughty, Ford, McLennan, Cox Chester) second.

Today's big event will be the international eights. This race will be run at 10:30 this morning.

Big Dividends Feature I.R.C.'s 108th Meeting At The Kiangwan Track

Outsiders And Favorites Fare About Equally; Fine Weather Attracts Big Crowd; Turf Dry And Fast

Favored by fine weather and a fast, dry track, the 108th meeting of the International Recreation club at Kiangwan drew one of the largest crowds of the season. The race fans began to wend their way to Kiangwan long before noon, with the result that one of the largest first race crowds of the season was on hand when the bell rang for the Novices.

It was a day of good sized dividends, running all the way to $97. Golden Chrysanthemum, winner of the first event on the card, paid $76, and when Primateship paid $97.60 in the second race the customers began to think it was going to be a day of outsiders. After that, however, the form players had an innings that lasted until the eighth race, when Lincolnshire paid $80.70.

Incidents of special interest were the dead heat in the 10th event, with Forestland and Covellite flashing across the line together, and the spill that Mr. Greig suffered in the steeplechase. Neither pony nor rider was injured. Summaries:

1.—The Novices Race. 1 mile.
Golden Chrysanthemum,
Remedios ..... 143—1
Kashmir, Brodie ..... 144—2
Right Royal, Greig ..... 153—3
Won by two lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 2.05 4-5.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $76.50, place 1st $20.90, 2nd $18.50, 3rd $64.60.
Cash Sweep:—1st 11, 2nd 31, 3rd 235. Unplaced 31, 338, 317, 466, 165, 751, 646, 754, 250, 32, 235, 334, 4, 487, 2.

2.—The Getaway Selling Plate. 7 furlongs.
Primateship, J. Liou .... 144—1
Hospitality, Hu William. 148..2
Home Run, E. B. McBain 152—3
Won by 2 lengths; 1½ length.
Time: 1.49.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $97.60, place 1st $24.10, 2nd $52.10, 3rd $31.40.
Cash Sweep:—1st 107, 2nd 85, 3rd 427. Unplaced 633, 330, 300, 81, 724, 108, 59, 578, 452, 845, 611, 533, 697, 189, 342, 650, 788, 367.

3.—The May Steeplechase (A Handicap), about 2 miles.
Niccolite, H. Maitland .. 162—1
Battletree, Knoll ..... 148—2
Petersfield, J. K. Liddell. 169—3
Won by 1½ length, 2 lengths.
Time: 4.11 4-5.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $14.60, place 1st $7.40, 2nd $16.60, 3rd $7.20.
Cash Sweep:—1st 569, 2nd 828, 3rd 296. Unplaced 483, 646, 697, 604, 332, 204.

4.—The Castle Handicap, 1¼ miles.
Borderland, A. N. Dallas. 146—1
Robbery, C. R. Burkill.. 162—2
Leadership, W. G. Crokam 159—3
Won by 4 lengths, many lengths.
Time: 2.37 4-5.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $37.80, place 1st $8.80, 2nd $6.70, 3rd $9.00.
Cash Sweep:—1st 767, 2nd 863, 3rd 9. Unplaced 891 58, 677, 214, 238, 712.

5.—The Portland Plate, 9 furlongs.
City of Peking, W. G. Crokam ..... 165—1
Century Star, C. R. Burkill ..... 154—2
The Midnight Moon, A. N. Dallas ..... 159—3
Won by 1½ length, 1 length.
Time: 2:25 1-5.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $6.40, place 1st $5.20, 2nd $5.40, 3rd $5.60.
Cash Sweep:—1st 1017, 2nd 953, 3rd 528. Unplaced 886, 387, 203.

6—The Valentine Stakes, ¾ mile.
Green Chrysanthemum, Encarnacao 152—1
Mexican Money, Haimovitch 155—2
D'ye Ken, Z. W. Yu 149—3
Won by ½ length; 1 length.
Time—1:30 4-5.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $26.60, place 1st $9.60, 2nd $9.60, 3rd $70.30.
Cash Sweep: 1st 968, 2nd 388, 3rd 173. Unplaced—833, 35, 33, 407, 1045, 722, 716, 500, 961.

7.—The Reach Selling Plate, 1¼ miles.
Goo Goo Eyes, Haimovitch 142—1
City of New York, Soong 149—2
Artful Dodger, Knoll ....146—3
Won by ½ length; a neck.
Time—2:41.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $15.20, place 1st $8.00, 2nd $9.80, 3rd $9.40.
Cash Sweep: 1st 497, 2nd 740, 3rd 895. Unplaced—898, 315, 853, 356, 821, 962, 740, 391, 1066, 395.

8—The Little John Plate, ¾ mile.
Lincolnshire, J. Liou ....155—1
Jack-o-Lantern, Brodie ..152—2
Indiana, Knoll .....152—3
Won by 2 lengths; 1 length.
Time—1:31.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $80.70, place 1st $32.00, 2nd $158.20, 3rd $21.40.
Cash Sweep: 1st 28, 2nd 436, 3rd 374. Unplaced—306, 78, 82, 174, 980, 618, 9, 141, 530, 157,

AMERICAN BOYS FIRST IN ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEET

Score Total Of 91 Points In Events At Hongkew Park

The fourth Annual Field and Track Meeting of the Shanghai Interscholastic Athletic Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Hongkew Park before a large crowd of interested supporters and spectators. The results constitute a remarkable showing, a number of distinctly creditable records having been made. The Shanghai American school scored a splendid victory. The full results are:

100 Yards (open): Kabelitz, S. P. S., Dyson, S. A. S., Wright, S. A. S., Whitmore T. H. S.
Time 11 secs.

2. Shot Put (12 lbs): Park, T. H. S., Lipson, S. A. S., Antoniantz, S. A. S., Rawlinson, S. A. S.,
Distance: 37' 7¼" Record.

3. 60 Yards (under 80 lbs.): Symons, S. P. S., Dubose, S. A. S. dead heat, Fonseca, S. P. S. Muller T. H. S.
Time: 8 4-5 secs.

4. Polo Vault: Squires S. A. S., Grafton S. A. S., Jones S. P. S. dead heat, Kim T. H. S. dead heat.
Height: 9' 11¼" Record.

5. 120 Yards Low Hurdles: Carlton S. A. S., Moffett S. A. S., Moalem S. P. S., Wright S. A. S.
Time: 17 secs.

6. Discus Throw: Lipson S. A. S., Kramer S. P. S., Feodoroff S. P. S., Carlton S. A. S.
Distance: 106' 11½" Record.

7. 60 Yards (under 95 lbs.) Whittaker T. H. S., Hykes S. A. S., Takesawa T. H. S., Jacob S. P. S.
Time: 7 3-5 secs.

8. High Jump. Carlton S. A. S., Park T. H. S. tie, Moffett S. A. S. tie, Gurevitch T. H. S. tie.
Height: 5' 6" Record.

9. One mile Run: Estes S. A. S., Dobrinin T. H. S., Moalem S. P. S., Jonah S. P. S.
Time: 5' 9 1-5 secs.

10. Throwing the Cricket Ball: Squires S. A. S., Minford T. H. S., Feodoroff S. P. S., Carlton S. A. S.
Distance: 300' 2" Record.

11. 220 Yards Dash: Kabelitz S. P. S., Dyson S. A. S., Pierce S. A. S., Gurovitch T. H. S
Time: 24 7-10 secs.

12. Broad Jump: Kabelitz S. P. S., Lipson S. A. S., Park T. H. S. Dyson S. A. S.
Distance: 22' 3½" Record.

13. 100 Yards (under 100 lbs.): Poliak S. P. S., Inaba T. H.

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BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD
BARNEY GOOGLE, FAMOUS HORSEMAN, LEAVES VANCOUVER TODAY BY SPECIAL TRAIN.
THOUSANDS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS AT DEPOT AS THE "SPARK PLUG SPECIAL" PULLS OUT.
RALPH YOUNG, WELL KNOWN CANADONIAN GETS SERIOUS ATTACK OF THE HEEBIE JEEBIES AS TRAIN LEAVES STATION
GOOD BYE BOYS LOOK ME UP WHEN YOU COME TO NEW YORK IN COLUMBUS CIRCLE IS MY HANGOUT
SPARK PLUG B.G. SPECIAL
WELL SPARKY WE'RE ON OUR WAY HOME AT LAST...
SOME CLASS TO US, RIDING ALL THE WAY BACK IN A SPECIAL TRAIN - HUH?
YES SUH!
SPARK PLUG
WHAT IN THE NAME OF HEAVEN ARE WE STOPPING HERE FOR? I'M IN A HURRY. THAT'S WHY I RENTED THIS LAYOUT"
THE ENGINEER - HE'S GOT A WEENIE IN THIS TOWN.
HAS SHE GOT A FRIEND!??
375

203, 667, 951, 913, 51, 960, 689, 824.

9.—The Swan Meadow Plate, 1 mile.

English Money, Haimovitch 152—1
Plumpton, C. R. Burkill 152—2
Irish Lad, J. C. Bauld ..147—3

Won by ½ length; 1½ lengths. Time—2:04.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $40.40, place 1st $14.60, 2nd $9.50, 3rd $49.10.

Cash Sweep: 1st 429, 2nd 333, 3rd 432. Unplaced: 423, 861, 374, 1126, 794, 312, 269, 81, 126, 366, 654, 996, 1119, 361, 283, 950, 290, 710, 453, 776, 10, 89, 715, 869, 332.

10.—The Grand May Handicap, 1½ miles.

*Covellite, J. Liou .....152—1
*Forestland, A. N. Dallas 147—1
Daddy Long Legs, Haimovitch .....158—3

Won by 3 lengths. Time—3:11.

*Dead Heat.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $23.60 and $14.10, Place 1st $13.00, 2nd $10.00, 3rd $7.80.

Cash Sweep: 1st 167 and 560, 3rd 147. Unplaced: 17, 849, 889, 537, 228, 588, 303, 826, 315, 89.

11.—The Southern Stakes, 1½ miles.

Bonnie Scotland, A. N. Dallas 164—1
Beckhampton, Springfield 161—2
Oliver Twist, H. Maitland 152—3

Won by many lengths; four lengths. Time—3:13 3-5.

PARI-MUTUAL

For win, $6.30, place 1st $6.10, 2nd $13.00, 3rd $17.40.

Cash Sweep: 1st 403, 2nd 278, 3rd 260. Unplaced 711, 333, 422, 546, 892, 767.

Wethered Is Put Out Of British Golf Title Play

(Continued from Page 1)

Irish champion, J. McCormack 3 and 1.

Murray beat Kyle 3 and 2.

Holderness beat Harris 2 and 1.

Wethered, who began the tournament brilliantly, fell away and played an indifferent game in defeating McCormack, and Storey's defeat of Caven, who was in wonderful form and was the chief Scottish hope, boded ill for the champion.

In the semi-final Wethered started well. Storey was one up at the fourth hole. Wethered won the fifth and halved the sixth, seventh and eighth. Storey got a brilliant three at the ninth hole, but Wethered squared at the eleventh and took the lead at the fourteenth. The fifteenth was halved but Storey squared at the sixteenth and won the seventeenth and eithteenth.

In the Holderness-Murray match the players were all-square at the turn. Then the ex-champion, by brilliant putting, took the lead at the twelfth, won the thirteenth and halved the next two holes. Murray was bunkered at the sixteenth, and Holderness did not have to hole out.

Baseball Game Today, New Men For Gallopers

(Continued from Page 1)

present but a few hot days will restore the old straight front, after which these sailor teams had better hunt themselves a nice hiding place down in the hold scuppers, or whatever part of the ship it is that the sailors frequent when they wish to conceal themselves from a jeering world.

Among the new men are some promising outfielders and outfielders are things of which we need nothing else but.

Manager Gallop is getting up a schedule of games and announcement of these will be made in a few days.

TENNIS DEVOTEES HOPE INTERPORT WILL BE PLAYED

No Word Received From Hankow, Hongkong Or Tientsin

The Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association is still awaiting replies from Hankow, Hongkong, and Tientsin regarding an Interport Lawn Tennis Tournament for this Season. Hankow will very probably be able to send representatives but, we are informed, Peking will not be able to compete.

Shanghai Lawn Tennis enthusiasts would be glad to see an Interport competition this year which, in addition to the keen rivalry such games create, give great pleasure and are of much interest to both competitors and spectators. Tennis fans hope the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association will be successful in arranging a Tournament this Season.

The weather appears, at last, to have changed for the better and it is a treat to see so many sportsmen at the Race Course and other parks busy at this enjoyable game. The 1st Round of the Mixed Doubles Championship has been played and won by Miss Turner and Mr. M. B. Brown. The winners of this competition last Season were Mrs. E. G. Norman and Mr. V. A. Sheldon.

The other Competitions to be competed for are as follows:

Shanghai Lawn Tennis League Winners 1923
1st League: Shanghai Recreation Club
2nd League: Portuguese Sporting Assoc:
The Roper Cup (International) Competition America
Men's Championship Mrs. R. Canavarro
Men's Doubles Championship Mr. H. Toussaint and Mr. Canavarro
Ladies Championship Mrs. E. P. Hicks
Ladies Double Championship Mrs. E. P. Hicks and Mrs. Irwine
Hong Doubles (Probst, Hanbury and Co.) Messrs. Wade and Collaco

Notices calling for entries will be published as usual.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 30.—Tennis: At Chiswick, the Middlesex Lawn Tenn's Tournament semi-finals resulted as follows:

Mr. Spence beat Lieut Col. Kingscote 8-6, 6-3.

Mr. Raymond beat Mr. Okamoto, the Japanese International, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Mallory 6-2, 6-3.

Miss McKane beat Mrs. Beamish 6-3, 6-1.

Baseball Results

(*Reuter's American Service*)

New York, May 30.—On account of previous postponed matches each pair today played twice or a so-called double-header.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 7, Detroit 11: Cleveland 0, Detroit 2.

St. Louis 5, Chicago 2: St. Louis 4, Chicago 11.

New York 6, Philadelphia 0; New York 4, Philadelphia 5.

Boston 9, Washington 4: Boston 5, Washington 10.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburg 4, St. Louis 0: Pittsburg 3, St. Louis 2.

Chicago 2, Cincinnati 9: Chicago 2, Cincinnati 4.

Brooklyn 6, Boston 5: Brooklyn 5, Boston 1.

Philadelphia 5, New York 11: Philadelphia 5, New York 6.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, May 30.—In the second round of the Olympic Association Football Competition Switzerland beat Czecho-Slovakia by 1 goal to nil.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

times called the World's Sweetheart; it has nothing to do with the antics of Charlie Chaplin, and there isn't a word about the little marvel Coughan. And yet, without the inclusion of the world favorites, the picture tells of a product that has been, and is, undoubtedly a worldwide favorite.

An enterprising picture man got the idea into his head that the taking of pictures of some of the world industries might give both interest and entertainment to movie fans. One of the first places that he visited was Reading. Any schoolboy will tell you what the place is noted for. This is always a sure-fire question. Biscuits of course. And the firm of Huntley and Palmer doesn't only make the biscuits, but they take the biscuit in their popularity. You can go from Bubbling Well to Yangtszepoo, or from Killarny's Fell to Timbuctoo, and you will be able to purchase and munch a "Ginger nut," a "Marie" an "Osborne" or a "Petit Beurre." The film screened at the Carlton shows the making of these favorites from the word "go" to the time when they are eaten.

One thing that struck me while looking at this very interesting picture was its value from an educational point of view. I should like to see some of our local picture houses giving matinees in which pictures of well known industries, natural history, and scientific phenomena would make up the program. I know of one teacher who would carry his flock with him to such educational entertainments.

But talking about Huntley and Palmer's carries me back some twenty years ago when I was crazy enough to play against their cricket team. My score wouldn't interest you. It certainly didn't interest me. I could eat a great many more biscuits than I made runs. But twenty years is only a short spell in the history of this firm. Sometime before Queen Victoria started upon her long and glorious reign there was a confectioner in the town of Reading named Thomas Huntley. A young fellow came from the west country of England called George Palmer. These chaps got together and started to make biscuits in a small way. Reading was then a small place. Today the town is a big place. With a floor space of thirty six acres, Huntley and Palmer's are now a firm big enough to supply this world and any other that might be discovered. These good people need 17,000 cows and 150,000 hens to supply them with the daily needs of their factories.

Mr. Wallace Farley represents them out here and he is, I understand, the man who provided the picture at the Carlton. I hope he will get others. B.A.T. Town Topics; Huntley and Palmer Pictures; etc., etc., would make excellent facilities for the kiddies to see how "it works." By the way Wallace Farley's walk "takes the biscuit" as well. Watch him.

• • •

ELEONORA DUSE

Signora Eleonora Duse, the famous tragedienne, died last month in the hotel in Pittsburg where she had been lying ill with influenza and pneumonia. She was sixty-five.

Her parents were wandering players. While her mother went on to play each evening the child lay in a cradle in the wings.

At the age of four she appeared before the footlights, and at fourteen she played Juliet.

She achieved distinction in a night at the age of twenty through being at hand in Turin to take the place of Italy's leading actress in Zola's "Therese Raquin."

From the beginning of her career Duse sought to give natural representation, and for long, in her serious characters, she disdained all makeup.

Her large, dark eyes in a face made deadly pale by the bright light, her most expressive hands, and her appealing voice could always win rapt attention.

During the run of her season Duse withdrew from the company of her most intimate friends, and even wished to be left alone by members of her family.

When she appeared in London last year she was frail, white-haired and pale. But her voice, her gestures and her eloquent hands still had for old admirers the same spell.

Duse's body was taken to Italy on the steamer Duilio, accompanied by twenty members of her company.

• • •

STAGE ANECDOTES

The new play was a failure. At the end of the first act a good many people left the house. At the end of the second act, as the audience flocked out in greater numbers, a cynic rose in the pit, held up a restraining hand, and shouted: "Women and children first!"

• • •

In the third act the hero discovers the villain trying to "crack" a safe. "You, you, Sir Berkeley. You have murdered my uncle. You have broken the heart of my aged mother. You have reduced me to beggary. You have kidnapped my child. You have eloped with my wife. But do not go too far, Sir Berkeley! Do not go too far!"

• • •

WHERE THE DYE IS CAST

An Irish orator said the other day: "You can't feed an empty stomach on a green flag, and even if you could the German dye would cause ptomaine poisoning."

Villa Defeats Ash On Points

(*Reuter's American Service*)

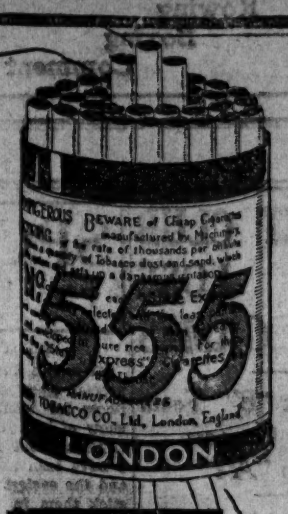
New York, May 30.—In a match for the world's flyweight boxing championship tonight Pancho Villa, the holder, beat Frankie Ash decisively on points. Villa carried a relentless attack to Ash throughout the fifteen rounds, winning each easily. Villa weighed 112 and Ash 110½ pounds.

(*Reuter's American Service*)

Villa frantically tried for a knock-out in the closing rounds. In the thirteenth it appeared that he might succeed, but Ash pluckily survived, though several times he was staggering about. The Englishman often countered, but his blows carried no force. Villa was warned several times for using a back-hand punch and hitting after the bell.

The spectators numbered 10,000.

Your smoker's cough will vanish if you smoke hand-made free from dust



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Detailed Scores Of All Classes In Rifle Association's Annual Shoot

"A1" CLASS (31)

Following is a complete list of scores in the various classes at the recent annual meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association:

Names	Event 1 200-600	total	Event 2 500-600	total	Event 3 200-300	total	Event 4 200-400	total	Event 5 200-500	total	Grand Total	Event 6 700-800	total	Event 7 900-1000	total	Grand Aggregate	
Adoni, C.	42 41 83		48 41 89		42 41 83		45 33 78		43 45 88		421	47 45 92		27 33 60		573	
Bowen, W. T.	47 39 86		43 44 87		40 40 80		39 43 82		41 42 83		418	46 36 82		42 28 70		570	
Chatom, P.	45 42 87		44 38 82		40 42 82		46 34 80		45 43 88		419	38 49 87		41 38 79		585	
Chen, K. D.	43 39 82		43 44 87		41 37 78		41 35 76		44 46 90		413	43 44 87		43 39 82		582	
Deliaco, A. M.	46 43 89		42 36 78		33 44 77		40 37 77		40 39 79		400	45 41 86		27 — 27		513	
Dodges, F. E.	41 44 85		46 45 91		45 42 87		42 40 82		40 39 79		423	50 41 91		34 38 72		587	
Doh, C. G.	45 44 89		49 44 93		45 43 88		45 39 84		44 46 90		444	49 47 96		41 43 84		624	1st Prize
Doo, R. I.	33 44 77		45 38 83		43 43 86		44 38 82		40 45 85		413	45 45 90		44 33 77		580	
Dunkins, B. S.	42 37 79		43 41 84		44 44 88		43 35 78		42 46 88		417	47 43 90		36 33 69		576	
Gemp, C. S.	43 39 82		34 43 77		36 35 71		42 33 75		39 43 82		387	44 32 76		37 6 43		506	
Kennedy, L. D.	41 46 87		47 42 89		46 46 92		44 40 84		39 44 83		435	49 41 90		absent		525	
Lancaster, W.	37 44 81		44 45 89		38 45 83		47 40 87		39 45 84		424	46 45 91		40 15 55		570	
Langley, C. J.	41 45 86		47 44 91		42 43 85		45 45 90		44 46 90		442	50 46 96		45 30 75		613	
Lynch, Geo.	40 43 83		44 42 86		44 41 85		38 33 71		43 46 89		414	38 29 67		35 33 68		549	
Main, J. R.	47 42 89		45 38 83		44 41 85		36 41 77		42 20 62		396	46 30 76		41 41 82		554	
Mottu, A. L.	43 39 82		47 41 88		41 43 84		44 37 81		38 45 83		418	39 38 77		31 34 65		560	
Parry,	44 42 86		45 42 87		42 45 87		44 44 88		42 43 85		433	48 45 93		45 28 73		599	
Rose, W. T.	41 39 80		42 39 81		43 35 78		42 37 79		41 39 80		398	45 45 91		36 23 59		548	
Sansom, S. A.	44 43 87		46 44 90		43 46 89		40 40 80		45 44 89		435	48 47 95		46 46 92		622	2nd Prize
Sauer, W. E.	46 45 91		44 45 89		47 49 96		45 38 83		46 43 89		448	1st 46 47 93		44 33 77		618	3rd Prize
Schape, F. W.	39 36 75		41 43 84		47 46 93		42 38 80		45 47 82		424	48 36 84		38 26 64		572	
Swan, A. H.	45 42 87		44 45 89		43 46 89		44 28 72		42 47 89		426	48 46 94		42 30 72		592	
Tater, A. W.	45 46 91		44 44 88		46 46 92		43 39 82		45 45 90		443	45 46 91		38 33 71		605	
Tsang, Y. C.	47 38 85		43 42 85		41 43 84		41 38 79		45 38 83		416	36 42 78		38 31 69		563	
Thomson, C.	43 38 81		46 38 84		42 42 84		43 36 79		43 40 83		411	35 36 71		45 39 84		566	
Terrill, W. J.	47 39 86		47 46 93		46 47 93		46 35 81		47 43 90		443	47 49 96		46 32 78		617	
Tsukasaki, M.	37 31 68		44 43 87		41 42 83		45 38 83		45 39 84		405	48 48 96		39 39 78		579	
Veal, G. M. (Absent)																	
Yashima, T. (Absent)																	
Taylor, L. K. (Absent)																	
Yan, D. K.	42 38 80		48 45 93		44 43 87		43 33 76		44 39 83		421	45 44 89		34 28 62		570	

"A" CLASS (16)

Burgess, E. W.	43 42 85		44 41 85		41 40 81		43 32 75		41 42 83		403	39 39 78		40 35 75		562	
Davis, A. C.	44 44 88		41 42 83		43 41 84		44 38 82		46 41 87		424	46 37 83		32 27 59		566	2nd Prize
Elmer, E. W.	41 40 81		41 37 78		34 38 72		39 39 78		36 42 79		388	44 36 80		39 23 62		530	
Gomes, A. F.	39 32 71		43 37 84		41 44 85		41 26 67		37 38 75		382	39 — 39		— — —		421	
Koo, Z. S.	38 41 79		39 36 75		36 41 77		39 33 72		41 36 78		381	— — —		— — —		381	
Lambert, H. W.	40 40 80		48 41 89		39 44 83		45 19 64		38 — —		354	— — —		— — —		354	
Leighton, D.	41 39 80		37 40 77		40 36 76		37 41 78		44 43 87		398	38 42 80		39 34 73		551	
Liang, D. M.	42 37 79		33 35 68		41 44 85		45 22 67		40 40 80		379	40 24 64		32 31 63		506	
Li, N. S.	39 38 77		42 30 72		40 38 78		42 31 73		41 41 82		382	44 43 87		39 35 74		543	
Mende, H. G.	41 41 82		40 42 82		39 43 82		43 31 74		39 44 83		403	47 42 89		38 30 68		560	
McKelvie, K.	44 48 92		46 43 89		45 46 91		39 41 80		41 44 85		437	47 48 95		44 33 77		609	
Selleman, L.	39 24 63		44 45 89		45 43 88		44 41 85		43 42 85		410	27 37 64		35 37 72		546	
Olsen, V.	37 42 79		39 39 78		40 42 82		absent		— — —		284	— — —		— — —		284	
Watson, J. M.	43 46 89		38 40 78		41 43 84		40 37 77		38 43 80		408	47 41 88		41 37 78		574	1st Prize
Watson, W. S.	36 27 63		46 39 85		37 40 77		42 34 76		37 38 75		376	47 45 92		38 28 64		532	
Macbeth, J.	42 37 79		45 46 91		absent.				— — —		383	49 49 98		41 33 74		555	

"B" CLASS (21)

Benard, W. F.	28 12 40		16 19 35		26 4 30		31 20 51		39 25 64		220	— — —		— — —		—	
Collaco, H. C.	33 35 68		37 36 73		37 45 82		42 33 75		41 40 81		379	— — —		— — —		—	
Coghlan, A. J. P.	36 41 77		37 27 64		40 37 77		40 31 71		38 40 78		367	45 32 77		46 32 78			
Diniz, J. M.	40 43 83		37 44 81		38 42 80		46 46 92		40 40 80		416	— — —		— — —		—	
Glover, C. W.	44 36 80		44 43 87		41 44 85		45 44 89		44 43 81		428	2nd 40 45 85		30 30 60			
Johnson, V.	41 36 77		35 37 72		36 35 71		— — —		— 38 38		298	49 — 49		10 — —		—	
Jordan, R. M.	38 41 79		42 21 63		36 42 78		36 31 67		38 42 80		367	44 40 84		46 5 51			
Joseph, R.	35 37 72		42 20 62		34 37 71		40 39 79		40 45 85		369	39 29 68		39 35 74			
Jensen, G. V.	40 40 80		40 45 85		42 42 84		42 41 83		40 35 80		412	48 47 95		39 40 79			
Malevinski, A.	41 43 84		43 46 89		44 46 90		44 36 80		45 41 86		429	1st — — —		— — —		—	
Pfaner, P.	42 — 42		47 33 80		— — —		— — —		— — —		—	— — —		— — —		—	
Ribbons, V.	40 22 62		40 7 47		42 29 71		29 — 29		— — —		—	— — —		— — —		—	
Raven, W. F.	30 39 69		40 30 70		36 29 65		31 34 65		39 45 84		353	50 41 91		37 18 55			
Pinkham, F. L.	40 41 81		40 43 83		45 40 85		44 37 81		44 45 89		419	44 45 89		36 33 69			
Tobias, H.	45 42 87		43 39 82		42 41 83		42 32 74		44 39 83		409	44 42 86		24 30 54			
Tsunoda, E.	27 22 49		21 22 43		30 28 58		— — —		— — —		—	— — —		— — —		—	
Wilder, G. H.	27 35 62		40 40 80		37 35 72		38 27 65		41 37 78		357	35 44 79		21 27 48			
Ashton, G. F., (Absent)																	
Burton, R. W. (Absent)																	
Carey, H. (Absent)																	
Conti, G. (Absent)																	

"C" CLASS (26)

Awad, W. M.	44 43 87		42 34 76		34 39 73		40 35 75		41 42 83		394	42 41 83		40 42 82			
Bowen, S.	38 39 77		20 27 47		27 38 65		39 10 49		37 38 75		313	— — —		— — —		—	
Bau, T. S.	31 12 43		38 29 67		38 35 73		40 24 64		38 35 73		320	— — —		— — —		—	
Caldwell, L.	45 43 88		41 41 82		42 37 79		45 43 88		45 43 88		425	1st 38 44 82		37 18 55			
Collins, A. E.	31 25 56		42 33 75		34 34 68		41 35 76		40 36 76		347	— — —		— — —		—	
Cruz, F. M.	30 40 70		39 40 79		31 41 72		30 34 64		36 36 72		357	26 21 47		36 7 8 44			
Chang, N. S.	32 34 66		36 37 73		39 34 73		32 0 32		35 35 70		314	— — —		— — —		—	
Cheng, Yates	39 34 73		37 27 64		27 33 60		— — —		— — —		197	— — —		— — —		—	
Chant, D. K.	33 32 65		39 21 60		36 27 63		34 29 63		26 40 66		317	— — —		— — —		—	
Doo, K. T.	33 29 62		35 33 68		44 38 82		36 36 72		39 40 79		363	— — —		— — —		—	
Fujii, T.	33 36 69		38 27 65		30 36 66		37 14 51		33 30 63		314	— — —		— — —		—	
Godby, A. C.	37 33 70		43 41 84		39 38 77		28 31 59		41 39 80		370	38 46 84		32 3 35			
Harry, E. N.	37 38 75		37 46 83		40 44 84		36 30 66		35 48 83		391	— — —		— — —		—	
Koizumi, M.	23 22 45		15 29 44		32 29 61		36 21 57		33 18 51		258	— — —		— — —		—	
Logan, J. H.	34 34 68		28 31 59		27 33 60		41 39 80		34 30 64		331	40 23 63		9 0 9			
Liu, C. H.	34 35 69		30 31 61		31 36 67		33 22 55		32 41 73		325	47 15 62		— — —		—	
Mayeda, K.	26 33 59		43 38 81		39 39 78		33 32 65		35 35 70		353	— — —		— — —		—	
Marden, G. E.	34 — 34		37 27 64		— — —		35 25 60		23 31 54		—	40 36 76		42 33 75			
Mutchell, T. W.	32 30 62		40 19 59		32 35 67		32 30 62		33 33 66		316	17 — 17		— — —		—	
Murai, E.	43 37 80		37 29 66		36 35 71		41 34 75		42 40 82		374	26 29 55		19 — 19			
Nops, W. G.	37 4 41		38 30 68		36 37 73		41 33 74		40 42 82		338	32 42 74		18 0 18			
Ong, L. F.	37 42 79		43 41 84		38 37 75		39 27 66		35 44 79		383	— — —		— — —		—	
Reilly, P.	42 30 72		45 24 69		42 46 88		43 28 71		34 43 77		377	— — —		— — —		—	
Sullivan, P. D.	39 40 79		40 28 68		44 44 88		41 34 75		41 42 83		393	— 40 40		39 36 75			
Tsunoda, K.	38 43 81		37 43 80		44 43 87		36 38 74		39 38 77		399	2nd — — —		— — —		—	
Yao, Z. T.	33 32 65		39 17 56		36 41 77		36 25 61		33 22 55		314	— — —		— — —		—	

"D" CLASS (13)

Chien, L. Y.	23 16 39		30 29 59		24 23 47		29 24 53		— — —		145	— — —		— — —		—	
Chen, Z. Y.	26 21 45		25 21 46		25 30 55		29 24 53		35 39 74		275	— — —		— — —		—	
Chow, C. Z.	34 5 39		24 24 48		32 30 62		26 21 47		29 37 66		262	— — —		— — —		—	
Chu, L. K.	38 39 77		33 36 69		43 43 85		42 32 74		43 44 87		392	1st — — —		— — —		—	
Field, W. V.	41 40 81		35 40 75		42 36 78		40 37 77		42 37 79		390	2nd — — —		— — —		—	
Gutierrez, A. M.	28 20 48		40 27 67		43 35 78		32 30 62		35 37 72		327	— — —		— — —		—	
Kawanishi, Y.	30 38 68		41 31 72		40 39 79		40 20 60		34 24 58		337	— — —		— — —		—	
Koo, W. S.	8 — 8		0 12 12		— — —		— — —		— — —		—	— — —		— — —		—	
Leitao, M.	44 37 81		39 38 77		33 30 63		45 28 73		37 40 77		371	— — —		— — —		—	
Luz, F. M.	absent		— — —		— — —		— — —		— — —		—	— — —		— — —		—	
Matsushita, S.	40 26 66		38 23 61		40 41 81		37 32 69		39 39 78		355	— — —		— — —		—	
McBain, Cecil	32 29 61		39 20 59		27 38 65		32 5 37		31 30 61		283	— — —		— — —		—	
Shinmi, Y.	— — —		— — —		— — —		35 24 59		29 34 63		122	— — —		— — —		—	

"Hair Test" For Racing Ponies Not Conclusive

(Continued from Page 1)

of barter) have come to recognise money values as a result of the improved methods of communication in their vast territories. More rapid transit facilities together with a sounder commercial system than existed in aforetime Nomadic Mongolia have called for a convenient token of trade which we call money. Conditions of life in Mongolia are now yearly and daily, if not hourly changing and nothing can stop progress once it is under way. Nothing can stop the Mongols producing animals for which they realise there is a wider and more remunerative market. Racing demands on the pony life of Mongolia is only a metaphorical fleebite. The only result of trying to restrict the type of pony with which we are to race will be to restrict and inconvenience ourselves.

We can no more stop further crossbreeding of the century upon century crossbred Tartar pony, than a pebble can check the flow of the ocean's tide. The sooner we recognise hard and undeniable facts the better for ourselves and the earlier return to that happy valley where common sense is the sovereign remedy. We could not do better in the racing world than take for our motto "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Pony." If any wish to learn about the Mongol Tartar pony, let them travel the thousands of miles of plains and mountains in Mongolia.

PARI-MUTUAL.

South Africans Draw With Scots

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 30.—Cricket: The match between Scotland and the South Africans was continued at Edinburgh today. Scotland made 177 yesterday, to which the South Africans responded with 95 for three wickets. Today the South Africans were all out for 186, Blanckenberg contributing 47. Scotland, then went in a second time and made 163 for four wickets (Kerr 80 not out) and declared. In their second venture the South Africans made 59 for two wickets, and the match was drawn.

At Lord's, in the County Championship, Middlesex defeated Yorkshire by an innings and 152 runs. Yorkshire made 192 and 131, while Middlesex made 465 for eight wickets (declared). For Middlesex Dales scored 113, Stevens 114, Lee 70 and Mann 79.

England beat the Rest in the Test Trial match at Nottingham by three wickets. In the first innings the Rest made 295 (Holmes 86) and 199 in the second. England scored 270 in the first innings (Fender 81) and 226 for seven wickets in the second (Woolley 72). For England Tate took four wickets for 39 runs and Parkin four for 56.

Essex beat Notts at Leyton on the first innings. In the first innings of Essex Douglas made 102 not out, while in the Notts' second innings Gunn made 112.

Gloucestershire won on the first innings in their match against Surrey at Bristol. Surrey scored 183 and 225, while Gloucester made 184 for nine (declared) and 93 for seven. Rain prevented further play.

In their match against Kent at Manchester Lancashire won on the first innings. In Lanceshire's second innings E. T. Tyldesley made 148 not out.

Somerset defeated Cambridge University at Cambridge by 115 runs.

Hongkong Score In Interport Shoot

Following are the scores of the Hongkong riflemen in the interport shoot:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total
Bone (Taikoo)	32	35	33	100
Lee (U. S. A.)	33	33	32	98
F. Goodman Defence Corps	33	34	31	98
Summers (Taikoo	32	33	31	96
Swan (" ")	33	33	30	96
Lyle R. (" ")	34	30	31	95
Goodman (Defence Corp	29	34	31	94
Reid (" ")	32	32	29	93
Wallace (Taikoo)	31	32	29	92
Lyons (Defence Corps)	31	32	26	89
Total				951

SHOOT ..

Cricket Club Teams Lose First Games

(Continued from Page 1)

hope to see more of him this season.

It will be noticed that A. E. Lanning also of Interport fame, played yesterday though was out l.b.w. for 4 runs.

With 100 runs to make to win the Gunners opened with Rogerson and Duckitt, Rogerson was soon bowled for 3 runs and Baker who followed, together with Duckitt made a stand of 100 runs and passed their opponents score. Baker being top scorer with 62, including two sixes.

Leach who is captain of the side this year played a good 61. With the exception of C. R. W. Thomson the attack of "A" team was very poor.

The scores are as follows:

S.C.C. "A" TEAM

A. E. Lanning, l.b.w. Rawsthorne	4
R. D. Bon, ct. Rogerson, b. Rawsthorne	5
D. Burn, not out	42
C. R. W. Thomson, b. Rogerson	2
E. W. Stagg, b. Leach	14
A. H. Leslie, ct. Rawsthorne, b. Leach	7
G. L. Beaumont, l.b.w. Rawsthorne	0
H. Langley, b. Leach	0
W. J. Monk, ct. and b. Leach	0
J. J. Muller, b. Leach	0
W. G. R. Murphy, b. Leach	9
Extras	16
Total	99

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
T. L. Rawsthorne	11	0	35	3
H. Rogerson	6	0	17	1
D. W. Leach	72	0	22	6
E. R. Duckitt	2	1	2	0
B. W. Duthort	1	0	1	0

MACHINE GUN CO.

H. Rogerson, b. Murphy	3
E. R. Duckitt, retired	52
E. C. Baker, ct. Ben, b. Thomson	62
A. E. Green, ct. Lanning, b. Burn	26
T. L. Rawsthorne, ct. Muller, b. Thomson	9
E. G. Barnes, b. Monk	0
C. Knight, ct. Monk, b. Langley	2
G. E. Goolden, b. Thomson	1
B. W. Duthoit, ct. Muller, b. Langley	0
G. Charge, not out	0
Extras	20
Total	236

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
G. C. Beaumont	13	0	59	0
W. G. R. Murphy	12	0	56	1
J. J. Muller	5	1	22	0
C. R. W. Thomson	5	0	30	3
W. J. Monk	2	0	17	1
H. Langley	7	0	28	3
O. Burn	2	0	5	1

County Championship Positions

County	Pld.	Won	Lost	1st Inn. Lead Won	1st Inn. Lead Lost	Pts.
Middlesex	5	4	0	1	0	23
Yorkshire	5	4	1	0	0	20
Surrey	5	3	0	1	1	19
Lancashire	5	2	0	2	1	17
Sussex	5	2	1	2	0	16
Leicestershire	5	2	1	1	1	14
Somerset	4	2	0	1*	1	13
Glamorgan	8	2	5	1	0	13
Kent	5	1	0	1*	3	10
Worcestershire	4	0	0	2	2	8
Notts	4	1	1	0	2	7
Warwickshire	3	1	1	0	1	6
Essex	5	0	3	2	0	6
Derbyshire	5	0	3	1	1	4
Gloucestershire	4	0	3	1	0	3
Hampshire	4	0	3	0	1	1
Northamptonshire	2	0	2	0	0	0

* tie

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Old Town Canvas Covered Canoe made by the Old Town Canoe Company, Maine, U. S. A. 18' Heavy Water Model A. A. Grade with keel, including two paddles, brass anchor and cork filled cushion. Also Aero-thrust engine for same which will drive canoe at eight miles per hour. Apply to J. J. Evans, 30 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 782.

HIGHEST

Professional Services at LOWEST OPTICAL PRICES at the O.I.C.

American Boys First In Annual Athletic Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

... Roberts S. P. S., Madar S. P. S.
Time: 12 secs.

14—440 yards dash: Pierce, S. A.S.; Lawton, S.A.S.; Ford, S.A. ...; Whitmore, T.H.S.
Time—56 1-5 secs.

15—880 yards: Grafton, S.A. ...; Estes, S.A.S.; Hutchinson, S. P.S.; Moalem, S.P.S.
Time—2:17 4-5 secs.

16—One mile relay (8 runners): American School, Public School, Hanbury School.
Time—3:28 4-5 secs.

The total points gained by the competing Schools were:
1—American School 91.
2—Public School 46½.
3—Hanbury School 32½.

At the close of the meeting, the handsome Pearce-Merriman shield, won once each by the competing Schools in the past three years, was presented to H. Pierce, the Captain of the American School team, by Mrs. W. L. Merriman.

Ribbons were also presented to the winners of the first, second, third, and fourth places in each of the events. A new departure in this Annual Meeting was introduced this year in that competitors establishing new records were also presented with the Association's silver trophy. This trophy, which will become increasingly difficult to obtain, was won yesterday by the following competitors:

H. Park first in Shot Put 37' 7¼" T. H. S.

C. Squires: first in Polo Jump 9' 11½" S.A.S.

C. Squires: first in Cricket Ball Throw: 300' 2" S.A.S.

C. Lipson: first in Discus Throw: 106' 11½" S.A.S.

H. Carlton first in High Jump: 5' 6" S.A.S.

J. Kabelitz first in Broad Jump: 22' 3¼" S.P.S.

At the close of the Meeting, Mr. D. Drake, the Hon. Secretary of the Shanghai Interscholastic Association, who was largely responsible for the arrangements of the Meeting, briefly thanked Mrs. Merriman for the interest which she has always shewn in these Sports and asked her to accept, from all the competitors, the highest honor the Association could award—the much coveted silver trophy presented to all establishing new Records. This presentation was made on behalf of the boys by H. Pierce, of the American School and Captain of the winning team.

The officials of the Meeting were:
Referee: T. McKenna, Esq
Field Judges: J. R. Trindle, Esq., L. N. Edmunds, Esq., W. L. Anderson, Esq.
Track Judges: R. Ross, Esq., C. L. Boynton, Esq., A. G. Stewart, Esq., I. P. Jones, Esq., D. MacGregor, Esq.
Jump Judges: P. W. Bennett, Esq., H. G. Huckstep, Esq., J. McCord, Esq.
Inspectors: A. MacIntosh, Esq., R. S. Macmillan, Esq., C. C. Reneman, Esq., G. Rose, Esq.
Time Keepers: C. Hastings, Esq., W. C. Divers, Esq., E. V. Miller, Esq.
Scorer: S. Hore, Esq., and five assistants.
Clerk of the Course: D. Drake, Esq., and five assistants.
Press Steward: G. Pringle, Esq.
Marshall: H. Standring, Esq.

After the presentations, cheers were called for, and given heartily, for the Referee, Mr. T. McKenna, Mr. D. Drake, and all the other officials who had helped to make the Meeting the great success that it was.

DERBY ODDS

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 30.—Betting on the Derby is as follows:
7 to 1 Tom Pinch.
15 to 2 Diophon.
100 to 9 Dawson City and Bright Knight.
100 to 8 St. Germana.
100 to 7 Sansovino.
25 to 1 Hurstwood, Parmenio and Knight of the Garter.
40 to 1 Spalpeen (taken and offered).
40 to 1 Defiance (offered).
50 to 1 Woodend (taken and offered).

Dr. C. Noel Davis

In the Municipal Gazette S.M.C. Health Report Says:—

"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."

You need a pair of Sir Wm. Crookes—

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ROUND THE WORLD

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A-59

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The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1924

"I WONDER WHO *HE* WAS!"—Painted Especially for This Page by Menotti E. Rubino.

Science Finds Unheard-of Hobgoblins In Nature

Grotesque Creatures That Resemble Nothing but Reactions of a Crazy Opium Dream May Rule the Universe in the Distant Ages, Say Futurists

A Fairy-Tale Hobgoblin from One of a Series of Drawings by Arthur Rackham in the Kensington Museum, London.

A—Science Calls This Hobgoblin Bocydium Globulare, but the Layman Calls It the Pawn-broker, Because of Its Resemblance to the Well-known Sign.

B—A Fantastic-Curved Tree Hopper That Comes from Brazil and Looks Like a Weird and Impossible Creation of a Futurist. C—This One Hails from South America, Where All of the Tree Hoppers Are Grotesquely Colored. D—The Ohio Specimen Has Four Eyes, Which Give It a Keen and Droll Look. E—"Some Wear a Strange Night-Cap, Making Them Look as if They Came Out of a Fairy Book."

Photographs Courtesy American Museum of Natural History.

Microscopic Study of a New-Born Ant, Enlarged a Thousand Times. The Tree Hopper Exudes a Whitish Secretion, Which the Mother Ant Collects and Carries to Her Babies.

CHILDREN, artists and makers of fairy tales have always pretended that hobgoblins and weird monsters lived in trees.

Serious-minded people have dismissed the idea as superstitious fantasy; but now science has discovered a family of actual tree-dwelling hobgoblins and monsters more fantastic than anything in the fairy stories.

These little creatures, known as "tree hoppers," have just made their bow to the public, through the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

They are unbelievably grotesque. Their heads are surmounted by pawnbrokers' three-ball symbols, hammers, anvils and bumps of such weird shape that they resemble nothing but a crazy opium dream.

The leprechawn, gnomes, hobgoblins invented by the fairy story artists usually go dressed in green or brown. But these astonishing creatures, invented by Mother Nature in her most whimsical mood, wear rainbow coats of many colors that would assure them a welcome in the wildest exhibit of modern futuristic art.

The tree hoppers lead a life as strange and grotesque as their appearance, according to Herbert Beardsley, who has made an intensive study of their habits for Nature.

These droll hobgoblin-like creatures have sucking mouthpieces and live on the juice or sap of small trees and plants, which they extract from the stems by means of their sharp beaks. These beaks consist of several pointed bristles, enclosed in a fleshy, jointed sheath.

The tropical types of tree hoppers, which live in Central and South America and are seen occasionally in the extreme southern part of the United States, are gorgeously colored.

Each hobgoblin has four eyes—two large and protruding ones, and two below, partly developed. Their two large eyes have a keen, droll look, and the line that separates the head in some instances gives them the appearance of wearing spectacles.

They have four wings, the two posterior ones being smaller and transparent, while the front ones are more parchment-like. Some are clumsy in flight and use their wings mostly as a parachute. The hind legs are longer than the front ones, and are employed in leaping and jumping to a considerable distance, which has given them the common name of "tree hoppers."

They are especially interesting because of the peculiar and fantastical developments of the thorax, which, in grown specimens, is provided with the most astonishing horns and protuberances. These horns are often so freakish and extravagantly shaped that scientists have hitherto been unable to account for their development and form on any ordinary evolutionary grounds. They remind the observer of some of the highly specialized horns and tusks of fossil reptiles and mammals, and of prehistoric monsters.

This peculiar development is not so clearly seen in tree hoppers of temperate regions as in the species of South and Central America, where they are most surprisingly shaped.

Some have razor elevations on their backs. Some wear a strange night-cap that might have come out of a grotesque fairy tale. In others it is shaped like a tam-o'-shanter. Some possess a wonderful sword or blade-like crest, having ball-like projections which are often several times the size of the body and covered with long hairs.

Nature, ever seeking a new and extravagant freak outlet for its by-products, has endowed these tree hoppers with ability to play grotesque roles in their miniature world. They are the greatest "quick change" artists on Nature's vaudeville stage. To-day they may be plain, hard-working hoppers, leaping from branch to branch. To-morrow they may introduce in their act a pair of wings that work on the biplane or parachute principle, and in the next twenty-four hours they will greet the coming dawn with a novelty headgear or bonnet looking for all the world like a cactus plant with a feather-edge horn over the back; you never can tell.

The specimen from India is perhaps the most astonishing of all. There seems to be no sense whatever in it, according to Mr. Beardsley, who knows as much as any man of its habits. A horn or growth arises from its head and curves backward. It suggests the turkey glancing over its left shoulder at the man with the axe. But that is not all. This particular tree hopper also has an anvil-shaped hump on its back, and the point of the anvil is drawn out to twice its length. Underneath are the wings. The most accomplished students of bug forms have not been able to tell why these specimens wasted so much bug material in creating horns which are only in their way. Perhaps it is their method of being beautiful.

Brazil presents a specimen even more astonishing. It has a hump on its back shaped like a machinist's hammer, and an ungainly, blunt horn which is directed upward and backward and resting on the hammer-head. This insect is so top-heavy, ungainly and bundled together that when it moves it is impossible for an untrained observer to tell whether it is going backward or forward.

An interesting speculation in connection with these tree hoppers arises from the fact that of all other living forms which this planet has ever known they most resemble the strange prehistoric monsters, dragons, semi-reptiles and other creatures which dominated the earth hundreds of thousands of years before man or any of the ordinary modern animals made their appearance.

Many scientists have expressed the serious belief that in some far-off future age, long after man has disappeared, the insects will be the rulers and masters of the world, which will thus return to a second age of monsters.

It is nothing for the average person to worry about, for the length of time required, if such a thing ever did occur, would be measured by millions of years. The reason for the idea that they may survive man is that insects already constitute by far the largest and most varied group in the whole animal kingdom—and as a general class are the most successful, next to man, in their adaptation to life.

Science has not yet learned the purpose and uses of the astonishing and fantastic crests and headpieces of these hobgoblins, but Nature has a definite purpose in everything, and the mystery may eventually be revealed by the biologists.

The Microscopic Camera Which Revealed All the Wonders of the Hobgoblins. It Was Invented by Louis H. Tolhurst, Who Holds a Photograph of a Needle's Eye in Which Is a Drop of Water Containing Myriad Animal Life.

Introducing, Ladies and Gentlemen, Hypsanchania Hardurcku, the Tree Hopper from India, Daddy of Them All. He Has Six Eyes, One Pair Mounted on a Periscope, Which Permit Him to See Without Being Seen.

Artist's Conception of Hobgoblins as We See Them in the Fairy Stories.

"The Rescue," —A Spider-Like Hobgoblin in a Tree. From a Painting by Arthur Rackham.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

Japan's Political Future Still Clouded

Seiyuhonto Will Not Give Up Power Without A Struggle

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Tokio, May 18.—Despite the overwhelming defeat of Premier Kiyoura and the Government party at the general election, the political future is still clouded. Premier Kiyoura has so far made no announcement of his intention to resign, although it has been rumored that the elderly statesman is willing to step out from under the responsibilities of office and take the rest to which his age and long years of service entitles him.

The leaders of the Seiyuhonto party, however, are not going to relinquish power without a struggle. To that end they have followed a program of silence and have been busy the past week trying to bolster up their organisation in the Diet by recruiting members elected as independents or affiliated with other parties. It is believed that less than 20 of the 58 successful independents will join the Seiyuhonto party, and a like number will line up with the opposition.

Had the Seiyuhonto lost by a smaller majority—the latest returns give it 116 seats and the opposition 280—it would have had more chance to bring members into its fold, but its cause is looked upon by practically all the vernacular press as hopeless.

The obvious result would be a coalition cabinet under Viscount Kato, leader of the Kenseikai party, but it is generally doubted whether a coalition cabinet would be successful. An alternative would be a Kenseikai cabinet which would have the support of at least 145 members of the House and which could expect to return an absolute majority if the Diet were again dissolved and another election held.

OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

A meeting is being held today between the leaders of the opposition parties, the Kenseikai, the Seiyukai and the Kakushin Club. The success of a coalition cabinet became more possible yesterday when Mr. Koizumi, leader of the Seiyukai, announced that his party could not longer offer objections to universal manhood suffrage and that he personally entertained no ill feeling against Viscount Kato. In his turn Viscount Kato said he was on good relations with Mr. Koizumi and that he believed a coalition cabinet would be practicable.

A special session of the Diet has been called for June 25, by which time it is expected that political jockeying will have resulted in indicating the most feasible program. One reason given for setting the date so late was that it was thought advisable to get the Imperial banquet in honor of the wedding of the Prince Regent and Crown Princess over with. This celebration has been set for May 31 and June 2, 3, and 4.

Of course when all is said and done, the final decision as to the next cabinet will be made by the two remaining Genro, or Elder Statesmen, Prince Matsukata and Prince Saionji. The former returned to Tokio yesterday for the first time since his recent serious illness, when he was reported dead, and the latter will arrive here in two or three days. It is they who will advise the Prince Regent what course to take and what man to summon for the formation of the new cabinet.

Prince Matsukata received an enthusiastic welcome here. It has been rumoured that his miraculous recovery, which came after he had been pronounced dead by physicians, was due to Christian Science. One of his sons, Mr. Yorisuke Matsukata, had just returned from America at the time of this father's illness and he is said to have saved the old Genro's life through Science.

Campaign expenses of the various candidates are estimated at more than Y5,500,000. The record expenditures are believed to have been made in Morioka where Mr. Takahashi, president of the Seiyukai, is reported to have spent Y200,000 in defeating Mr. Tago who is said to have spent Y100,000.

Attention Fixed On Alien Laws

The attention of all Tokio newspapers is centered on President Coolidge at present. Since both houses of Congress passed the immigration bill with the clause making the restriction of Japanese effective on July 1, the vernacular press has been debating the action that the President will take. It is generally conceded, however, that he will sign the bill, in which case, according to some papers, "grave consequences will be brewed."

It was announced by the Foreign Office yesterday that if President Coolidge signs the bill, Japan will probably send a formal protest to the United States Government through Ambassador Hanihara. No definite form of protest has as yet been decided upon. Talk of retaliation has been heard in some quarters, but it has so far been very indefinite.

The impending restriction is creating an unusual congestion in Yokohama, where 2,500 Japanese residents of the United States are attempting to secure passage on ships which will get them back to America before the end of June. The regular vessels can accommodate only about 1,500 by that time, and some companies are advancing the sailing dates of their ships to get in under the wire. The President Wilson, which arrived in Yokohama Thursday, brought over 400 Japanese men who will marry here and immediately return to the United States with their brides.

Yoshizawa And Karakhan Parley

The Foreign Office is now hopeful of successful negotiations between Soviet Envoy Karakhan and Minister Yoshizawa. It was explained that in giving the minister plenary powers to go ahead with the parleys with Karakhan before Russia releases the Japanese prisoners at Vladivostok, the Imperial Government has not forgotten its demands that those men be immediately released.

It is considered that the deadlock between the two powers is accomplishing nothing and that meanwhile Japanese citizens are languishing in jail. Hence the Foreign Office has decided to nominally overlook its demands and hasten the discussions in the way Russia asks.

Japan And The Chinese Eastern

That Japan has ill-concealed designs on the Chinese Eastern Railway was the statement made here by Mr. William H. Bissell, an American engineer who has been in Harbin the past several months supervising the construction of a city lighting and tram car system.

"Japan has a well devised scheme for getting control of the railroad, which compares favorably with any in America," Mr. Bissell said. "The first step is the recognition of Russia by China and the turning over to the Soviet troops the duty of guarding the line. Brigandage would throw the whole country into confusion and foreign lives and property in Harbin would be imperiled. America, England and France would not interfere and Japan would be called upon to protect foreign interests. Japan has now an entire division, equipped for the field, at Changchun, which would immediately march to Harbin and the rest would be easy."

Franco-Japan Trade Treaty

Negotiations for a new Franco-Japanese commercial treaty are still being conducted between the Foreign Office and members of the party of Governor-General Martial Merlin of Indo-China. The Governor General was the guest last week of Premier Kiyoura and he and his wife were

(Continued on Page 4)

LABOR MADE WELCOME AT HISTORIC WINDSOR CASTLE

Windsor Castle, Ancient Home of British Royalty, Where Ramsay MacDonald, labor leader, and his daughter, Miss Ishbel, were recently entertained as personal guests of the King and Queen.

Nationalism, Democracy In Germany?

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Bremen, April 20.—Is there a likelihood of the Nationalist movement in Germany gaining the upper hand? The question, in view of the present state of European politics, is an interesting one. Much in that situation seems to favor the Nationalist movement.

The advent of a Labor Government in Great Britain might have been expected to hearten the Social Democrats. As a matter of fact, it is in the Nationalist camp that it raises the greatest hopes. One has only to read the comments of the nationalistically inclined papers to see with what joy they hail Mr. Henderson's speech on the revision of the Versailles Treaty. The fact is deprecated that so far no one in England has had the courage to make such a frank avowal. Mr. Henderson's utterance too, is regarded here as "official." Stress is laid on the significance of such an avowal at a time when the work of the Finance Commissions is just over.

Germans are reminded that the League of Nations has so far not been an instrument of justice for Germany and that until it becomes such, Germany will refuse her membership.

The present state of German political life is also favorable to the Nationalists. Social Democracy is discredited. It has been weak and sterile where vigorous and productive action was expected of it. The workers, disappointed and disheartened, half starved on their miserable wages, are engaged in a losing fight with powerfully organised employers whose policy is to keep the whip hand on them. By this means, other factors being favorable, they might re-establish that hold on the world market which they gained by inflation, but have lost since stabilisation stopped this fraudulent way of undercutting the prices of their rivals. For all practical purposes the industrialists are nationalists, though they have their own party. They are too, the masters of the political situation.

NO SECOND BISMARCK

The agrarians are of course Nationalist to a man and no friends of the Republic and its works. At the great meeting of the Agrarian League at Breslau the other day, the speakers one and all deprecated the hold Marxist ideas had got in Germany. Frantic applause greeted the speaker who called for the rebuilding of a Germany capable of defending herself. Back to the good old times when the country was ruled by powerful personalities. Doubtless the figure of Bismarck was in the speaker's mind. It is the tragedy of Nationalist Germany that she has not been able to produce a second Bismarck. But could even a Bismarck today weld the warring elements of German political life into a solid block with one aim? What makes it doubtful is that the enormous growth of parties hostile to his ideas was fostered by his own policy of repression.

There is little enthusiasm for the Republic in Germany today. It has no roots in the popular consciousness. There is nothing in its somber trappings to appeal to the popular love of the picturesque. It is associated with a revolution which constant and insidous propaganda has taught the German public to regard as a dishonor and a blunder. A Republican party has been formed, it is true, to bolster up this most un-German institution. It contains good names, names which carry weight, but there is no popular movement behind it as in the case of the Hitler movement in Bavaria.

THE HITLER TRIAL

prefer to marry men of other

So far the factors favorable to the Nationalist movement. It is when we come to the Hitler movement that we are faced by its solvents. The Hitler trial revealed the strength and the ramifications of the Nationalists movement. At the same time it betrays the inherent weakness of the movement. That weakness is the cleavage between North and South, between Prussia and Bavaria, between Catholic and Protestant.

The German press has taken little notice of this aspect of Ludendorff's evidence. But it is difficult to believe that his accusations against the Catholic Party in Germany are simply figments of his brain. "The policy of the Catholic Party," he says, "robbed us of Upper Silesia." Then he quotes Bismarck to the effect that the policy of the Center was directed towards the destruction of a German Empire with a Protestant Emperor. "For Rome a Protestant dynasty will ever be something abnormal, pathological to cure which will be the duty of her church."

It is clear from Ludendorff's evidence that a great Nationalist movement which was within an ace of success, has been wrecked by the differences between the two first states of the Reich, that is of the people who represent them. Ludendorff does not hesitate to attribute the failure to the workings of the Catholic (Center) Party in Germany.

Here rather than with Jew or Social Democrat lies the obstacle

(Continued on Page 4)

MacDonald And Daughter Guests Of Royal Family

All England Stirred As Labor Leader Is Welcomed To Windsor

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

London, April 25th.—In all the meteoric rise of the Labor Party in Britain, nothing has seemed so much like a fairy story or caught the public imagination more than that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter Ishbel are to spend this week-end in Windsor Castle as the guests of the King and Queen.

When one thinks of the humble beginnings of the Labor leader in the little Scottish village and all the years of hard struggle and defeat and obscurity in which he worked his way from the bottom to the top of the ladder, it would seem remarkable enough that Mr. MacDonald should visit the Castle in his official capacity as Prime Minister. This would have in itself staggered even Queen Victoria, who saw afar off the dawn of the political rise of labor in England. But that Mr. MacDonald and his daughter should now be invited to Windsor as friends and personal guests of the King and Queen adds a human touch which makes the whole thing seem more like a fairy story than an actual political occurrence today.

AN INTIMATE TOUCH

Mr. MacDonald and his daughter will motor down on Saturday from Chequers to Windsor where they will be met and welcomed by the King and Queen themselves in the Outer Hall, from where they will pass through gilded oak doors, to the white and gold Inner Hall, up the stately white staircase with its rich crimson carpeting, into the Visitor's Vestibule, and from there to their own apartments. The suite of rooms allocated to the Prime Minister and his daughter are not among the State Apartments where formal and diplomatic guests are accommodated, but are in the private range of rooms occupied by the Royal Family. This fact adds a still more intimate and friendly touch to the visit. From their windows the Prime Minister and his daughter will look out on the great park of Windsor, which is second to none in England for beauty and significance.

On Saturday after lunch, it is expected that the King and Queen will attend the Cup Final at Wembley, leaving the Prime Minister and his daughter to look over some of the priceless and fabulous treasures of Windsor Castle—a castle more rich in treasures and stories of the past than perhaps any other in the world. Mr. MacDonald himself a great scholar and lover of books, may easily lose himself in the magnificent library with its 120,000 volumes, most of them enriched beyond calculation by their association with the long line of Kings and Queens of England.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Dinner is usually at 8 o'clock and will be served in the Great Oak Room of the Castle. The service and candelabra will be in massive silver. The American Ambassador will also be a guest and the Archbishop of Canterbury is expected to be another.

After dinner their Majesties will lead the way to the suit of drawing rooms which overlook the East Terrace. There is a Crimson Drawing Room, a White Drawing Room, and a Green Drawing Room. It is the Green Drawing Room which contains the matchless French furniture, etc., and also the Sevres service, which was bought by George IV and now valued at one million pounds. There will be some general conversation, a little music, and then the guests will go to their own apartments, for the King and Queen do not keep late hours and usually retire by 10.30 or 11 o'clock.

The Prime Minister and his daughter will have breakfast in their own apartments and later on Sunday, they will all attend special church service in St. George's Chapel—the famous chapel of the Knights of the Garter which Von Moltke has described as a thing of perfect beauty with no parallel on earth.

TO ADMIT PUBLIC

After lunch, weather permitting, the King may take a walk in the wonderful grounds of the Castle and show Mr. MacDonald some of the beautiful gardens in which he takes so much interest and pride. Later in the afternoon, a band of the Life Guards and Coldstream Guards will play on the East Terrace, to which the public will be admitted.

Sunday evening is always spent quietly at Windsor and the visitors will have more opportunity of enjoying the magnificant treasures and beauties of the ancient castle.

On Monday morning the Prime Minister and his daughter will leave for London, carrying with them memories of a visit which no doubt will be to them a real life fairy experience and will undoubtedly do much to endear the Royal Family to the hearts of the laboring people in England.

Scotland To Listen In On Movies

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Glasgow, April 15.—The invention of a young Scotsman, a wireless device by means of which a cinematograph program may be received by a valve set in the same manner as a musical piece, was tested on Tuesday night. The tests were carried out from a South Coast town, and wireless amateurs listening in to the Paris Radiola and other foreign stations might have heard the picture transmission, though they were unable to see anything. A press representative who listened to the television transmission found that it was indicated to the ear by a curious high pitched whistle with a hint of regular and very frequent interruptions. Although almost inaudible it was quite distinct from the intermittent mutter of high-speed telegraphy and was totally different from the distressing howls sometimes evoked from valve sets operated by unskilled hands. With the necessary apparatus the signals could have been converted into a picture.

Invented by Mr. J. L. Baird of Helensburgh, a former student of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, the transmitting apparatus is of very simple design. The object to be wirelessed is placed in a beam of light before a rotating disc. The periphery of the disc is pierced with a number of holes, so arranged as to cover the whole area of the object. After passing through a second rotating disc the rays are received on a selenium cell and produce an electrical circuit equivalent to the musical note of ordinary wireless transmission.

At the receiving end a rotating disc is fitted with a circle of electrical lamps arranged in a similar manner to the holes in the transmitting disc, and as they rotate rapidly the lamps are lighted by the signals received. In the earlier television experiments a sharp image was produced but it flickered somewhat violently. This flickering is obviated by the new apparatus which produces a picture equivalent to an ordinary monochrome brush drawing. A cinema picture can be transmitted so faithfully that every movement is recorded. A very ingenious device is employed to ensure that the discs at the transmission and the reception stations rotate at precisely the same speed. This is achieved by making the transmitting motor send out a wireless wave which automatically regulates the speed of the reception motor.

51st Division War Memorial

The 51st (Highland) Division's war memorial which is to be erected on the French battleground at Beaumont Hamel, the scene of the division's early triumph on the Ancre, is at present on view in the granite yard of Messrs. Garden and Co., Aberdeen, and is attracting a large amount of attention. Built of Rubislaw granite the pyramid or pedestal, which forms what may be called the base and center portion of the monument, rises to a height of 20 feet. The lower base measures 13 feet square, and above it rise three courses, in which three bronze panels will be inserted. The one

(Continued on Page 4)

A Chatty Letter From London Town

Labor Sees Danger Signals Within Its Own Ranks

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

April 20, 1924.—Two important events recently are significant as indicating the ever increasing conflict between constitutional and revolutionary ideas in this country. One was the Communist riot at Wembley, which, strangely enough, was dispersed by the Socialist government. This indicates clearly that the Labor Party's greatest danger is within its own ranks. The greatest obstacle to the success of a constitutional socialist government is the revolutionary element in the labor party and this conflict is rapidly developing to a definite point of culmination. It is safe to predict that the Labor Government will fall, perhaps at no distant date, by the revolutionary acts of its "wild" men.

The other significant event was the collapse of the government in its attempt to give the unemployed rent-free houses. This should show the socialists that they cannot pass through Parliament any radical legislation and if they persist in their "monkey-tricks" they will very soon be thrown out of the govenment.

There can be no question but that the conflict is becoming daily more acute and sooner or later—perhaps very soon—there will surely be a definite test as to whether this country is to be ruled by the sane methods of the constitutionalists or by the radical doctrine of the revolutionary element.

Real Cause Of Unemployment

The London Chamber of Commerce Journal says that a helpful interchange of knowledge and experience between individuals and organisations concerned with the various aspects of unemployment problem took place at a conference held recently at the London School of Economics, under the auspices of the League of Nations Union. Mr. E. F. Wise, Economic Adviser to the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Co-operative Societies, pointed out that if foreign trade diminished we must be content with a much lower standard of life, or constant unemployment, or the emigration of millions of our people.

The years of maximum unemployment were years of minimum imports, and though imports of food-stuffs and raw materials were getting back to pre-war figures, manufactured goods from abroad, were still 60 percent to 75 percent of pre-war bulk. The real cause of the present unemployment was the breakdown of the world markets, particularly those in Europe, and here Mr. Wise stressed the importance of the restoration of the European markets, especially of Russia and Eastern countries, as being the most rapid source of recovery.

We could not look for our immediate salvation to a rapid increase in Imperial trade as the Dominions were beginning more and more to create their own industries; but the scheme for developing the Sudan by establishing a market for British goods seemed to Mr. Wise to be thoroughly sound, and should form a precedent to be followed elsewhere.

A plea was put forward by Mr. W. Zimmern for more application and greater conscientiousness on the part of both employers and employed, while Major Fletcher Moulton, M. P., emphasised the need for thorough co-operation of capital and labor in order to increase production and thus hold our own in the markets of the world.

The opinion of Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, M. P., was that the time had come when it was necessary to consider whether the interests of the community as a whole must not be served by organising on a world scale such things as the production and distribution of raw materials. In regard to the financial factors of the problem, it was urged by some that currency control would eliminate unemployment, but Professor Cannan thought it was not a very opportune time to assert that banking policy would be a cure for the evil which now existed.

At a further session of the conference Lady Astor dealt with the juvenile aspect of the problem, and expressed hope in the re-opening of juvenile unemployment centers, and their increase in numbers and capacity; while, in the course of a discussion on unemployment insurance, it was suggested that a Royal Commission should be appointed to report on the working of unemployment insurance and its relation to all the other forms of social insurance, and of the Poor Law.

Power Of England's Banking Combines

Regarding the far reaching power and effect of the "Big Five" banks, which practically control the banking system of Great Britain, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his new book entitled "Economics for Helen," said that the banks especially in England, are all in one combination and keep detailed information upon all of us. Not only have they control over industry through their power to make or withhold the money which they alone can now create and hand out to those they favor, but they also keep indexes of detailed information as thorough and widespread as those of any government office. They have a secret service more widespread and powerful than that of the state, and this hidden power of theirs, though private and concealed knowledge, irritates plain men more and more. People feel that they are not free, and that the banking system is a universal and hidden master.

Enigma Of Raw Rubber

The newspapers have puzzled themselves and their readers lately in labored attempts to explain the fall in the price of rubber to around a shilling per pound. It does not seem to be realised by anybody that the reason is to be found in the prosaic working of the law of supply and demand. The plain fact is that too much rubber is being produced, or conversely, too little is being consumed. Anyway, the supply is greater than the demand, which very naturally causes lower prices. American manufacturers have good reason to buy short supplies, so long as they see the price steadily declining. Furthermore, the new type of motor tires, although apparently accepted, by all as definitely replacing the old, causes the manufacturers to hesitate before launching out on too great a production and this automatically reduces the volume of American buying. Also, several big speculative accounts have been forced to liquidate recently and this has brought the price down.

Trade Keeps Up Despite Tariff

The Fordney Tariff has proved no obstacle to the entry of British goods into the United States, declared Mr. G. W. Kettle upon his recent return from America.

Among the varied examples given by Mr. Kettle of extensive advertising carried on in the American Press by British enterprise were included Barclays Bank, the Midland Bank, hotels, railways, foods, clothing, pipes and textiles. "The price does not matter," he asserted. "Tariffs do not deter. The nearest equivalent article in most lines at local prices do not bear anything like the same actual value. The consumer pays the duty. The duty raises the cost of the home-produced article almost to the same extent as the imported goods. Heavy tariff means higher cost of living, higher wages—all of which add to the cost of the products."

Concurrently, American goods are penetrating in ever larger quantities into the United Kingdom and to the Continent of Europe. Products hardly known before the war have become household words.

On prohibition, he quoted the saying that there are two types of Americans—the bootleggers, who illegally import, and the

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

general public, who illegally buy. He believed that the problem would be solved by a modification of the Volstead Act, and mentioned that imported British whisky of the best brands had dropped from about 48s. to 22s. per bottle.

New Clause For Bill Of Lading

The United States Shipping Board has submitted to the British Government a new clause which it is proposed to add to its bills of lading. It runs as follows:

"If, on account of weather, strikes, lock-outs, or other labor troubles, whether of the carrier's employes or other, earthquakes, riots, war or other disturbances, or any cause whatsoever beyond the control of the carrier, it shall be impossible or unsafe, in the opinion of the master or carrier, to unload said goods as a whole or part at the port of discharge or delivery, the same may be carried to the next convenient and safe port of discharge for transhipment to destination, or retained on board for delivery upon return at the risk and expense of the said goods and their owner. When they are landed at the next convenient safe port, advices mailed to the consignee, if named, or otherwise to the shippers, shall be deemed under this agreement due delivery of the said goods."

The British Coal Exporters' Federation threaten opposition to this proposal as being contrary to the spirit of the Hague Rules. But "Lloyd's List" claims that the clause is not new, that it is being considered by the North Atlantic Lines Conference, and that it does not constitute any departure from the broad lines of the Hague Rules.

George Bernard Shaw Orates On Smoke

At the annual meeting of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, Mr. George Bernard Shaw had some witty and pertinent remarks to make about London's smoke, fogs and dirt. In view of the harmful effects of the coal smoke nuisance (every house has an open grate in every room—and all burn coal), he moved a resolution which pledged the meeting to support the efforts of the society to diminish the evil.

Mr. Shaw explained that in order to make life endurable he had to have besides his house in London a house in the country—at Hatfield—which was nothing so attractive as London ought to be. But in London, he complained, if he went for a walk he found it necessary to wash. "Englishmen," he said, "Don't seem to mind that—they love washing themselves, but as an Irishman I dislike it."

Even the length of his plays, of which some people complained, were apparently an indirect result of the smoke evil. At any rate he told the audience that the greatest part of his plays and been written in the train between Kings Cross and Hatfield. Yet such was the condition to which the pall of smoke reduced people that they would rush off to seaside places, horrible holiday resorts, places on the seashore of the most brutal and hideous description—and they called these watering places. Legislation so far had been powerless to stop the smoke nuisance; why, even the municipal authorities were themselves the worst offenders.

Mr. Shaw went on to say that a mediæval person would have refused to live in a nineteenth-century town. He would have been disgusted with it. London, he admitted, was not a bad specimen, yet two-thirds of it ought to be knocked down. If our new aeroplanes and cruisers wanted practice there were whole tracts of Bermondsey and other places which he would be pleased to mark out for any artillery officer who got the necessary orders. Mr. Shaw urged that what was wanted was more drastic legislation. He wished somebody would introduce some exceedingly startling bills, which would provide, say, that people whose mill chimneys sent out black smoke should be dropped down those chimneys. It was no use fining them 5s. or £5 for neglecting a duty that might cost them £100.

Scotland Gets Ready To 'Listen In' On Movies

(Continued from Page 3)

on the right bears the inscription in English, "Scotland, by this monument in the land of her ancient Ally and comrade-in-arms, commemorates those officers and men of the 51st (Highland) Division who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918." The panel on the left bears an inscription in French to the following effect, "To the memory of her glorious sons—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 51st (Highland) Division—Scotland has raised this monument on the soil of her ancient Ally."

The Highland character of the division is emphasised by the Gaelic inscription on the front panel which reads:

La a' Bhlaer
'Smath no C'aerndean

Translated, this means, "Friends are good on the day of battle." Blazoned on the front of the pedestal are the letters "H. D." on a brass plate, a divisional symbol which was known throughout the fighting area. The pedestal tapers upwards to a width of 5 feet. Towering on the top of the pedestal to a further height of about 10 feet is the bronze statue of a kilted Highland warrior in full marching kit. He stands in an easy position with the hands resting on the muzzle of his rifle. At his feet are his steel and gas helmets, while on his head he wears the familiar broad Balmoral bonnet. The statue was executed by Mr. G. H. Paulin, sculptor, Glasgow.

This monument is only part of the memorial scheme, which includes a polished platform, encircled by walls on each side and behind, on which the pedestal will rest. Trim gravel paths, and flower and shrub beds will surround the whole structure, while an appropriate background will be found in the old German front line trench, which still exists. No definite date has yet been fixed for the erection or unveiling of the memorial, but it is believed that November 13, the anniversary of the opening of the battle, may be the date chosen.

No Increase In Edinburgh Crime

In his annual report, just issued, Chief Constable Ross makes the satisfactory statement that during 1923 there has been no increase in the number of crimes committed in the city of Edinburgh. Under the heading "serious crimes" we find that two murders took place, the criminals both being arrested and paying the penalty of their deeds. In December what was believed to be a case of murder and suicide occurred, a young married man, a drug taker, having it is believed, shot his wife and, after calling the landlady to obtain medical assistance, shot himself in the head. A sensational shooting affair also took place in a garage at the beginning of the year. A valuable motor car had been stolen from one of the principal streets and traced to a small garage. Thereafter two men were spoken to by a constable, when one of them drew a revolver and shot the policeman in the shoulder making good his escape, but the second man was arrested. Afterwards the assailant was run to earth and committed suicide by shooting.

On the subject of drunkeness—there were 3770 persons arrested for that offence—the Chief Constable remarks that the degrading practice of drinking methylated spirits continues to increase, it being estimated that during the year, 20 percent of the cases were due to this depraved habit. There is a reduction in cases of immorality, and it is interesting to note that in a case under the Immoral Traffic Act, which was held over from 1922, the accused was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labor, and in addition, to be flogged. This is the first occasion in recent years in Scotland in which a man has been sentenced to receive the "cat", and its continuance, if necessary, should materially reduce this detestable crime.

During the year 105 persons were proceeded against for contravention of the Betting Acts, and the fines imposed amounted to over £1000. The number of persons proceeded against for offences under the Motor Car Acts was 633, in comparison with 433 in 1922. A slight increase also took place in the number of prosecutions for miscellaneous and technical offences, the number being 9629 in comparison with 9470 in 1922.

Chancellor's Mother Now A Centenarian

Mrs. Haldane of Cloan, Auchterarder, mother of Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor entered on her 100th year this week. Notwithstanding her great age she still takes a keen interest in the events of the outside world, and enjoys good health. She still keeps up a daily correspondence with her distinguished son when he is away from Cloan.

Mrs. Haldane was born at Rotherfield in Sussex, on April 9, 1825, and is the second daughter of Richard Burdon Sanderson, of West Jesmond and Otterbourne, Northumberland, where the family had removed on the death of her grandfather, Sir Thomas Burdon. She married in 1853, Mr. Robert Haldane, who had bought Cloanden, as it was then called, a year previous to the marriage. They had a family of four sons and one daughter, but one died in early manhood. Mr. Haldane died in Edinburgh in 1877. The surviving members of the family are Viscount Haldane, Dr. J. S. Haldane, F. R. S. Oxford, the eminent scientist, Sir William Stowell Haldane, W. S. Edinburgh, and Miss Elizabeth Haldane, C. H., L. L. D.

Nationalism, Democracy In Germany?

(Continued from Page 3)

to a German Nationalist movement embracing north and south, east and west.

The thought of Ireland rises involuntarily to one's mind. Protestant Britain had to surrender Catholic Ireland. Is a similar process to be Germany's fate?

Death of Andreas Rickmers

With the death of Andreas Rickmers there passes a man whose whole career has been identified with Bremen and Bremerhaven. It was to men like him with their restless industrial and commercial activity, that Germany owed that astounding prosperity which characterised her in the years before the Great War. On the foundations laid by his father, Rickmer Clasen Rickmers, Andreas Rickmers built further and with astonishing success. From his shipyard in Bremerhaven the Rickmers vessels, named after the members of the family, went forth to all the ports of the world. To Andreas Rickmers belongs the credit of making Bremen the great center for the European rice market. The Reis Und Handelsgeseilschaft in Bremen was his creation. One of the greatest triumphs of his shipyard—the five-masted R. C. Rickmers, the largest sailing vessel in the world, fell a victim to the War. Seized in a Portuguese harbor, it was torpedoed by a German submarine while carrying a cargo of sugar. The War snapped the ties which bound Andreas Rickmers personally and commercially to France and England. To men like him the last ten years have been a tragedy. How deeply he felt the disappointment of so many hopes, the miscarrying of so many plans, perhaps those nearest him may hardly have known. For a stoicism which his 80 years had not broken, coupled with a belief in himself to which he doubtless owed much of his great success in life—consoled him for blows which he knew were due to fate and not to any failure of his own.

Radio Sensation of Leipzig Fair

In spite of the fact that the exhibition of broadcasting appliances suffered from inadequate housing at Leipzig, the public interest in broadcasting is so great and the German appliances for it so excellent, that this particular branch of industry is well satisfied with the business done. The list of novelties exhibited was considerable.

America's New Air Leviathan

The Company for Aircraft Construction at Friedrichshafen are putting the finishing touches to the great Zeppelin which they have been building for the United States. With a displacement of 70,000 cubic meters, she is about 2½ times as large as any Germany is allowed to build for herself, she being limited under the Versailles Treaty to a displacement of 30,000 cubic meters. The new air liner is provided with 5 capable of driving her at a rate of Maybach motors of 400 h.p. each, 130 kilometers a hour. A novelty in these engines is the reversibility of their steering gear, enabling the airship to be brought almost at once to a standstill. The liner will accommodate 30 passengers in a saloon convertible into sleeping quarters and divided into five sections each capable of seating six passengers comfortably. The kitchen is lined with aluminium and has an electric cooking range. The experience accumulated in the building of 125 dirigibles has gone to the making of this vessel. After various test trips, she will start on her maiden voyage to America this summer.

America Is Now Cited As Example

America is being held up as a kind of bogey man to spur Germans to longer hours of work. Thrilling figures are given showing America's triumphal march to the economic conquest of the world. According to an article in the Neue Zuricher Zeitung quoted in a Bremen paper, the U. S. production of steel and iron has risen from 60 million tons in 1913 to over 85 million in 1923. Thus while they have *increased* their production of steel and iron by 34 percent since 1913, that of Europe has *decreased* by 42 percent. And we are further told that America "smiles and works," not being sicklied o'er with Socialist theories. More than 50 percent of all American workers work more than 48 hours a week. There is only one small item left out of this account. We are not told for what wage the American gladly toils his 54 hours a week. Give the German worker the American wage and perhaps that may spur him to put his back into his job. It is not the fact that he works longer which enables the American worker to keep his Ford car. The German worker might toil a hundred hours a week for his present wages without being able to get himself a wheelbarrow.

Crown Prince's Wedding Gift

In 1905, 400 Prussian towns contributed to a magnificent table service as wedding present for the Ex-Crown Prince. Amongst its designers were artists like Ignazius Taschner and Rauch. The service was to consist of 1900 pieces in silver, china and crystal. Something less elaborate might have been better. Such a gift takes a long time to complete. It was not ready in time, so the Prince never received it and it lies now in the strong room of the Reichsbank. The Crown Prince is claiming it—in his present pecuniary straits he would find it very useful. But alas, the law steps in and refuses it because the deed of gift was not legally witnessed! Further difficulties are raised by the fact that Memel, Danzig and the towns of Upper Silesia—now no longer Prussian—were among the givers. Ordinary beings may congratulate themselves on being saved such difficulties with wedding gifts.

Japan's Political Future Clouded

(Continued from Page 3)

received by the Empress. The party will be entertained in Kobe next Saturday before it leaves Japan.

Mexican Envoy Coming To Tokio

General Eduardo Hay, New Mexican Minister to Japan, will arrive here May 29 to relieve Dr. Rubulcava who has been appointed Mexican Minister to Holland. General Hay has been Minister to Italy and General Commander of the Mexican Gendarmerie.

Red Cross Hold Annual Meeting

The Empress attended the general annual meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society here Wednesday and the yearly convention of the Ladies' Patriotic League the following day. She returned to the detached palace at Numadzu where the Emperor has been recuperating, and will make the trip to Tokio again at the end of the month to attend the Imperial wedding celebration.

Wife Of Belgian Envoy Honored

Madame de Bassompierre, wife of the Belgian Ambassador to Tokio, has been presented the medal of the Ladies' Patriotic Society in recognition of her services to Japan in connection with relief work following the earthquake. She is the only foreign woman to whom the medal has ever been presented.

British Embassy Aide Leaves

Mr. K. T. Gurney, second secretary of the British Embassy for the past two years and a half, left for England yesterday where he will be assigned to the British Foreign Office.

Frost Damages Mulberry Trees

Damage estimated at ¥7,000,000 was done to mulberry trees in Fukushima prefecture last Monday morning by a frost which nipped the budding leaves. The temperature dropped to three degrees below freezing and frosted more than 700,000 kwan of leaves.

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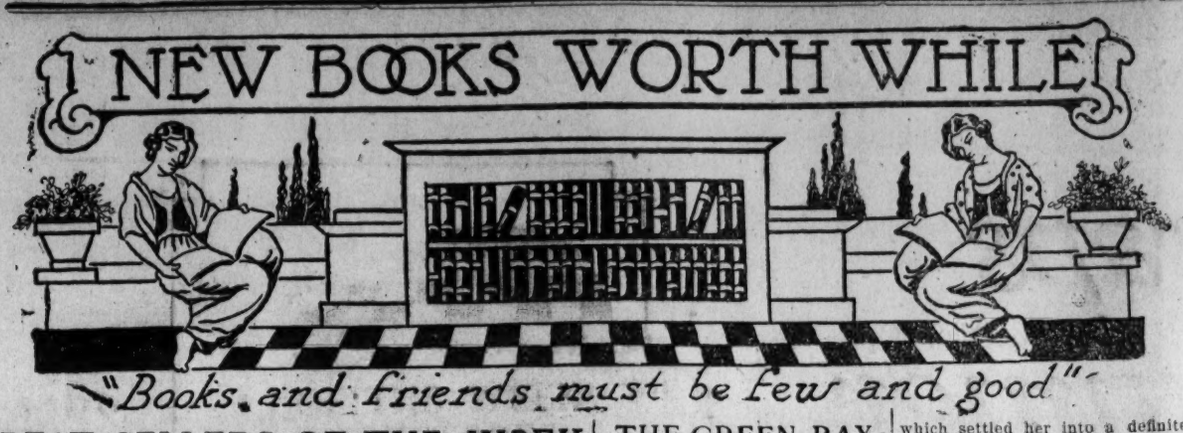

BEST SELLERS OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOKSTORES

Fiction

Siege, by Samuel Hopkins Adams
The Snob, by Helen R. Martin
The Dream, by H. G. Wells
Sayonara, by John Paris
The Treasures of Ho, by L. Adams Beck.

Non-Fiction

The Failure, by Giovanni Papini
Creative Unity, by Rabindranath Tagore
The Sayings of Queen Elizabeth, by Chamberlain
Chinese Confessions, by C. W. Mason
Man and Mystery in Asia, by Ossendowski.

Scanning the new arrivals of the Spring, one's first impression is of color—color in every available tone, shade and combination: color that tickles the fancy and makes one glad, color suggesting a vacation in California, color that makes one want to buy out the entire list if only for the sake of cheerful companionship.

The publishers HAVE gone in heavily for brightness this season. We have already grown accustomed to the cheerful jackets of Boni and Liveright, the artistic bindings and tinted page-ends of Alfred Knopf and the occasional daring splashes of color and design used by Doran, but this year all the publishers are doing it and the result is truly picturesque and festive. One's library this vacation-time will have all the aspects of an outdoor Fair.

Nor is the brightness by any means illusion. Beneath the gay jackets there are stories, verse and personal records which, speaking conservatively have been unequalled for years. Every worth-while author appears this season to have had an inspiration to write—from Wells and Conrad and Hamsun and Hardy to Molnar, Barrie, Shaw and O'Neill. Even the new President, Calvin Coolidge has written a book on Freedom. Among the authors of light fiction, there is hardly a representative name that is not on the list. It promises to be one of the brightest and liveliest seasons that booklovers have ever had and in and about the book shelves there will be for many weeks scenes of great and loud rejoicing.

That "The Sayings of Queen Elizabeth" by Frederick Chamberlain is this week one of the most-sold books in Shanghai is a straw in the literary wind worth noting. Not only does it establish Shanghai as a critical book-buyer, but it emphasizes the importance and worth of one of the really good books of the season. By way of sententious remark and short anecdote, the author has very skilfully devised a complete autobiography of the great queen. His record of her life reveals her in grave moods and gay, hilarious and solemn. The book is charmingly written, and, whether one leans toward biography, history or mere narrative in his preferences, he is bound to enjoy it.

"New Friends in Old Chester" is Margaret Deland's Spring contribution. The book is really three novelettes in one, although the characters all belong to the Chester community and are more or less associated. All three have small-town gossip and scandal for their theme. Familiar as the topic is, the satirical twist which the authoress gives her stories, together with clever episode and an attractive style, revive all one's curiosity and make the new trip to Old Chester a diverting experience. The first tale is "An Old Chester Secret", in which appears a maiden lady who adopts a son and is crucified by village gossips. The second, "When Old Chester Wondered"', offers a heroine who challenges the wags and braves their curiosity to save and protect a lover. "The Eliot's Katy" is the story of a poor but imaginative cook who denies herself everything that her daughter may live the life of a "lady".

Elizabeth Crump Enders, who recently narrowly escaped drowning when the Robert Dollar foundered in the Upper Yangtsze, is now in Shanghai writing a new book which will be published in America in the autumn. The book will embody her adventures in China since "'Swinging Lanterns" appeared, particularly on her journey up the river. "Swinging Lanterns" is reported to have gone into a second edition, the only travel book on China which has ever had that distinction. It has sold very widely in both America and England.

"Buddhism and Buddhists in Southern Asia" and Buddhism and Buddhists in China" are two companion books just received from Macmillan which will be of genuine interest to China readers. Each is a small volume, but crowded with fact and well-considered opinion. The author of the first is Kenneth J. Saunders, Professor of the History of Religion and Missions in Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California. Lewis Hodous, Professor of Missions in China at the Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Connecticut, is responsible for the second of the pair.

New editions of "The Midlander" by Booth Tarkington, and "Love and the Philosopher," by Marie Corelli, have just arrived. Inasmuch as Marie Corelli will write no more, the latter book has a special interest.

Such furors of excitment and resentment have been aroused in the States by European visitors, who have freely aired their none too flattering opinions of the great American democracy, that one enterprising New York publisher has now collected and published the estimates of America uttered by prominent British travellers since the time of Washington. The list includes Dickens, Basil Hall, Trollope, Marryat, Fanny Kemble, Lord Bryce, Chesterton, H. G. Wells and twenty others.

Among the best new fiction to arrive are:—Hew-Heu, the Monster", the story of the rescue of beauty in dire distress, an entertaining, magazine-serial-like piece by H. Rider Haggard, and "Atavar, the Dream Dancer", a Craig Kennedy story by Arthur B. Reeve. There is also a good detective story in "The Templeton Case", by Victor L. Whitechurch.

According to President Coolidge, whose opinion was recently asked on the question, the "best books for the American home" are "The Bible" "Lee Miserables" and "The Care and Feeding of Children", although his choice also included seventeen other well-known titles.

"The Innocence of G. K. Chesterton", questionable certainly, is the title of a new and anonymous book on the great British writer. "A series of dashing charges", one reviewer calls the witty treatise. The book surveys G. K's. ideas on religion, morality, marriage and divorce, his hatred of humbug, and the like and is a considerable tribute to the genius of the man.

THE GREEN BAY TREE

By Louis Bromfield

(Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

Exactly what is the matter with the Middle West! Is its industrialisation so terrible a thing as compared to the same process in eighteenth century England and nineteenth century New England? New wealth, progress, industry is always vulgar to the heirs of the old order, but, hang it all! "Silas Marner" was written a century ago. Yet one hears the Nordics of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana yelping with nostalgia for the husking bees quiltin' parties, log rollings, "Money Musk" and the bucolic toys to which they cling like a child afraid to leave the nursery. Brand Whitlock, Booth Tarkington, Sinclair Lewis, Sherwood Anderson: all sing their sagas of countryside submerged by town, of "progress" grinding the neck of the poor. And now Louis Bromfield, in a first novel of unusual maturity and vigor, poignantly indicates what he thinks is wrong.

Middle Westerners are seking a moral equivalent for the frontier.

"Their grandfathers were pioneers and the same blood runs in their veins, only they haven't a frontier any longer. They stand —these children of ours, with with their backs toward this rough-hewn Middle west and their faces set toward Europe and the East. And they belong to neither. They are lost somewhere between."

But Mr. Bromfield shows himself far too discriminating an artist to write a novel around an allegory. Instead, he achieves the more difficult and worthy feat of telling a story through characters whom he makes alive first, last and all the time.

There was nothing of the allegorical about Lily Shane. She was woman with a capital W. warmblooded, human, yet Venus Jenetrix, compelling love from man, knowing herself inscrutably. She was "a symbol of that which is above all else eternal which knows no bonds, which survives cities and mills and even nations, which is in itself the beginning and end of all things, without which the world must fail." "The Green Bay Tree" is the story of Lily, who was not as black as she was painted and, despite her flourishing, could hardly be called wicked by any one save her fanatical religious maniac of a sister, Irene.

They came by their unsteady and unsettling blood legitimately. Old John Shane had been a rather terrible old man. Born in Marseilles, half Irish and half Spanish, he was forced to flee Europe on account of some scandal, never subsequently explained. He insolently set himself up on Shane's Castle, Cypress Hill, as the "first gentleman of the Western Reserve" where he rode to hounds and put his horses over dangerous jumps while his staid neighbors marveled. Then he married Julia Barr, granddaughter of the founder of the Ohio town, took her to Europe to fit her to be a gentleman's wife, brought her home again where she bore him two daughters. Prior to his death from a sudden stroke he thanked God he had no sons to carry on his name.

In this he was mistaken, for Lily gave herself, for passion and curiosity, to the Governor of the State at a garden party in 1898. She refused to marry the infatuated politician and betook herself to Paris where in due time she gave birth to a son, John. Ireno, fresh from the convent, had, unknown to any one, been party to the carefully disguised amour, and it gave her a shock which settled her into a definite religious mania, which is nicely characterised by Mr. Bromfield.

Between Julia Shane and the Cyclops Mills, owned by the Harrisons, there was bitter war. The Mills, the Town, Almighty Prosperity itself demanded that she sell Cylops Hill to provide a site for a railway station. She always refused and her daughter Sily refused later. Shut in by the mills and the mill population, crowded by three railroads, "Shane Castle," as the envious workers called it, raised its towers amid the turmoil of industrial life, strikes, lockouts and immigrant mobs, like an aristocrat in a crowd of underlings. Irene devoted herself to good works among the mill hands, giving to Stepan Krylenko, the Ukrainian, the help that made him later become the most feared of "radical agitators" in the country. Yet when Lily finally came face to face with Stepan they loved each other, and Irene never forgave her sister for making human the Messianic paragon she had created. Lily and Stepan kiss, part, Lily returns to her Paris.

There she lives out her life. She takes a lover. He dies in the war. Her son is wounded. Her niece, Ellen Tolliver, becomes a great pianist. Finally, at the time of the Peace Conference, she marries an old French friend, M. de Cyon, a Cabinet Minister, and faces old age calmly. She left behind in the wake of what the sex books tastefully call her "love life" a hurt Governor, a wistful mill owner, Stepan Krylenko, whom she loved too well to have anything to do with; a gallant dead cavalry officer, a philosophical Uhlan, whom she shot herself during the Battle of the Marne; the same Governor who had begotten her son and who had become a Senator, lobbying at Versailles "to put an end to this League of Nations nonsense," and finally her placid Ministerial husband. Such were the boundaries that Lily touched in her efforts to find her lost frontier.

Of course, hms story of "The Green Bay Tree" is a great deal more than that, for Mr. Bromfield's characters have a knack of moving around and leading lives of their own, but Lily's is the most significant life of the many touched upon in the narrative. The tale is woven against the background of industrial expansion in a simple Middle Western town, the changing of farms to Elks Clubs, brooks to sewers, gardens to munitions dumps and simple Americans to cheapened, vulgarised, heterogeneous working colonies. In this vein Mr. Bromfield is perhaps pardonably bitter, but it is unfortunate that he should find himself treading the same grapes that Sinclair Lewis found to yield so pungent a wine several years ago. An example will suffice to show that this attitude strikes an inharmonious note, of pamphleteering in what is essentially a human document. To observe "The man, after all, had only the soul of a policeman, a soul at once bullying and servile," may be to utter the truth, but it is also inexpensive. So, too, is much of his rancor against capital and the interests in his industrial passages, also his somewhat gratuitious satire stigmatising press-agent prosperity.

To attempt an appraisal of "The Green Bay Tree" is difficult. It must be said, first of all, that it is a good novel. It tells the story of interesting people. More than that, it gives to that story unity, form. In content it is rich and varied, although the style is a little abrupt and the narrative often seems needlessly interrupted by a system of division difficult to follow logically. Mr. Bromfield is slightly repetitious at times, especially in dealing with those sociological events and themes on which he is tempted to preachify. The moral tone of the book is a bit uneven. Where he follows Sinclair Lewis he is too cynical to be just to himself; where he attempts the cosmic he is just a shade solemn. But his characters are real, and sex, that touchstone of character, is handled without quickened breath, prurience or ecstasy.

WASTE

By Robert Herrick

(Harcourt Brace And Co.)

Perhaps, after all, it is the realist, the assembler of Hard Fact, who really writes faery nowadays. Mr. Herrick's story is not new, it is told practically every other day in our novels and magazines and in each new edition of the newspapers; nevertheless, the record of privilege in America, its waste of natural and human resources, seems as unbelievable as any ogre in a fairy tale. But Mr. Herrick seems very solemn and earnest about it all; there is no laughter in his eyes, not even a smile, or at best quite a sorrowful one, nor is his tongue ever in the vicinity of his cheek.

No, Mr. Herrick knows that he is telling no fairy tale; moreover, he is determined that his reader shall be disabused of any such notion; and thus he gives him an almost literal record of our national society since the Civil War through the more recent world civil war, in an effort, only somewhat successful, to show its effect on the spiritual fortunes of his protagonist, Jarvis Thornton.

Taking Thornton in 1885, when he is a ten-year-old, and in the midst of a lower middle-class home in New England, dominated by a mother who seeks social advancement but who is hindered by a husband who cannot earn money enough, Mr. Herrick begins iterating his thesis, repeated again and again through the course of the action, that it was (and still is) this urge for "getting ahead" of your neighbor which helped very considerably to bring about the opportunistic approach to life which Mr. Herrick feels is predominant in America. This desire on the part of Thornton's mother to step up in the social scale made a waste of her husband's life and Thornton's childhood. And Mr. Herrick seeks to show step by step how Thornton's life is frustrated again and again by various types of American women, women who while they may love him are unwilling, or spiritually unable, to give up anything they already have, always wanting "more" of something. In short, Mr. Herrick proposes that woman is the pivot of American society, and that if it is mercenary, worldly, hollow and, colorless it is because women in America demand nothing else of their men but that they "get on" —be "somebodies" or "successes."

The picture of the American scene which Mr. Herrick unfolds while he develops this theme is quite fascinating. His great men of the land, the financiers and the statesmen of Washington, are not so chunkily and crudely dynamic as those one finds in Dreiser, but their Main Street erudition is exposed with sorrowful penetration. Thornton moves jerkily through this American scene, working his way through the small New England college, becoming an instructor under Professor Cross.

But he cannot get along on an instructor's salary, for there is that mother, still unsatisfied, and an invalid sister to support; later, a wife who forces marriage after "giving herself." After passing through a period of great discontent, Thornton, through a chance speculation, is able to break free of all these entanglements and devote himself to architecture, which had always been his ambition and dream, and during this period there is crystallising in him the struggle against waste in life as he has known it. His sister and intimate friends begin to regard him as being too "queer"—not even a potential booster. Then follow adventures in the war.

All the while Mr. Herrick keeps hammering on the theme of waste, even when Thornton is in the throes of the great love of his life with Cynthia of the plate glass millions, who loves him, but who wants the world to go on just as she has known it, unprepared to give up anything, giving her body but not herself, being honest with Thornton but overcome by the thought that her son shall be told of her irregular love. And Cynthia is one of Mr. Herrick's more genuine women, but his suspicion of American women will out in the end. Even Cynthia, he says in effect, Cynthia the magnificent, worships at the altar of waste.

While Mr. Herrick develops his theme quite exhaustively, even exhaustingly at points, he does not do it with any great degree of art. He is more intent on the moral man than on the style; that is to says, he is essentially a propagandist, a novelist of argument. But he does a neat piece of work, he is always interesting, and his book should be read if for no other reason than its importance as a first-rate social document.

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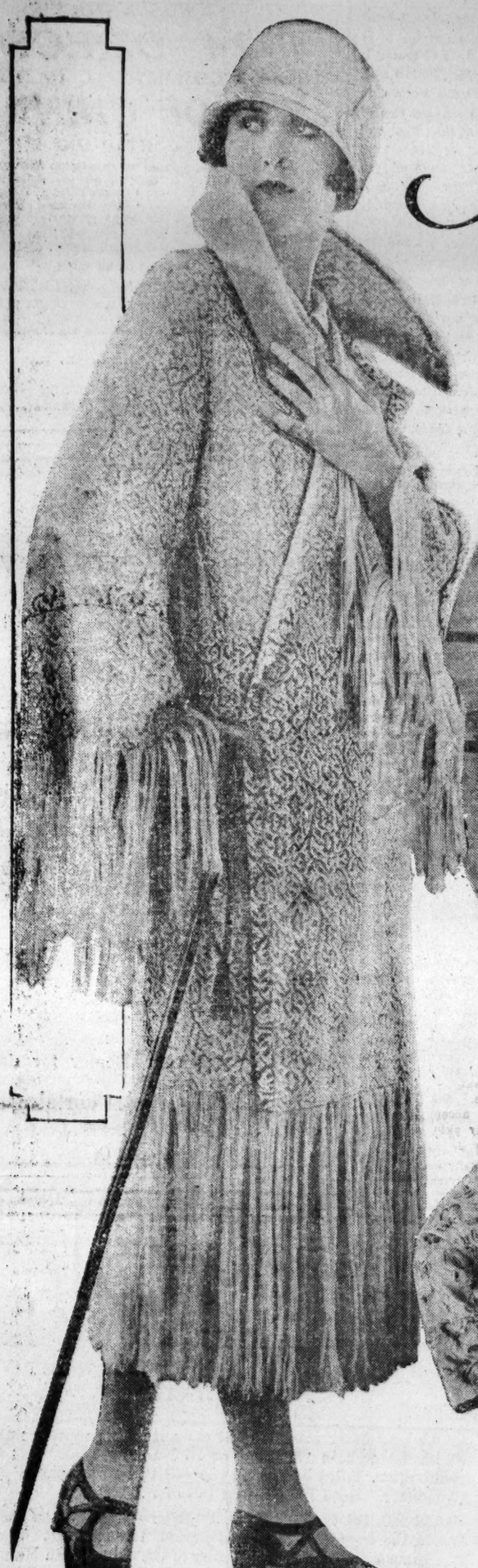
Silk Wraps for Summer



SILK is Summer's own fabric. This season it is being made into the most bewitching wraps. And there are sports coats of satin showing colorful stripes.

Summertime has its own appropriate afternoon and evening wraps, sheer, brilliant costumes, with which one wears a delicately tinted Summer hat.

Photos by Styles Service

WOMEN are beginning to take their Summer wardrobes more seriously. Summertime, with its leisure hours, offers an ideal opportunity for the well-dressed woman to be at her best. So Fashion displays sheer tissues, bewitchingly draped into filmy frocks and wraps. Dame Nature conspires to paint Fashion's handicraft with the full-blown blush of her own fruitful season.

Softest crepe de chine is splashed with motifs of colorful, conventionalized flowers to lend beauty to the wrap shown in the large illustration. There is a delicately tinted chiffon lining which joins the garment at the top, where the two fabrics are slightly shirred into the double collar of ermine. Another band of fur is stitched to the wrap to designate the mere semblance of a waistline.

One wears any one of the exquisite transparent straw hats to complete this costume. Hat and wrap should have the same general color scheme. The fruits or flowers with which the hat is embellished are vivid splashes of color in harmony with the flower-motif trimming of the wrap.

When Paris said we would have fringe for our 1924 Summer wraps couturiers began experimenting. Whether the application of fringe to the wrap for afternoon wear has been a success can be judged from the model illustrated to-day. Patterned crepe is made into the wrap with bands of deeper colored decoration marking a sort of girdle. The deeper color is piped to the closing and employed again at the sleeve ends to lend a faint resemblance to a cuff. A fringe of wool is stitched to the wide sleeves, also to the bottom of this tubular wrap.

Brushed wool demands the simplest trimming. Here the wool has been made into a practical and attractive sports model; the sort of coat which can be slipped on over a silk frock during the morning hours.

A light silk is fashioned into a charming sports suit with its skirt left open at the band which extends from hem to belt. The clever use of bandings in various shades effects a picturesque result.

Japanese embroidery is chosen to fashion the silk evening wrap. Two shades of silk are used, the lighter color inserted at a low waistline and serving for bodice and sleeves. Like the lower part of this charming wrap, the cuffs are of the darker silk. A narrow scarf of Summer fur encircles the neckline and falls into an unattached tab at one side.

There will be a wide variety of Summer furs seen this year. But they will invariably be rather light in tint and texture. Ermine, dyed or natural squirrel and fox in their quieter tones—these will be among the popular bandings which adorn Milady's most approved silk wraps.

Oriental Motifs Seen In New Modes

Design Of Summer Fabrics Demonstrates Influence Of China

Paris, April 20.—The differences between the modes of spring and summer are, of course, not as fundamental as the changes which occur in the autumn and spring, except for the question of fabrics, where distinctions are sharply drawn. And the most obvious and assured trend of the new summer materials is toward printed silks—a trend inspired by the severity of the masculine tailleur, which requires the most vivid colorings and effects to provide an occasional relief note.

The design and color of the summer fabrics go back to the cradle of silk civilisations for their inspiration. They show the strong influence of China and the East as foreshadowed at the Chinese Grand Prix ball in Paris. Turkish and Arabian motifs, Spanish and primitive African art are crowded for first place by the most exquisite designs of the Empire.

The strongest note in the 1924 printed silks is the traverse or horizontal movement of the design. This is noticeable whether it occurs in the small patterns or in the large repeats. Perhaps this traverse or barre effect is responsible for the mode of scarfs, for the Parisian couturiers are very fond of cutting these silks into the long scarfs with which the gown is trimmed.

SMALL PRINTED DESIGN

From Riviera indications the greatest demand of the summer mode will be for materials in which the designs are made up of very small units distributed over the cloth both as to color and design, so that from a distance the fabric seems to be almost plain. From so many patterns it is difficult to select those of particular merit, but decidedly the most original are the wood-cut motifs. In these an entirely new technique—that of the wood engraver—is introduced into the silk design, with the result that the flat surfaced fabric resembles a pile material.

Remarkable effects have been achieved in other summer silks the patterns of which were inspired by the wool embroidery of the Hungarian peasant. At a distance these have the appearance of an all-over embroidered fabric, but closer observation makes it patent that the apparently embroidered motif is merely a sharply printed design. The variety of these designs is no less noteworthy than their artistic merit. They are printed in from one to eight colors on crepe materials—principally crepe de Chine and crepe Romain—on the radium type of silk and on the sheerest materials, such as chiffon, voile and Georgette.

PRINTED CHIFFONS

At Monte Carlo most attractive frocks are being shown in printed chiffons. The newest idea is the monotone print—an intricate, rather small, well covering design in all shades of one color ranging from the palest to the deepest. These tones are so beautifully chosen and so well placed that they have all the variety and interest of multi-colored combinations. The browns are particularly effective in this sort of color printing, shading, as they do, to the yellows and creams through all the range of tan, beige and champagne.

Other striking prints are those of the flowered Persian type, an adaptation of certain of the East Indian and Persian designs embodied in new French patterns. Here one finds much variegated coloring and the printed figures wander all over the surface, almost covering the background.

An important note is the polka dot, which is distinctly modish this season, although old-fashioned almost to the point of being classic. It appears in brilliant yellow-tans with brown spots, or vice versa, as well as in odd combinations of mauve. It is always monotone and never in white with color.

PLAID PATTERNS

Printed plaids are quite as important as the woven effects and even more interesting colorings are obtained in these than in the yarn-dyed patterns. This type of printing is confined to crepe de Chine and chiffon.

There are two outstanding characteristics of the 1924 dresses developed from printed silks. Either the dress is entirely of the printed material and pleated to prevent the design from becoming tiresome, or else a plain fabric in the dominating color of the design is combined with the printed silk. These printed dresses are either simple models for afternoon wear or, when developed in the more exotic patterns and colorings, are appropriate for informal evening use.

The new prints do not restrict themselves in color or in design. The more unconventional the pattern and the more garish the hue, the more popular the fabric. Soft crepe de Chine and delicate chiffon form the outstanding backgrounds for the artistry of the figure designer, and the safest prophecy for the approaching mode is that there will be a generous sprinkling of these materials in every summer wardrobe.

Perfumes No Longer Faint Now

Paris, Apr. 20.—Faint perfume and fair lady have come to the parting of the ways. There was a time, not long past, when the rarest extract sent forth a gentle, delicate aroma. To obtain the merest hint of some Arabic fragrance was the quintessence of the perfumer's art. They day, however, belonged to an era more fanciful than ours—ours which from literature and the stage to fashions has abandoned suggestion for reality.

And so the new perfumes leave no lingering doubts as to their identity. They are clearly perfumes, and their various scents are as pungent as they are exotic. Although the selection of fragrances is decidedly a matter for individual choice—fashion is habitually generous with every phase of the vanity table—it is well to remember that the current trend is distinctly toward the keen, heavier odors. Indeed, these have almost assumed the proportions of a vogue.

Each different perfume is distinguished by a containing vial which is artistic, often grotesque and almost as important as the extract itself. Vigny, of Paris, presents an interesting novelty in a bottle which suggests an old-fashioned nightlight. It consists of a base in the form of a brass candleholder into which the perfume bottle fits as though it were a candle. There is a resting place for the occasional cigarette on the base so that milady may smoke while she dresses.

Another artistic bottle represents a kneeling camel supporting a pensive Arab, while a unique vial is in the form of a doll with a detachable head, the latter serving as the stopper for the bottle.

A NEW MODEL FOR EVENING WEAR

An evening gown developed in one of the most striking of the new printed silks. The pattern comprises bright colored flowers in camouflage effect on a black background. Long silk fringe encircles the skirt and hangs from the shoulder in scarf fashion.

'Miss' Not As Good By A Mile For Wife

So, At Least, Amy Lowell Tells The Lucy Stone Leaguge

Women who insist on keeping their own names after marriage are suffering from egomania, Amy Lowell told the assembled members of the Lucy Stone League at their annual dinner in the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, recently. The poetess apologised for raising her voice on the subject. She has had more difficulty changing her name than keeping it, she pointed out. But once started she went vigorously to the attack. She argued against the Lucy Stone League, while Ruth Hale, its founder and president, spoke in its favor.

"I do not believe in people turning their ego into the most important part of their life," Miss Lowell declared. "If any human being does not care more for something in their lives than they do for their own individuality they are no good and the quicker their names are lost the better. All you have to do is to do something, and you will be known whether you have a name or not. I don't approve of shouting your individuality or carrying it with a banner. Yet I am an individualist.

"MRS. BROUN" PROTESTS

"Our civilisation is based on marriage, but it is a fact that in marriage or any other form of partnership there is only one thing that matters, and that is that both persons shall be trying for the same aim. I should say Mr. and Mrs. Broun seem to be making things go on a different basis."

Ruth Hale protested the "Mrs. Broun," but Amy Lowell sailed jocularly on.

"Don't you think that Americans spend a lot of time doing unimportant things?" she said. "I believe in doing whatever you can with the least friction. If you are a strong woman, don't worry! There is no possible chance of losing your identity. The thing cannot be lost. If you are a strong woman you will rule your husband. If your husband is a strong man he will rule you. If you are both strong what happens will depend on how well educated you are."

PLEADS FOR MAIDEN NAMES

Ruth Hale argued her case persuasively, reviewing the legal triumphs of the two years that have elapsed since she founded the Lucy Stone League. There are about 5,000 married women in New York State alone who are using their maiden names, she said, and the membership of the league has increased considerably since it was started. She put the credo of the league in a nutshell, thus:

"My life is a whole thing to myself. Nothing that happens to me is greater than the thing that I am in my own right. There is nothing of sufficient moment that can happen to me to entitle the world to re-label me. Most of us feel that we are bigger than our marriage—bigger than any other relationship in our life."

Heywood Broun and Paul McAllister supported Miss Hale, and John Farrar, wedged between Miss Lowell and Miss Hale at the table of honor, steered a diplomatic middle course.

A CLEAR SKIN! THE OLD ONE REMOVED.

Women may now have their skin beautified without going to the expense of costly treatment, mud-baths and so on, by a simple home preparation which removes the roughened scaly exterior, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. So many facial remedies are in common use to-day that it is generally a matter of luck finding the right compound. Women cannot afford to "take chances" with their complexions. Only the purest ingredients should ever be applied to the face, as incalculable harm can be done by the use of cheap cosmetics. Mercolized wax is obtained at all chemists, and not only is it the safest and purest, but the most beneficial of toilet preparations for beautifying the complexion. It positively does not encourage the growth of hair on the face, and can be used habitually with every confidence. It is compounded on an entirely new principle which takes away from instead of adding to the skin, and in this way produces a youthful, fresh complexion that is a joy to behold. It is pleasant to use, and quite inexpensive. Ask for mercolized wax and accept no substitute. Give your skin the care and consideration it deserves and requires, which can only be done by using this preparation.

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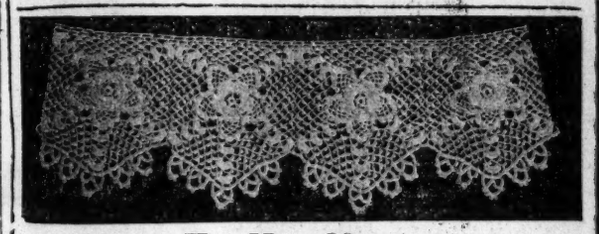

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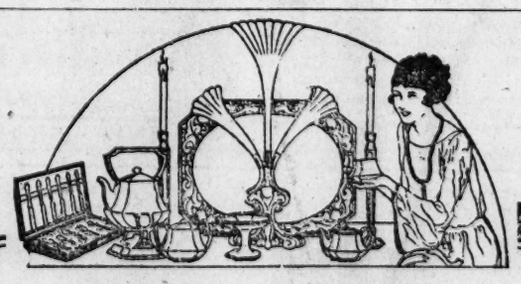

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Warm Weather Brings Bright Colors

Paris Drops Black And White In Preparation For Summer Season

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Paris, April 23.—The Summer fashions are almost here. The warm weather has brought forth the gay dresses and the black and white, so beloved by Frenchwomen, are resting awhile. The bright colors are in favor, pastel shades being still in the background, but there are hopes that the warmer the weather, the softer the colors.

Reds, yellows, blues, greens, are all to be found on the new summer dresses. It might be an all daffodil yellow dress, or the white organdy trimmed with bright vermillion, and the beautiful white all over embroidery over orange makes simplest of lovely frocks.

The line of this season's gowns is practically unchanged. The slim silhouette and the tubelike figure remain and the dressmakers are paying great attention to the originality of the trimings.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

Nothing can possibly add a more piquant charm and freshness than the collars and cuffs of fine linen embroidered and pleated and colored laces which Paris shops are now showing.

Almost all the simple dresses are brightened with collars and turned back cuffs. Sometimes there will be fronts of cambric or net, jabots of pleated lace decorated with hemstitching or valenciennes lace and this is seen also on formal dresses. School collars, starched stiff and finished off with a tartan bow, give a youthful touch to a simple frock.

Sleeves are permitted to be very original. In many cases they are of entirely different material from the gown. Sometimes they are very much embroidered or trimmed with ribbon and very often they are the only note of color on a dark gown.

VOGUE FOR JEWELS

The vogue for jewels is extraordinary and not only for precious gems but for all kinds of stones. Some great dressmakers are showing with their dresses jewels which best suit them. Long chains of pink and grey pearls, long necklaces of white pearls relieved by emeralds or sapphires every one beautiful and designed to match the most wonderful of gowns.

False jewels are allowed these days—not glittering and ridiculous—not with an idea of trying to make anyone believe they are worth a fortune but only for the purpose of harmonising with the colors of the gown.

The last word is—match the jewels to the gown.

Long ear-rings are longer and more elaborate than ever before.

Bracelets as many as you can possibly carry in comfort or often not in comfort is a style many are adopting. Not content with two large bracelets on the upper part of the arm, narrow bracelets cover the lower part from wrist to elbow.

ANKLE BRACELETS

A bracelet above the ankle is seen once in a while but this idea is not popular.

There is a tendency to bring into fashion again stones which have become insignificant in spite of their indisputable beauty. The old fashioned charm of the green beryl, mottled agate and amethyst, is remembered by many. Red quartz, cat's eyes and tiger's eyes will soon be seen in necklaces, ear-rings, buckles and bag handles. Those people who hitherto have frowned at cheap jewels will not be able to resist the lure of these infinitely lovely stones.

SPORTS AND AFTERNOON

At the left appears a most becoming sports frock of French flannel, distinctively trimmed with matching suedeine. The new tile shade is most becoming to this straight line model. Right, a charming summer frock of orchid colored organdie, trimmed with hand drawn work and becomingly collared with white.

British Women Revolt Against Bobbed Hair

London Beauties Condemn Fashion's Dictate Of Shorn Tresses

London, April 18.—It would seem that some of the most beautiful of London's aristocrats and of actresses, artists' models and manikins have been reading the First Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians, xi., 15:

But if a woman have long hair, it is a glory to her: for her hair is given her for a covering.

For certain is it that many charming women have come to regard the fashion of bobbing or of shingling the hair as a menace to the true English type of pulchritude. They are confessing sorrowfully and publicly in interviews that they tried bobbing with disastrous results, or that they ventured into the ranks of the shingled—then in deep repentance let their hair grow again as fast as at could.

FASHION CONDEMNED

One of the most emphatic in condemning the short-hair fashion is the Hon. Helen Montagu, daughter of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu—on the stage Mrs. A. J. Clark Kennedy. It must be said that this lady's hair is long and fair and remarkably fine in texture.

"Short hair might suit a very young girl," says the aristocratic actress, "but it certainly should not be worn by any girl who has grown up. Bobbing and shingling ruin the whole effect of the truly English type of beauty. This type to be perfect demands long hair. If a woman wants to make her hair look short there are ways of doing this without using the scissors."

When Miss Ethel Warwick, the actress heard the word "shingling" she shuddered and said:

"I think that any tall woman who cuts off her hair makes herself look ridiculous. Many a woman who has become shingled would, I am sure, have been saved from such a tragedy if she had tried on a wig first and seen the effect of the short style.

ONLY THE PETITE

"The only type of girl who can possibly look well shingled or bobbed is the petite girl. But even she runs the risk of looking too boyish."

Miss Nettie Grossman, the film actress, who has long black hair, said that some time ago in a weak moment—"just for the sake of fashion"—she had it shingled. "But never again!" she laughed:

"The effect was dreadful, and my closest friends could scarcely recognize me. Shingling undoubtedly makes weak hair stronger, but it ruins the natural wave in one's hair and makes it coarse."

STYLES FROM PARIS

This revolt will probably spread from the three styles of treating the hair which have just come from Paris.

At least two of these methods imply copious use of an unguent which smooths down the hair and gives it as seal-like an appearance as possible. In one case the hair is cut short and brushed back straight off the forehead, with only the slightest additional length over the ears.

In another the hair is treated in the same way, except that it is allowed to grow a little longer behind, where it turns up slightly. It is thoroughly oiled and looks almost as though it could be lifted bodily from the head should occasion so require. This kind of hairdressing looks best with a coat and shirt and stock. It is rather young-mannish—the sort of young man who not so long ago cultivated a Beethoven forehead and let his hair grow slightly over his collar to proclaim that he was an aesthete.

The third method has frankly long hair. It combs it as straight back from the forehead as possible, usually with a parting down middle, oiling it well to make it smooth. It is gathered up into a knot low down on the head. In some cases there are two knots—one on each side of the neck—which together produce an exceedingly Victorian impression.

Plaids Win Favor Along Riviera

Paris, Apr. 20.—The popular novelty of the season is in the plaid which has been accepted with an unexpected ardor at all the resorts along the Riviera. Every sort of bizarre plaid is being worn as well as the classic and picturesque tartans. It is, however, primarily the beautiful French combination of color and line that have reached the crest of popularity. For those of more conservative tastes the clan plaids are good substitutes.

There are plaid designs in taffeta, crepe de Chine, Marocain and Georgette, printed of course in each instance. There are intricate woolens woven in Smyrna and carpet weave effects, kasha plaids with luxurious colorings, serges woven with plaid borders, plaided wool reps and many varieties of mouffion and velours de laine whose woolly surfaces lend a blurred softness and beauty to the contrasting bars of color which traverse their surfaces.

In many of the woolens the plaids are in self tone, a distinctly new note which has also been carried out in taffetas. Indeed, much of the enthusiasm for the plaid effect springs from these monotones which are so subdued that the most discreet and conservative women do not hesitate to adopt them.

Each dressmaker employs these plaids in a distinctive manner. Cherurt has developed some fascinating afternoon dresses in plaid silk, voile and mousseline de soie. One of her most successful models, now a veritable rage along the Riviera, is a modification of her popular flounced models of last winter. First there is a long chemise-like body which drapes across the hips at one side only, the folds being gracefully arranged by means of buttonholes and buttons—a clever and original method of adding drapery to an otherwise straight frock. About half way up the length there is set a rather full flounce, apparently on the bias, inasmuch as it follows the ascending line of the draped skirt. The gown is entirely sleeveless and is complemented by a loose cape-like jacket.

America Is Land Of Scarfs

New York, Apr. 28.—Not since the Spanish shawl invaded America has there been such an overwhelming wave of popularity for any one article as has been evinced for the scarf this season. Only Salome and the mummies have been more swathed in scarfs than the ladies of the present day. A scarf on the frock, a scarf on the blouse, a scarf on the coat and scarf by itself are component parts of every woman's wardrobe. Even the evening gown has not escaped the lure of the scarf, and the newest whim is to appear at the dance entirely draped round with a tulle scarf.

Printed silk scarfs, gracefully decorative, are seen everywhere—with morning and afternoon frocks, with tailored suits and with evening gowns. Their mode is varied—they are developed in brilliant glowing colors and demure pastel tints, with stripes, black dots, plaids, florals, batik patterns and other fascinating designs. They range from the smart Ascot or four-in-hand, worn with the tailleur, to the longer scarfs which are tied about the throat or thrown over one shoulder. The most elaborate development of the scarf is the silk shawl scarf, forty inches wide and two yards long, designed either in a huge floral pattern or in a bright modernistic effect, bordered in each case with silk fringe.

With the tailleur the smart Ascot is *de rigueur*. This is knotted over like a man's scarf, usually in front, although occasionally it is tied at one side. It can be slipped inside the coat or it may be allowed to hang over. Sometimes it is pinned closely to the coat with a bar pin. It is *chic* to wind a scarf of the same pattern around the felt hat worn with the tailleur. For the severe tailleur printed scarfs twenty inches wide and seventy-two inches long are unusually effective. However, the block-printed square, forty inches to the side is particularly smart with this outfit, especially when tied Ascot fashion.

The scarf solves the problem of variety in wardrobe for the summer vacation. The woman who wants to travel lightly and yet have something different to wear for every occasion can provide herself with one dress of the type that can be all things to all scarfs—such as a simple pleated dress of white or beige crepe de Chine to be worn in combination with four or five scarfs of varying lengths, designs and colors. With these she can match every mood and accent every change in the day's occupation.

Diamonds Are Discarded For Gems Of Glass

Paris, Apr. 26.—Diamonds and pearls are being discarded this season in Paris by women of wealth, who are tired of displaying jewels worth fortunes and have started the fashion of wearing cheap glass bracelets and beads.

Glass bracelets in all the colors of the rainbow were features of the feminine display at Deauville this Easter, and although the movement started in the capital earlier in the year, it has now become a real craze. On the race track the women are seen with no other jewelry but glass beads and bracelets to go with their gowns. Black, scarlet, silver, blue, green and orange, all adorn their arms and necks. Another fad, which may be shortlived, however, is the scarf evening frock.

An innovation in hosiery which the women intend to start for river and seaside wear is the rolled stocking. A curious and rather daring effect is attained by wearing woolen stockings over silk. The former are rolled down to the ankle, thus giving the impression of bare legs. Several well known society women adopted this little trick of fashion at Deauville last week.

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With becoming Grey stripe for summer wear, skirt has inset panels with stripes reversed, narrow sash at waist.

Price **$14.50** each

Useful Everyday Dress

Will wash and wear well, of plain cotton ratine, in self colours. Skirt and b lt have bands of White insertion, embroidered in self colours. Colours: Rust, Flame and Deep Yellow

Sizes 48 and 50 in. Price **$12.50**

New Shape Black Model for Summer Wear. In the fashionable cloche shape, brim slightly narrowing at back. Trimming with triangle of brightly coloured flowers on front of crown

Price **$15.50**

Newest Shape in Untrimmed Straw Hats

Nicely polished, rather wide, slightly drooping brim. Colours: Black, Navy, Nigger, Wine, Burnt Straw Wedgewood, Royal Almond, Green, Purple and Cerise.

Price **$9.50**

Semi Trimmed Hat

for summer wear, pedal straw in a pretty dark lemon shade, trimmed with band of satin ribbon.

Price **$9.50**

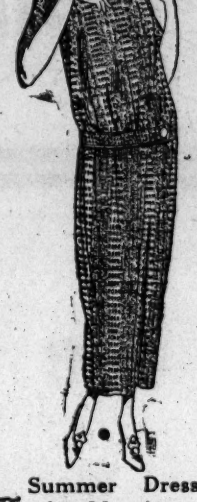
Semi-Trimmed Hats for Summer Wear. Of Jade Green open work straw, wide trimmed and soft crown, trimmed with Golden Brown, Cord and Jade, Green, Rose, etc. Price

$11.50

Summer Dress for Dinner and Informal Wear.

Exact to sketch. In Taffeta, rucked bodice, finished with small collar. Almond, Green, Peach, Rose and Apricot.

Price **$25.50**



Summer Dress for Morning Wear

Soft Crepon, Grey Green with Narron Vieux Rose and White stripe, cut on simple lines, belt of own material at waist

$13.50

Attractive Dress for Summer Wear

Of French Crepe de Chene, exact to sketch, out on plain lines, wide cape collar of georgette with long tie ends. Helio, Jade, Lemon and Saxe.

Price **$32.50**

For Dinner and Informal Wear

During the coming season. Soft, Superior quality Crepe de Chene. Skirt has scalloped edge, with rucking, which is repeated at neck and sleeves. Sunset, Green, Lemon, Powder Blue, Reseda and Sphinx Rose

Price **$27.50**

Morning Dress for Summer Wear.

Made of fadeless "Fionella" White ground with wide stripes, Royal Blue intermixed with pin stripe giving a pretty effect as sketch. 46 ins.

Price **$14.50**

Untrimmed Straw Hat

Of Black lisere, round crown, French sailor brim, nicely polished. Trimming of a light varity only is needed for this chic shape.

$9.50

Dainty Volve Dress

In big Jade/White, Rose/White, Saxe/White skirt of four flounces. Large white collar and cuffs piped with contrasting shades. Exact to sketch above.

Size 46 ins. Price **$17.50**

For Summer Wear

Afternoon Dress, of a pretty lemon shade with wide and narrow width self stripe. Rosettes with hanging ends at waist of soft mauve satin ribbon.

$19.50

Dainty Summer Dress of Cotton Crepon

On plain lines with pretty Red - Black stripe, belt of own material at waist

Price **$15.50**

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The "Berkely" All British Elastic Sports Hip Corset

In Pink or White, fitted with rustless busk and spiral steels.

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W. B. Reduso Corset Style 748. For well developed figures, of lightweight coutil, particularly for summer wear. Low bust graduating slightly higher at back, Elastic insets at abdomen, double suspender construction,

Size 25" to 26" $12.5

HAUTANA

The "Hautana" Style M. C. K. Brassiere. A new brassiere of silk tricot, exact to sketch, but with extra belt attachment made with boning. It improves the figure when worn next to the skin

Sizes 32 to 42" Price $4.95

The "De Bevoise" Corslett

Exact to sketch above, corset and brassiere specially shaped around abdomen with back fasterings, shoulder staps with adjustable elastic.

Size 32 to 40 ins.

Price **$9.50**

W.B. Reduso CORSETS FOR STOUT FIGURES

W.B. NUFORM CORSETS FOR AVERAGE FIGURES

HAUTANA

The "Hautana" Brassiere

As sketch, White or Pink cotton tricot, made without boning. It is specially designed and cut to conform to the shape of the body and give adequate support.

Sizes 32 to 40 ins.

Price **$2.50**

W.B. CORSETS

W. B. Spiral Nuform Corset. Style 1139. For average figures, very low bust, good length over hip Comfortable cut-away front, White or Pink Coutil, fitted with spiral steels.

Sizes 22 to 30 ins.

Price **$7.50**

Sizes 31 and 32 ins.

Price **$8.50**

W. B. Nuform Style 417

For average figures, low bust, good length over hip, comfortable cut away fronts Im strong coutil.

$5.50 Large Size **$6.50**

W. B. Athletic Corset Style 411

For slender and average figures, p actically topless short over hip, all round elastic top, exact to sketch on right.

Sizes 20 to 29 ins.
Price $5.50
Size 30 ins.
Price $6.50

W.B. CORSETS

W. B. Spiral Corsets Style 1140. For average figures, low bust, long over hip, strong White coutil strongly and lightly fitted with spiral, self boned.

Sizes 22 to 30 ins. Price $8.50
,, 31 and 32 ,, ,, 9.50

W.B. CORSETS

W. B. Nuform Style 426

Average figure model low bust rising higher at back, good length hips, fancy elastic gussets at bust white coutil

$8.50

W.B. NUFORM CORSETS

W. B. Athletic Style 238

As sketch. A sports corset top less, medium length over hip round elastic top wedge shape busk.

Sizes 23 to 28
Price 8.50

Twilfit Style 141

Formu Brassiere and Corset Combined, in a superior quality striped twill, cool and comfortable, wide elastic panel on either side and side fastening Sizes 34 to 42 **$12.50**

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Exact to sketch above, corset and brassiere specially shaped around abdomen with back fasterings, shoulder staps with adjustable elastic.

Size 32 to 40 ins.

Price **$9.50**

W.B. Reduso CORSETS

The Ribolite Girdle. As sketch above. Of strong cotton broche, two suspenders, 7 in. deep.

Sizes 20 to 26 ins.

Price **$2.50**

W. B. Summer Corsets Style 41. For slender and average figures, made of strong widely woven net, double thicknees. A good sports corset with all round elastic top.

Sizes 22 to 29 ins. Price $4.75

W. B. Suspender Belt Style 418. For slender and average figures, in strong White coutil, narrow elastic band and clasp at back instead of lacing Sizes 22 to 30 ins. Price **$3.75**

W.B. CORSETS

W. B. Nuform Style 310

For average and well developed figures medium bust height medium length over hip graduated being.

Price **$9.50**

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IN PICTURES

D. A. R. OPENS 33D CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON.

MRS. A.W. COOK and HER SUITE INTL.

The thirty-third Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution has opened in Washington. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general, officiated. Two thousand delegates were present. Mrs. Cook (in centre) is shown here surrounded by her pages.

Wins Red Banner Four Times.

紅軍近在莫司科舉行六週紀念會時會中宣稱費德司將軍曾獲勝紅旗四次云

GEN. FABRITZIUS INTL.

At the sixth anniversary of the organization of the Red Army, just celebrated in Moscow, it was announced that General Fabritzius was the officer who had won the red banner four times. This is an honor held by one other commander, General Vostretzov.

MARCONIS. DIVORCED. TO REMARRY.

無線電發明家麥克尼近與其婦離異不久將於一年僅二十之社交明星開史梯結婚云

WILLIAM MARCONI & LADY BEATRICE MARCONI & DAUGHTER INTL.

Lady Beatrice Marconi, daughter of the British peer, Lord Inchiquin, has secured a Fiume divorce from her husband, Senator William Marconi, inventor of the wireless, and has been remarried at once to the Marquis Marignoli, with whom she is spending her honeymoon at his ancestral estate at Spoleto. Senator Marconi is expected soon to marry Marquise Casati, a 20-year-old Milan society girl. The Marconis have three children, who are with their mother.

SENATE COMMITTEE TO VISIT DAUGHERTY BANK.

MAL S DAUGHERTY MIDLAND NATIONAL BANK INTL.

Following the refusal of Malcolm Daugherty, brother of former Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty, permit investigators from the Senate Committee that is investigating the Department of Justice, take Washington the books and papers of the Midland National Bank, of Washington Court House, O., of which is president, the committee voted to go to the little Ohio town and examine the books there. It is in bank that the late Jesse Smith, intimate friend of H. M. Daugherty, who killed himself in Daugherty's shington apartment, made big deposits, following "deals" in Washington, according to the testimony Miss Roxie Stinson, Smith's divorced wife.

INHERITS SCENE OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL.

臨別贈言故該館在歷史上頗有價值現爲服務該館十七年之勞洛夫人戶承管云約約珠街五十九號之小飯館昔日華盛頓將軍曾在該處與其軍官作

MRS GERTRUDE LAWLOR

Above is shown Mrs. Gertrude Lawlor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose seventeen years of faithful service were rewarded when she inherited the restaurant rights to Faunce's Tavern, at No. 54 Pearl street, New York City, owned by the Sons of the American Revolution. The restaurant rights were owned by her employer, Emil Westburt, who recently committed suicide. It was in the historic little tavern that General George Washington delivered his immortal farewell to his officers.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S RICHEST BABIES.

英國皇戚蒙梯伯爵士夫人近得一孩此孩可推爲全英幼孩中之最富者云

LADY LOUISE MOUNTBATTEN & BABY INTL.

This is the first photograph of the baby daughter of Lady Edwina Mountbatten, wife of Lord Louis Mountbatten, relative of the King of England. The infant will not be named until the return to England of her father, a lieutenant in the British Navy, who is now on board his ship in the Mediterranean. Lady Mountbatten was Miss Edwina Ashley, granddaughter and heiress to the immense estate of the late Sir Ernest Cassel. Queen Mary and the Prince of Wales were the first to send presents to the infant.

elping to Preserve Redwood Tracts.

Seedsower INTL

For a time it seemed likely that e giant redwood trees of Califor were doomed to extinction. owever, the Union Lumber Com ny, of Fort Bragg, and the Pa fic Lumber Company, in Scotia, ve established nursery plots ere seeds are planted, and re restation is on. Each company ill plant 1,000 acres of red ood in 1924, 3,000 in 1925, and ntinue until the entire district is orested. But these seed sowers ill never live to see the trees ach the majestic heights of the veral-hundred-year-old trees now ing cut.

10 Thrift Commandments of Young Millionaire.

美國銀行公會會長韋德海近有節儉十誡以勵世人云

Walter Head INTL

Walter Head, Omaha, Nebraska's busiest man, who became a millionaire at 42, is president of the American Bankers' Association and of the Omaha National Bank, Nebraska's largest banking institution. He is vice-president of the International Boy Scout Movement and of the Father and Son Movement, although he has no son. Here are the ten commandments which he declares will lead to prosperity: Make a budget. Keep an intelligent record of all expenditures. Have a bank account. Carry life insurance. Make a will. Own your own home. Pay your bills promptly. Invest in Government securities. Spend less than you earn. Share with others. "Thrift without benevolence is a doubtful blessing," he added.

ARMY CURRIES HORSES BY VACUUM.

美國軍隊近用真空管以刷馬匹藉以節省時間起見云

VACUUM CLEANERS FOR ARMY INTL

As a time saver the United States Army has taken up the use of vacuum cleaners to curry cavalry horses. The old-time hand currying required 12 minutes, while the vacuum cleaner will do the work in one-third that time. This photograph shows Sergeant E. J. Reilly, of Chicago, using one on his mount, "Charlie Chaplin."

NEW HEAD OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

家尔麥克牧師現爲全美禁酒會總監督云

REV. F. SCOTT McBRIDE INTL

Rev. F. Scott McBride, of Chicago, for thirteen years superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, has been elected general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, succeeding the late Dr. Purley A. Baker.

Bringing Up Father

Registered U. S. Patent Office

WELL - MAGGIE I GUESS I'LL GO TO BED - I'VE A LOT OF WORK TO DO IN THE MORNING!
WELL · GOOD · NIGHT, DEAR - I'LL STAY UP A WHILE - I FEEL SO SENTI - MENTAL OVER THAT AFFAIR!
7.